GOODS

Woolen Mills. ads, Quarries, new and sec-

CIGARETTE HABITS.

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A. P. MORGAR

C. DAYTON, Cashis:

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D PROFITS, \$16,00% on favorable terms. sep30-dtf

LEDGERS, Cash Books inding, TROTYPING, o, Etc., of Company. NTA, GA.



how 100 distinct ted Fabrics that tailoring house. ee us before plac-o any part of the

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 84PAGES AND AN EIGHT-PAGE CONSTITUTION JUNIOR.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1895:

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Toilet Articles.

The Oakley American Beauty Rose and fighland Heather Soap, 3 cakes in a box, werywhere 50 cents, our price 25c per box.

Astrea Tollet Soap 3 cakes for 25c.

Colgate's Violet Toilet Water

Buttermilk Complexion Soap 3 cakes for 25c.

Crab Apple Extracts
At 19c an ounce.

Vaseline Cold Cream, regular price 25

Bargains of Every-Day Usel

115 dozen Tied Fringe Damask and H. S. Huck Towels, usually sold at 22½c, Monday at 18c.

110 dozen, large size, Huck Towels, worth

23 pieces 72-inch Bleached Satin Pamask, strictly worth \$1, Monday, and Monday only,

19 pieces Turkey Red Table Damasks

A lot of Marseilles Quilts, slightly soiled, will be put out at 50c on the dollar.

Popular prices prove interesting always. We sell Clothing for the boys and sell cheaper than any

Boys' Clothing.

other house in the south.

Linens.

Housekeepers' Bargains!

Reduced to 15c.

At 10e each.

At 25c yard.,

THIS PAPER CONTAINS

24PAGES

PART FIRST == 1 to 12.



VOL XXIL

For two hours Monday morning-9 to 11 o'clockwe will sell on the second floor, 5,000 yards Striped Outings-the roc kind At 3 1-2c yard.

IMPORTERS.

IMPORTERS.

IMPORTERS.

At I o'clock-for two hours-Monday-we will sell in the Cloak Department 500 Ladies' Calico House Wrappers, worth \$1, At 49c each.



Silks!

The display is grand! The cheapness in price is a revethe cheaptiess in price is a reve-tation to lovers of Silk Bargains. The variety covers all the new apto-date styles. See them to-morrow and the next day—you vill be charmed.

s pieces Cheney's Figured China Silks, siks new and pretty; worth 75 cents. At 47c.

s pieces Ganfre Crepos, in all the new paging Shades, 27 inches wide; the very g pieces, all silk, Satin Mervelleux, in puning and Street Shades; worth \$1, a is bargain tomorrow

Special! A lot of Black Silks in the celebrated shmere Alexandre Gros Grain ad Brocaded Satins; a value worth 1.75; Monday \$1.00 a yard.

pieces Plisse Crepes, Evening Shades ni nice for Waists; worth 85 cents, At 43c. A magnificent line of Plisse Taffetas and its class novelties in the seasons, choicest sidings for waists and full suits.

100 yards Kai Kai Wash Silks; others at 3 cents for them and think it a great largin. Our price

Dressmaking.



It is with pleasure we announce tour many patrons that Miss brachkies, after several weeks tent in New York, is now ready take orders in our Dressmaking artment. The superiority of the ork done here is a great satisfacfore sent out of the city. We urantee a perfect fit in every innce. Any style of Gown you ant can be made for you on short totice. Special attention paid to Re-

olored Dress Goods.

The novelties shown by us in class Dress Goods for the comseason, represent the very acy or the weaver's art. While tistrue that the leading fabric will be Crepon and the Crepe est known to the designer's taves, yet there are hundreds of ther styles new and novel. Every on mart is here represented.

imported Novelty Pattern Suits, im-direct from Paris and Berlin, ex-styles and not to be duplicated. \$25.00 to \$75.00 a pattern. Neces Colored Crepons, all wool, 45 wide; worth \$1.

Neces Colored Crepons, all new shadworth \$1.50, to be sold by us \$1.00.

At \$1.00. Sces Inidescent Crepons and two Sovelites, cheap at 75 cents; our 50c a yard. Finch, all wool, Scotch Di-ost elegant fabric, for 50c a yard.

pleces Figured Wool Fancies and lots; worth 60 cents, sold Monday
At 25c. Checks Striped, Figured and save Sultings; worth 50 cents, 25e a yard.

> Monday morning-at II o'clock-we will place on sale 3,500 yards of all wool, 40-inch Henriettas, in black, colors and even-

32c a yard.

A great Black Goods season this!

It is with pleasure we announce the fact that we are prepared to meet every fancy. Such a collection of rare Novelties in fine Black Goods—such values as we offer— are only to be had of this popular trading resort.

For the first time, we show tomorrow:

MOVYOU:

59 imported Novelty Crepon Suits in Grenadine and Perslan effects. The par excellence in fine black fabrics and not to be duplicated in America. Prices range From \$17.50 to \$56.75 a paitern.

11 pieces Black Crepon, heavy crinkle a value worth \$1.50; we intend to sell At \$1 a yard.

37 pieces 40-inch, all wool, Black English Serge, 50 cents value, Monday

20c a yard.

7 pieces Black Silk Warn Henrietts, the 7 pieces Black Silk Warp Henrietta, th 75c a yard. Ask to see Priestley's Brocaded Novelties, the identical \$1.50 value of 1894, now this season's price

Ladies' Capes.

jet and lace, lined with fancy silk,

trimmed with lace and ribbon,

Embroideries.

with lace, ribbon and jet, silk lined;

1 lot Cambric Embroideries, worth from 25c to 40c,

Shoes. Do you know that we will save you money

on Shoes? It is a fact, and thou-

sands of people right here in At-

lanta will tell you so. No better

Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, Opera and Common Sense Heel and Toe; worth \$2. Our Price, \$1.35.

Ladies' Hand-sewed, Bright Kid Button Boots, pointed toe, patent tip; worth \$2.75 and \$3.00 everywhere. Our Price, \$2.00.

A lot of Ladies' French Kid Button Boots, hand-sewed, were \$\(\) and \$\(\) a pair; the soles are a little heavy for spring, so we close them out

At \$3.00 a pair.

Men's Calf Bals and Congress, all styles oe; worth \$3,

Men's Hand-sewed Congress and Bais needle toe, square toe and French toe, strictly a \$4.50 shoe, sold by us At \$3.00 a pair.

Youths' Calf Bals, spring heel, At \$1.35.

Boys' Calf Bals, 2½ to 5½, solid leather,

Misses Spring Heel Dongola Kid, square toe, patent tip, 11 to 2, solid leather, At \$1.35.

Infants' Dongola Button Shoes

Misses' and Children's Dongola Kids, Spring Heel Shoes, 8 to 11, At \$1.00 a pair.

A complete line of Spring and Summer Shoes for old and young. Gild-edge Shoe Dressing, sold by all dealers at 25 cents; our price

At \$2.00 a pair.

Shoe merchants anywhere.

vorth \$6.50,

worth \$15.00,

The new Spring Capes are Beauties.

Ladies' Black Velvet Capes, trimmed with

Ladies' Black and Tan Cloth Capes,

Ladies' Double Cloth Cape, satin folds,

Ladies' Perforated Cloth Capes, all colors,

Ladies' Black Crepon Capes, silk lined,

Ladies' Black Moire Silk Capes, trimmed

At 10e yard.

At 15c yard.

braided, worth \$4.00 and \$5.00, At \$2.75.

\$12.50 to \$35.00.

At \$3.75.

At \$10.00 each.

At \$17.50 each.

Hosiery.

had anywhere.

Ladies' Spring

If you are not already a custom-

er of this Department, get on the

list at once. We sell the best wear-

ing, the most comfortable fitting,

and the cheapest Stockings to be

225 dozen Ladies', good quality Lisle Thread Hose, Hermsdorf Black, spliced heel and toe; regular price 40c, Monday at 25c a pair.

Monday at 200 - 1. 200 dozen Gents' very fine Tan and Black Half Hose, oduble soles, high spliced extra heavy heels and toes; worth 40c, Monday 25c, or 6 pairs for \$1.35.

86 dozen Infants' fine guage French Rib bed Hose; worth 25c, special

Shawknit Half Hose, seconds, yet you would never know it.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Bleached Vests, low neck, sleeveless, truly worth 25c, sold by us Monday

Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Vests, low neck pure lisle, worth 65c, special

Ladies fine Swiss Ribbed Balbriggan Vests, high neck, long sleeves,

Vests, high neck, long sieeves,

At 25c.

Ladies' Swiss Ribbed, Lisle Vests,
Bleached and Unbleached, worth 75c,
At 39c.

Ladies' Silk and Lisle Vests, worth \$1.25,

Ladies' pure French Lisle Combinatio

Ladies' all Silk Vests, White Cream, Black, Pink and Sky Blue, worth \$1.50,

Knit Underwear

Black Dress Goods Dress Trimmings.

> A well-defined collection-new Jets, new Iridescents, new Garni-tures, Yokes, Collars, Fronts, Ornaments-a marvelous line. Ask to

White Goods.

50 pieces Dotted Curtain Swiss, worth 25c, Monday at 12 1-2c. 27 pieces 40-inch Drapery Swiss, worth 40c, Monday at 19c. 3,000 yards Check Dimity, worth 20c and Monday at 12 1-2c.

Imported Wash Fabrics.

This department-on main floor, opposite Linens. A most elegant line of French Dimities, Organdies, Crepons, Plisse, Zephyr Ginghams, Batiste, etc., shown here.

Ladies' Skirts.

ed coverts and English worsted.

Ladies' Black Satin Skirts,

Ladies' Black Crepon Skirts,

We Have Some Magnificent Ones.

with hair cloth and crinoline; in black satin,

black moire and brocaded silk, brocaded satin, black crepons, black and colored serges, color-

Cut full sweep, organ-plaited back, lined

Ladies' Black Moire Silk Skirts, \$20.00

30 Ladies' Black and Navy Serge Skirts,

One lot Ladies' Black Serge Skirts, nicely

full sweep, worth \$7.50; tomorrow we will sell

made; tomorrow-9 to 11 o'clock-we will sell

\$17.50.

\$7.50 to \$20.00.

At \$4.50 each.

At \$1.50 each

Muslin Underwear

In this department-on third

1 lot Ladles' Gowns and Skirts, nicely made, fair quality muslin; worth at all times 65c, for Only 29c each.

1 lot Ladies' extra quality Muslin Drawers, nicely trimmed; worth 75c, for Only 45o a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Chemise, slightly soiled; worth from \$1 to \$1.50, at Only 65e each.

We will sell tomorrow-from

125 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; worth 20c, for two hours only,

1 lot Ladies' all Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, At 25e each.

1 lot Ladies Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c,

Try a pair of our \$1.00 Kid Gloves;

A lot of 4-Button Glace Kid Gloves, worth

Gloves of all kinds and qualities, in Kid, Silk, Lisle. We ask an inspection of the new spring line.

fit to the hand and warranted.

Handkerchiefs.

to II o'clock:

Gloves.

Only 29c each.

At 9e each.

At 5c each.

At 75e pair.

floor-we will sell tomorrow:

Wash Goods.

We will sell on Bargain Counters

on second floor-tomorrow; 2,500 yards of 10x4 Bleached Sheeting; worth 19 cents, 3,000 yards Turkey Red Figured Calicoes, worth 7 cents. 5,000 yards new pattern Toile du Nord Ginghams; worth 12½c yard, At 7 1-2c a yard. 4,500 yards Standard Dress Calicoes, regular 7 cents kind. 3,750 yards new Spring Figured Dimities; worth 124c, at 3,250 yards, 36-inch Percales, usually sold at 12½c, our price
Only 7 1-2c a yard. 3.160 yards, 34-inch French Zephyr Ging-hams, 25c sort, for Only 10c a yard. 2.375 yards Figured Dress Sateens; worth 2,100 yards Dress Ginghams; worth 7½c, Only 3 1-2c a yard.

2 cases good Unbleached Canton Flannel; worth 10c, for Only Se a yard.

Gents'Furnishings

Attention, Gentlemen! Gents' best imported French Bon-bons Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, truly worth Only 50c per garment. Gents' close fitting ribbed Egyptian Bal-briggan Shirts and Drawers in solid colors; worth \$1, at only Only 50c per garment. Gents' fine India Gauze Shirts, bought in job, and worth 75c, Monday 3 for \$1.00. Gents' Spring Style Neckwear, Teck Scarfs, Four-in-Hand and Club Ties, Shield and Band Bows, A lot of Tecks, worth 35c,

A lot of Tecks and Four-in-Hand, worth A lot of Tecks and Four-in-Hand, worth Gents' French Suspenders, worth 50c.

Laces.

1 lot hand-made Linen Laces, worth 25c,



The Shirt Waist Season Soon Here.

It is well to know that our stock is complete. 100 dozen Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists, laundered Collars and Cuffs, worth \$1.00; on At 50c each.

Silk Waists, worth \$4.50; SPECIAL

At \$3.50 each. Ladies' Black and Colored-Figured Silk

Hundreds of rolls of new Carpets,

Matting, Rugs, Linoleum, Oil Cloths,

etc., must be sold if price will do

25 rolls Moquett Carpets; they are good value at \$1.25; will sell this week At 90c a yard, made and laid.

50 rolls Tapestry Brussells, regular price 85c, for Monday and Tuesday At 65c yard.

On Monday morning from 9 to 11 o'clock we will sell the best quality of all wool Ingrain Carpets at 50c a yard, made and laid.

100 rolls heavy China Matting, worth \$10 a roll, for Monday only

At 86 a roll.

150 Smyrna Rugs, gest quality, 30x50 inches, the \$4 kind, for Monday

At \$2.50 aach.

A big lot of odd pairs of Lace Curtains, ranging in price from \$2.50 to \$4 a pair. Will sell them out

50 pairs Chenille Portoires, worth \$5 spair, to sell

Estimates given on Awnings. See us before placing your order.

Special for two hours-from 9 to

112-piece Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, best porcelain, choice of two decorations, worth \$16.50 per set. Take them as long as they last for \$9.50 per set. Do not miss this rare bargain between 9 and 11 okclock.

Crockery Department.

II o'clock Monday.

Full line of Laundered Wasbable Waists-Percale, Madras, India Linen, Batiste, etc.

Carpets.

it. Come to see us.

Ladies' Waists.

Ladies' Black, Navy and Striped China

At \$5.00 each.

The above represents our Boys' Combina-tion Suit, coat and pants, extra pants and cap, double-breasted, all wool Cheviot and Fancy Cassimeres, sold by regular clothing stores at \$5; Our Price, \$3.00 a suit. 300 Boys' Cassimere Suits, well made, double-breasted, square cut, Blue, Brown and Black, well worth \$4, Monday from 10 to 12 o'clock we will sell At \$2.25 a Suit.



At 49c. 190 pairs Boys' all wool Pants, double eat and knee; worth \$1.00, 300 pairs Boys' School Pants, sizes 4 to 15; worth 50 and 75 cents pair; we will sell at 8 o'clock Monday for one hour At 25c a pair.

as long at the rare bargain between 9 and 11 o'clock.

Will also offer at this great two-hour sale, from 9 to 11 o'clock, 150 China Decorated Cuspidors, worth 75c, for 2sc each. Remember, only one to a customer. From 9 to 11 o'clock a. m., and on Monday only, will place on sale 75 dozen 7-inch Trilby Vases, the 25c kind, just arrived, two shapes. We control the pattern and shape and could hold the price, but will give you a decided bargain in this and sell them for two hours at only 15c each. Art Department.

ing shades, worth 65c; just for two hours the price will

J. M. HIGH J. M. HIGH J. M. HIGH

At \$1.50.

Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock-for two hours we will sell 175 dozen Men's Unlaundered Shirts —1900 linen bosom and bands, reinforced back and front; as good as any 50c shirt in the world,

For 20c each.

nta, Ga

HRONICLES

of Count Antonio.

By ANTHONY HOPE, Author of "A Prisoner of Zenda," Etc.

(Copyright, 1895, by Anthony Hope.) CHAPTER VII -Concluded. COUNT ANTONIO AND THE LADY OF

RILANO. Thus had the day worn to evening, and long had the day seemed to Antonio, who sat before the mouth of the cave, with Venusta by his side. All day they had sat thus alone, for Luigi and the two youths had gone to set snares in the wood behind the cave-or such was the pretext Luigi made; and Antonio had let them go. charging them to keep in earshot. And as the hours passed Antonio, seeking to enter-tain the lady and find amusement for her tain the lady and find amusement for her through the hours, began to recount to her all that he had done, how he had selzed the sacred bones, the manner of his dealing with the abbot of St. Prisian, and much else. But of the killing of Duke Paul he would not speak; nor did he speak of his love for Lucia till Venusta pressed him, making persea of great asymetry for him, making parade of great sympathy for But when he had set his tongue him. But when he had set his tongue to the task he grew eloquent, his eyes gleamed and his cheek flusked, and he spoke in the low, reverent voice that a true lover uses when he speaks of his mistress, as though his wonted accents were too common and mean for ner name. And Venusta sat listening. Casting now and again a look at him out of her deep and again a look at him out of her deep eyes and finding his eyes never on hers, but filled with the fancied vision of Lucia. And at last, growing impatient with him, she broke out petulantly:

"Is this girl, then, different from all others, that you speak of her as though she were a goddess?"

"I would not have spoken of her but that

Twould not have spoken of her but that you pressed me," laughed Antonio, "Yet in my eyes she is a goddess—as every muld should be to her lover,"

Venusta caught a twig from the ground and broke it sharp across.

"Boys" talk," said she, and flung the broken twig away.

Antonio laughed gently and leaned back. resting on the rock.
"Maybe," said he. "Yet is there none who talk boys' talk for you?"
"I love men," said she "not boys. And

"I love men," said she "not boys. And
if I were a man I think I would love a
woman, not a goddess."

"It is heaven's chance, I doubt not,"
said Antonio, laughing again, "Had you
and I chanced to love, we should not have
quarreled with the boy's talk nor at the name of goddess.' She flushed suddently and bit her lip,

but she answered in raillery:
"Indeed, had it been so, a marvel of a
lover I should have had! For you have not seen your mistress for three years, and yet you are faithful to her. Are you

not, my lord?"
"Small credit not to wander where you love to rest," said Antonio,
"And yet youth goes in waiting, and de-"And yet youth goes in waiting, and de-lights missed come not again," said she, leaning toward him with a light in her eyes, and scanning his fair hair and bronz-ed cheek, his broad shoulders and the shiny hands that nursed his knee.

"It may well be that they will not come to me," he said. "For the duke has a halter ready for my throat if by force or guile he can take me

started at these words, searching his face, but he was calm and innocent of any hidden meaning. She forced a laugh as she said, twisting a curl of her hair round her finger:
"The more reason to waste no time, my

Antonio shook his head and said, lightly:

"But I think he cannot take me by force, and I know of no man in all the duchy who would betray me to a shameful death."
"And of no woman?" she asked, glancing at him from under drooping lashes.
"No, for I have wronged none, and woman are not cred!"

men are not cruel. men are not cruel."
"Yet there may be some, my lord, who call you cruel, and therefore would be gruel in vengeance. A lover faithful as you can have but one friend among women."

"I know of none such," he laughed. "And surely the vengeance would be too great for the offense, if there were such." "Nay, I know not that." sa'd Venusta,

frowning.

frowing.
"I would trust myself to any woman, even though the duke offered her great rewards—aye, as readily as I put faith in Lucia herself, or in you."
"You couple me with her?"
"In that matter, most readily," said Antonio.

but in hothing eiser' she asked, flushing again in anger, for still his eyes were distant and he turned them never on her. "You must pardon me," he said, "my eyes are blinded."

For a moment she sat silent, then she said, in a low voice:
"But blind eyes have learned to see he."

But blind eyes have learned to see before now, my lord."

Then Antonio turned his eyes on her, and now she could not meet them, but turned her face away. For her soul was in turned, and she knew not whether she loved or hated him, nor whether she would save or still betray him. And the trust he had in her gnawed her guilty heart. So that a sudden passion seized her and she caught Antonio by the arm, crying:
"But if a woman held your life in her hand and asked your love as its price, Antonio"!

"It could not be," said he, wondering. "Nay, but it might. And if it were?" And Antonio, marveling more and more

at her vehemence, answered: "Love is dear and honor is dear, but we of Monte Velluto hold life of no great

Yet it is a fearful and shameful thing to hang from the city wall."
"There are worse things," said he. "But, indeed, I want not to do it," and he laughed again.

Venusta sprang to her feet and passed the space between the cave and the river bank with restless steps. Once she flung her hands above her head and clasped them; then, holding them clasped in front of her, stood by Antonio and bent over him till her hair, falling forward as she stooped, brushed his forehead and mingled with his fair locks, and she breathed softly his nam fair locks, and she breathed softly his name, "Antonio, Antonio!" And he looked up with a great start, stretching up his hand as though to check her, but he said nothing, and she, suddenly sobbing, fell on her knees by him, yet as suddenly she ceased to sob and a smile same on her lips and she leaned toward him, saying again, "Antonio!"
"I pray you, I pray you," said he, seek-

ing to stay her courteously.

Then, careless of her secret, she flashed out in wrath:

"Ah, you scorn me, my lord. You care nothing for me. I am dirt to you. Yet I hold your life in my hand!" And then noid your life in my hard; And then in an instant she grew again softened, beseeching: "Am I so hideous, dear lord, that death is better than my love? For if you will love me I will save you."
"I know not that my life is in your

hand,"s aid he, glad to catch at that ond leave the rest of what Venusta said. "Is there any path that leads higher up into the mountains?" she asked.

"Yes, there is one," said he, "but if need come now I could not climb it with this wounded foot of mine."

"Luigi and the young men could carry"

Yes, but what need? Tommasine and "Yes, but what need? Tommasine and the band will return soon."

But she caught him by the hand, crying: "Rise, rise! Call the men and let them carry you. Come, there is no time for lingering And if I were you, my Lord

"If you save me a thousand times I can to no other than pray you to spare me what is more painful than death to me,"

aid he, looking away from her and being

himself in great confusion.

"Come, come," she cied. "Call them! Perhaps some day—— Call them, Antonio."

But as she spoke before Antonio could call there came a great cry from the wood behind the cave—the cry of a man in some great strait. Antonio's hand flew to his sword and he arcset to his feet and to his sword and he arose to his feet an stood leaning on his sword. Then he cried aloud to Luigl. And in a moment Luigi and one of the youths came running and Luigi, casting one glance at Venusta, said

"My lord, Jacopo's foot slipped, and the "My lord, Jacopo's foot slipped, and the poor fellow has failen down a precipice thirty feet high onto the rocks below, and we fear that he is sore hurt."

Venusta sprang a step forward, for she suspected (what the truth was) that Luigi himself had aided the slipping of Jacopo's foot by a sudden lurch against him; but she said nothing, and Antonio bade Luigi

she said nothing, and Antonio bade Luigi go quick and look after Jacopo and take the other youth with him. "But we shall leave you unguarded, my lord," said Luigi, with a cunning show of colloit-view.

"I am in no present danger, and the youth may be dying. Go speedily," said Antonio. Luigi turned and with the other youth

Luigi turned and with the other youth (Tommasino told Niccolo his name, but Niccolo had forgotten it) rushed off, and even as he went Venuste, cried: "It is a lie. You yourself brought it about!" But Luigi did not hear her, and Antonio, left again alone, asked her, "What mean you?" "Nay, I mean naught," said she, affrighted, and when fixed by his inquiring even ed, and when fixed by his inquiring eyes

not daring to confess her treachers

"I trust the lad is not killed." said An-"I care not for a thousand lads. Think of yourself, my lord." And, planning to rouse Antonio without betraying herself, she said: "I distrust this man Luigi. Is he faithful? The duke can offer great re-

"He has served me well. I have no reason to mistrust him," said Antonio.

"Ah, you 'trust every one," she cried in passion and in scorn of his simplicity. "You trust me!"

"Why not?" said he. "But indeed, now I have no choice. For they cannot carry both me and Jacopo up the path."

"Jacopo! You would stay for Jacopo?" she flushed out flercely.

"If nothing else, yet my oath would bind me not to leave him while he lives. For we of the band are all bound to one another me not to leave him while he lives. For we of the band are all bound to one another as brethren by an oath, and it would look ill if I, for whom they all have given much, were the first to break the oath. So, here I am and here I must stay," and Antonio ended smiling, and his foot hurting him while he stood, sat down again and rested accepts the rook.

against the rock It was now late and evening fell, and Venusta knew that the duke's men should seen be upon them. And she sat down near Antonio and buried her face in her hands, and she cried, for Antonio had so won upon her by his honor and his gentleness, and most of all by his loyal clinging to the propriety Jacobo that she sould not think and most of all by his loyal clinging to the poor boy Jacopo, that she could not think of her treachery without loathing and horror. Yet she dare not tell him—that now seemed worse to her than death. And while they sat thus Luigi came and told Antonio that the youth was sore hurt and that they could not lift him.

"Then stay by him," said Antonio. "I need nothing!"

need nothing!"

"And Luigi bowed and turning went back to the other youth and bade him stay by Jacopo, while he went by Antonio's orders to seek for some one to aid in carrying him. "I may chance," said he, "to find some shepherds." So he went, but not to seek the shepherds, but to seek the duke's men, and tell them that they might safely come upon Antonio, for he had now none to guard him.

Then Antonio said to Venusta: need nothing!"

Then Antonio said to Venusta:

Then Antonio said to Venusta:
"Why did you sit and weep?"
For he thought that she wept because he had scorned the love in which her words declared her to hold him, and he was sorry But she made no answer. And he went

"I pray you do not weep, for do not think I am blind to your beauty or to the sweet kindness which you have bestowed upon me. And in all things that I may I will truly and faithfully serve you to

Then she raised her head and she said "That will not be long, Antonio."
"I know not, but for so long as it may

be," said he.
"It will not be long," she said again and
"It will not be long," she said again and her and left her at last breathless and ex And he looked at her for a while and

There is something that you do not tell me. Yet if it be anything that causes you pain or shame, you may tell me as readily as you would any man. For I am not a hard man and I have many things on my conscience that forbids me to judge harshly

of another."

She raised her head and she lifted her sne raised her head and she lifted her hand into the air. The stillness of the evening had fallen and a light wind blew up from the plain. There was no sound save from the flowing of the river and the gentle rustle of the trees,

"Hark!" said she. "Hark! Hark!" and with every repetition of the word her voice rose till it ended in a cry of terror

rose till it ended in a cry of terror. Antonio set his hand to his ear and lis-

tened intently.

"It is the sound of men's feet on the rocky path." said he, smiling. "Tommasino returns, and I doubt not that he brings your jewels with him. Will you not give him a smiling welcome? Aye, and to me, too, your smiles would be welcome. Your weeping pierces my heart, and the dimness of your eyes is like the cloud across the sun." tened intently

Venusta's sobs had ceased and she look ed at Antonio with a face calm, white and

set.
"It is not the Lord Tommasino," she said. The men you hear are the duke's men," and then and there she told him the whole. Yet she spoke as though neither he nor any other was there, and as though she rehearsed for her own ear some lesson that she had learned, so lifeless and monotonous was her voice as it related the shameful thing. And at last she ended, saying: "Thus, in an hour you will be dead, or captured and held—for a worse death. It is I who have done it." And she bent her head again to meet her hands; yet she did not cover her face, but rested her chin on her hands, and her eyes were fixed immovably on Count Antonio. whole. Yet she spoke as though neither he

For the space of a minute or two he For the space of a minute of two he sat silent. Then he said:

"I fear, then, that Tommasino and the rest have had a fight against great odds. But they are stout fellows—Tommasino and old Bena and the rest. I hope it is

well with them."
Then, after a pause, he went on:
"Yes, the sound of the steps comes nearer. They will be here before long now.
But I had not thought it off Luigi. The
rogue! I trust they will not find the two well with them.'

Venusta sat silent, waiting for him to reproach her. He read her thought on her face, and he smiled at her and said to her: "Go and meet them; or go, if you will, away up the path. For you should not be here when the end comes."

Then she flung herself at his feet, asking forgiveness, but finding no words for her prayer.

prayer.

"Aye, aye," said he, gently. "But of God you must ask it in prayers and good deeds." And he dragged himself to the cave and set himself with his back against the rock and his face toward the path along which the duke's men must come.

And he called again to Venusta, saying.
"I pray you, do not stay here."
But she heeded him not, but sat again on the ground, her chin resting on her hands, and her eyes on his.
"Hark, they are near now," said he. And he looked around at sky and trees and at the rippling swift river, and at the long dark shadows of the hills; and he listened to the faint sounds of the birds and living creatures in the wood. And a great lust of life came over him, and for a moment his lip quivered and his head fell; he was very loath to die. Yet soon he smiled very loath to die. Yet soon he smiled again and raised his head, and so leaned

again and raised his head, and so leaned casily against the rock.

Now the Lord Lorenzo and his twenty men, conceiving that the lieutenant of the guard could without difficulty hold Tommasino, had come along lelaurely, desiring to be in good order and not weary when they met Antonio, for they feared him. And thus it was evening when they came near the cave and halted to make their plans and here Luigi met them and told them how Antonio was alone and unguarded. But Lorenzo desired, if it were possible, to take Antonio alive and carry him ed. But Lorenzo desired, if it were possible, to take Antonio alive and carry him alive to the duke, knowing that thus he would win his highness greatest thanks. And while they talked how this might best be effected, they in their turn heard the sound of men coming up the road, these sounds being made by Tommasino, Bena and their party, who had ridden as fast as the weariness of their horses let them. But because they had ridden fast their horses were foundered and they had dismounted and were now coming on foot, and Lorenzo heard them coming just as he also had decided to go forward on foot and had caused the horses to be led into the wood and tethered there. And he asked:

and had caused the horses to be led into the wood and tethered there. And he asked: "Who are these?"

Then one of his men, a skilled woods-man and hunter, listening, answered:
"They are short of a dozen, my lord. They must be come with tidings from the lieu-tenant of the guard for they would be tenant of the guard, for they would more if the lieutenant came himself, or if by chance Tommasino's band had elud

ed him."
"Come," said Lorenzo, "the capture of this count must be ours, not theirs. Let us go forward without delay."
Thus Lorenzo and his men pushed on, and but the haif of a mile behind came Tommasino and his, and again three or four miles behind them came the lieutenant and his; and all these companies were pressing on toward the cave where Antonio and Venusta were. But Tommasino's men still marched the quicker and they gained on Lorenzo, while the er and they gained on Lorenzo, while the er and they gained on Lorenzo, while the lieutenant did not gain on them, yet, by reasons of the unceasing windings of the way, as it twisted up round rocks and skimmed precipices, they did not come in sight of Lorenzo, nor did he see them; indeed, he thought now of nothing but of coming first on Antonio and securing the glory of taking him before the lieutenant came up. And Tommasino, coming near the cave, gave his men orders to waik very silently, for he hoped to surprise Lorenzo unawares. Thus, as the sun sank out of sight, Lorenzo came to the cave and to the open space between it and the river and bened antonic, standing with his back against the rock and his drawn sword in his pand, and Venusta crouch-Venusta saw Lorenzo she gave a sharp, stified cry, but did not move. Antonio smiled and drew himself to his full height. "Your tracks have served you well, my lord," he said. "Here I am alone and

crippled. "Then yield yourself up," said Lorenzo. "We are twenty to one."
"I will not yield," said Antonio. "I can'
die here as well as at Fornica, and a
thrust is better than a noose."

thrust is better than a noose."

Then Lorenzo, being a gentleman of high spirit and courage, waved his men back, and they stood still ten paces off, watching intently, as Lorenzo advanced toward Antonio, for though Antonio was lame, they looked to see fine fighting. And Lorenzo advanced toward Antonio and said again:

said again:

And Lorenzo advanced toward Antonio and said again:

"Yield yourself, my lord."

"I will not yield," said Antonio again.

At this instant the woodsman, who was with Lorenzo, raised his hand to his ear and listened for a moment, but Tommasino came softly and the woodsman was deceived. "It is but leaves," he said and turned again to watch Lorenzo. And that lord now sprang fiercely on Antonio and the swords crossed. And as they crossed Venusta crawled on her knees nearer, and as the swords played nearer still she came, none noticing her till at length she was within three yards of Lorenzo. He was now pressing Antonio hard, for the count was in great pain from his foot, and so often as he was compeled to rest his weight on it it came near to failing him, nor could he follow up any advantage he might gain against Lorenzo. Thus passed three or he follow up any advantage he mig gain against Lorenzo. Thus passed three gain against Lorenzo. Thus passed three or four minutes in the encounter. And the woodsman cried: "riark! riere comes the lieutenant. Quick, my lord, or you lose haif the glory!" Then Lorenzo sprang afresh on Antonio. Yet as he sprang another sprang also, and as that other come in the rose a shout from Lorenzo's half the giory: afresh on Antonio. Yet as he sprang another sprang also, and as that other sprang there rose a shout from Lorenzo's men. Yet they did not rush to aid in the capture of Antonio, but turned themselves round. For Bena, with Tommasino at his heels, had shot among them like a great stone drom a catapilt; and this man Bena was a great fighter. And sow he was all aflame with love and fear for Count Antomo. And he crashed through the ranks and split the head of the woodsman with the heavy sword he carried, and thus he came to Lorenzo. But there in amazement he stood still. For Antonio and Lorenzo had dropped their points and fought no more. But both stood with their eyes on the slim figure of a girl that lay on the ground between them, and blood was pouring from a wound in her breast, and she moaned softly. And, while the rest fought fiercely, these three stood looking on the girl, and Lorenzo looked also on his sword, which was dyed three inches up the blade. For as he thrust most fiercely at Antonio, Venusta had sprung at him with the spring of a young tiger, a dagger finshing in her hand, and in the instinct that sudden danger brings, he had turned his blade against her, and the point of it was deep in her breast before he drew it back with horror and a cry of "Christ, I have killed her!" And she fell full on the ground at the feet of Count Antonio, who had stood motionless in astonishment, with his sword in rest.

Now the stillness and secrecy of Tommasino's approach had served him well, for he had come upon Lorenzo's men when they had no thought of an enemy, and several of them were slain and more hurt before they could use their swords to any purpose, and Tommasino's men had a broken

All Druggiets or T. A. Slocum Co., IT IS THE KIND PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE. Is a scientific preparation of Ozone, Cod.
Liver Oil and Guaiscol. It is a Rich, Lidguid
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Moone, the line-gridge selement of the Atlight of Restores the Nerve Tone, and StimMoone, the lile-gridge selement of the Atmosphere, which also Hygestlon, destroys
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through them even as Bena had, and, getting above them, were now, step by step, driving them down the path, and formed a rampart between them and the three who stood by the dying lady. And when Bena perceived this advantage, wasting little thought on Venusta (he was a hard man this Bena), he cried to Antonio: "Leave him to me, my lord. We have him sure!" and in an instant he would have sprung at Lorenzo, who, finding himself between two enemies, knew that his state was perilous, but was yet minded to defend himself. But Antonio suddenly cried in a loud voice, "Stay!" and, arrested by his voice, all stood still—Lorenzo where he was, Tommasino and his men at the top of the path, and his guards just below them, And Antonio, leaning on his isword, stepped a pace forward and said to Lorenzo:
"My lord, the dice have fallen against

"My lord, the dice have fallen against you. But I would not fight over this lady's body. The truth of all she did I know, yet she has at the last died that I might live. See, my men are between you and your men."

"It is the hazard of war," said Lorenzo. "Aye," said Bena. "He had killed you, my Lord Antonio, had we not come."

But Antonio pointed to the body of Venusta. And she, at the same instant, moaned again and turned on her back and gasped and died, yet just before she died her eyes sought Antonio's eyes, and he dropped suddenly on his knees beside her and took had her and kissed her brow. Act had he he and took had he and kissed her brow. Act had he he had and kissed her brow. Act had he he had so he had took had he had so he had he

A New World

opens to the man who finds quick relief from wearing pain. That is the testimony of multitudes who have

Allcock's **Porous Plaster**

for all sorts of aches and pains, lameness, stiffness of the muscles and joints of the back, limbs or side.

Make Sure and get the genuine. Never purp with imitations "Just as good as ALLCOCK'S.

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Brandreth's Pills relieve rheumatism and any disease arising from impurity of the blood.

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Bpliopsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have beard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable wot," on this disease which he sands with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Richmond County.—Pursuant to and in execution of a power of sale, contained in the last will and testament of John Phinizy, late of said county, deceased, I will sell at public outcry, on the first Tuesday in April, 1898, between the legal bours of sale, at the door of the courthouse of said county, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in said county, about three miles from the city of Augusta, containing eighteen hundred and fifty acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by lands now or formerly belonging to H. F. Campbell, George Baille, Hammond, Nixon & Gardner, and estate of W. J. Eve, east by lands now or formerly of estate of W. J. Eve and of estate of T. White, south by lands now or formerly of Martin, Haley and Richards, and west by lands now or formerly of Purdy, Wellington, I Wellborn, W. F. Eve, H. F. Campbell, and by the Pelasgie tract of estate of said John Phining.

Of the above described tract it is sait.

W. F. Eve, H. F. Campbell, and by the DeLaigle tract of estate of said John Phinizy.

Of the above described tract it is estimated that 1,200 or 1,300 acres are covered by virgin forests, consisting of cypress, oak, pine, ash, gum, maple, etc. Rocky creek, which runs through said lands furnishes sufficient water power to operate saw mill or gin.

Terms: Cash, or, at option of purchaser, one-fourth cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest on deferred payments at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. If the latter terms are accepted, bond will be given for making titles upon payment of purchase money, with the condition that if default be made in payment of first annual installment of purchase money, the whole balance shall become due and payable. Purchaser to pay for papers.

Executor of Estate of John Phinizy, Deceased.

He Was Completely Blind

Owing to Humor and Sores on His Face and Eyes

Hospital Treatment Failed - But Hood's Sarsaparilla Made Pure Blood and a Perfect Cure.



means a rare or unusual one for Hood's Sarsaparilla to cure. Theu-sands of children have suffered from foul humors in the blood, and many who have been blind from this cause, have been restored to perfect health my advice, which is to use Head's and sight by this great medicine. Sarsaparilla for every form of sich and sight of this great metalities. Such evidence as this must convince ness. It will save lots of money, anyone that Hood's Sarsaparilla is trouble and worry. I speak from trouble and worry. anyone that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and every other cease praising Hood's Sarsaparilla." Mrs. A. W. Mason, 159 Phillips St.

"Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 21, 1894.
"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Dear Sirs: I am thankful for the good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done our boy. At the age of two years he caught a severe cold and it settled in the same and his face become covered. eyes and his face became covered with scabs, which the doctor said was

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ETECTIVE SHACKLEFORD

Was Released from Cu

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rested yesterday morning ted March 15th, but w

ased from actual custody ashop & Andrews to hough he is to be consider

Colonel W. C. Glenn, or

ackelford, claim that

Glenn and Cox claim the was in Washington at the was issued and that only executive of Georgia, has such an arbitrary paper.
The arrest of the detective working up of a case where Detective Shackelf of in gold that had been house of Mr. and Mrs. couple living near Monr was kept in a small safe, forced the couple to open to from them.

Detective Shackelford we the case sometime ago

petective Shackelford where algoes where 11,900 of the money and this and was paid one and Mrs. Threat, besides anished the work and to the money and the exists his arrest on a warr with larceny and embezz understanding grew out to the algoest the state of the money with the state one half of it or of it that he recovered, but himself in communications and the state one half of it or of it that he recovered, but himself in communications are stated to the state one half of it or and the state of the state one half of it or and the state of the sta

makelford detective a inally agreed that Sha sive \$50 cash and his sent of the money recov-rith this agreement, Si sective Wilson to North the case, Wilson the case, Wilson to South the case, Wilson to the case, which is a south of the case of the had a south of the case of the ca

tht party. Shaoke Carolina and we was that \$1,900 Shackelford sett

Now as to the matter say. I was told by money, where it was under the floor an of it was in a lof I went into it. I refused to inform an me to see me get it, a from Fincher where the ported the two finditions.

was the only one know about it. We is of our contract."

no right to hold hi and Cox claim th

Governor's Was

An Attack of Eczema, We tried different physicians in Jersey City and New York City, but he got little relief. I finally took him to hospital and his face was termed the worst case the surgeons had ever He was under their care for treated. six months and the eczema on his face was better, but it had become worse in his eyes, and

He Was Now Blind

and could not see his hand before him. Every attention had to be given him as he could do nothing for himself. I Hood's Sarsaparilla and made up my mind to try it in his case. After taking the first two bottles we could see a change in his eyes, the ulcers which aused the blindness being less vinlent. I was advised to take him to a The case related here is by no with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and thank the case are or unusual one for be to it, he soon regained his sight and is new, at six years of age, a

Fat, Strong and Healthy

lad. I hope every mother will take

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier



Cear Complexions Guaranteed

If you are annoyed with freckies, tan, sunburn, sallowness, pin.ples, blackheads, moth, crusty, scaly, itching, burning skins, do not worry; they can be resnoved by Madame A. Rupport's world renowned Face Bleach and nothing will so culckly remove them as this remedy. A single application will refreshen and cleanse the superficial skin and will convince you of its merits. A standing, bons fide guarantee is given to every purchaser. It sells at £2 per single botts, which in some very severe cases is sufficient to care, or three botties for \$5. Madame A. Buopert's Face Bleach is the original and has been established for years and is the onig remedy which never fails. See that all bottles bear the signature and photogaph of Madame A. Ruppert. New York city and sealed with red seal and glass stopper, Mannsfactured only by Madame A. Ruppert and for acia, by her authorized agens at

JACBOS' PHARMACY CURES QUICKER THAN ANY OTHER REMEDY.



Tarrant's Extract of Cubebs and Copalba is a safe, certain and quick cure for genorrhea and gleet, and is an old-tried remedy for all diseases of the urinary organs. Combining in a highly concentrated form the medicinal virtues of cubebs and capalba, its portable shape, freedom from taste and speedy action (curing in less time than any other preparedy. To prevent fraud see that every package has a red strip across the face of label, with the signature of Tarrant & Co., N Y., upon it. Price, \$1. Sold by all druggists.

REWARD.

A reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIF-TY DOLLARS will be paid for the detection, arrest and delivery to the sheriff of McDufarrest and delivery to the sheriff of McDuffie county, Georgia, with evidence to convict, of the person or persons who, on the night of Jamary 24th and 25th, 1896, displaced the switch at Thomson, Ga., leading from the mail line of the Georgia railroad into a sidetrack at that place, thereby causing a collision between westbound passenger train No. 1 and a car standing on the sidetrack.

THOMAS K. SCOTT, General Manager of the Georgia Railroad Company fri-sun-tus—lmo



ROAD NOTICE.

Office of Fulton County Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, March 2, 1805—A petition having been filed in this office praying for the establishment of a public road commencing on the Boulevard at the property of Bacon and Hope and running east one-half mile, thence northeast to the DeKalb county line to connect with the road running to Peachtree church or the Williams's mill road, and the road commissioners, to whom the same was referred, having reported recommending the same, this is therefore to notify all persons concerned that said new road will be finally granted on the first Wednesday in April, 1895, if no good cause be shown to the contrary. JOHN T. COOPER.







Our stock of fine, medium and clear hardwood mantels is unequaled by price, style and finish. Cabinet mantel, similar to this se

SNOOK AND HAVERTY 6 Peachtree St. meh 10-1me-su-tu-ta

Attention,

VETERANS!

A grand reunion of the Confederate erans will be held at Houston, Texas, 22d, 23d and 24th, 1895. This will be largest gathering of Confederate solutions the war, and Texas is making preparations to entertain them. The lanta and West Point railroad and Western Railway of Alabama (The Atla and Houston Short Line) will sell as sion tickets for this occasion at a tate. Any one contemplating making trip will please notify us that we furnish them with rates, etc., as soon they are named.

GEORGE W. ALLEN.
Trav. Pass. Agent.
No. 12 Kimbail House.
FRED D. BUSH.
D. P. A., L. and N. R. L.
No. 36 Wall Street.
JOHN A. GEE.
General Passenger Agent
Atlanta, Ga.

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. J., Oct. 21, 1894. o., Lowell, Mass.: I am thankful for arsaparilla has done age of two years he old and it settled in ce became covered the doctor said was

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othing for himself. I heard much about illa and made up my his case. After takbottles we could see ness being less viroised to take him to aid I would continue saparilla, and thanks n regained his sight x years of age, a g and Healthy

ery mother will take ich is to use Heod's every form of sicklots of money, ry. I speak from exure you I shall never Hood's Sarsaparilla.' son, 150 Phillips St.

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We have been to th MCNEAL Paint and Glass Co

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tention.

inion of the Confederate the held at Houston, Texas, 24th, 1895. This will be ing of Confederate sold to entertain them. The for this occasion at a ne contemplating making us that we making the with rates, etc., as soon at.

CORGE W. ALLEN, Frav. Pass. Agent. No. 12 Kimball House, ED D. BUSH, D. P. A., L. and N. B. B. No. 36 Wall Street. HN A. GEE, General Passenger Agent. Atlanta, Ga.

IS IT NULL AND YOID?

nut Is What Is Claimed Against the Governor's Warrant.

RETECTIVE SHACKLEFORD UNDER ARREST

Is Was Released from Custody Late Yesterday Asternoon-It Grew Out of the North Carolina Case.

petective George W. Shackelford was prested yesterday morning on a warrant ated March 15th, but which was issued sterday from the governor's office and rported to have been signed by Governor

Yesterday afternoon Shackelford was reased from actual custody on a note from p & Andrews to Sheriff Barnes, hough he is to be considered still under ar-

el W. C. Glenn, of Glenn & Rountree, and Mr. John W. Cox, attorneys for kelford, claim that the warrant is sull and void and that the sheriff has abso giely no right to hold him on it. Messrs. and Cox claim that the governor was in Washington at the time the warrant res issued and that only he, as the chier escutive of Georgia, has the right to issue

executive of Georgia, has the right to issue such an arbitrary paper.

The arrest of the detective grew out of the working up of a case in Monroe, N. C., where Detective Shackelford recovered \$2.00 in gold that had been stolen from the house of Mr. and Mrs. Threat, an aged souple living near Monroe. The money was kept in a small safe, which the robber sored the couple to open and secured \$3,000. red the couple to open and secured \$3,-

the Shackelford went to work on Detective Snacketford went to work on the case sometime ago and finally found where 31,900 of the money was, He recov-ered this and was paid one-half of it by Mr. and Mrs. Threat, besides his expenses, He mished the work and received his share oney and the expenses. Now fol ows his arrest on a warrant charging him with larceny and embezzlement. This mis-understanding grew out of facts which are not denied by Detective Shackelford.

according to the story of the prosecu-tion, when the money was stolen from the Threats they at once communicated with D.A. Covington, of Monroe, a lawyer. They wrote him that if he got the money he could take one-half of it or one-half of any part of it that he recovered. Covington at once of it that he revered. Configure at once yet himself in communication with the Shackelford detective agency and it was fauly agreed that Shackelford was to re-ceive \$50 cash and his expenses and 10 per of the money recovered. In accordance this agreement, Shackelford sent Dewin this agreement, or North Carolina to work up the case, Wilson was successful and soon notified Detective Shackelford that he nght he had a good case and had located the right party. Shaokelford went at once to North Carolina and went to work and the result was that \$1,900 or the money was found. Shackelford settled with the Threats, according to the Covington side of the

story, and received \$240.
Attorney Covington charges that Shackel-ford, when the second amount of money ford, when the second amount of money was found, did not account for it, but simply kept it. He claims that Shackelford ignered the contract that was in ixistence

Shackelford's Story Is Different. "I was employed to look into the loss of the money," said Detective Shackelford, "by Attorney Covington. We had a con-tract as to the amount I was to receive. I went to work at orce and sent a man to both Carolina. We worked a long tinco by were unsuccessful and Mr. Covington pro tired of waiting. He told me to go wal and do as I wanted to with the case. issue and do as I wanted to with the case. Item made an arrangement with Mr. and kn Threat," continued the detective, exhibiting a contract by which the detective ms to secure one-half of the money reserved and the Threats to pay the ex-

"Now as to the matter of embezzling the amey, I was told by Fincher, who took the money, where it was. I secured \$1,000 from under the floor and he said that the must nike the floor and he said that the must fit was in a loft. We drove to it in I went into it. I secured the money, it refused to inform any one of it. Iwanted to me to see me get it, as I hoped to discoverom Fincher where the other \$1,000 was, i reported the two findings to Mr. Threat, who was the only one that had any right taken when the two the two that had any right taken was the contract.

When arrested on the warrant issued on To back to North Carolina without any fort to fight the matter. He employed as sumsel Colonel W. C. Glenn and Mr. John W. Cox

Under the advice of these two attorneys is decided not to go. Colonel Glein and Mr. Cox went to Mr. Alex C. King, attorney for the sheriff, and told him that it

was their opinion that the warrant was null and void, as the governor had not signed it himself. Mr. King said that he could advise the sheriff not to let it have full force and suggested that a writ of habeas corpus was the proper method of securing redress.

dress.

Colonel Glenn thereupon put Deputy Sheriff Donehoo, who was present in charge of Detective Shackelford, upon notice that the warrant was null and void and that the sheriff would be held responsible for any action taken under it.

Mr. W. P. Andrews, the well-known young stropped, who represents Attorney Coging-

attorney, who represents Attorney Coving-ton, said that the warrant was issued by

the governor's cierk.

Later Detective hackelford was released and went to his home. Attorney Covington will probably reach the city this afternoon.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

Butler Herald: With two millions of men out of employment; with such shrinkage of values, ruin and destruction of business and consequent suffering of the people for the most common necessities of life as have never heretofore been known in the history of our country, the president tells us that ail we need is more of the same medicine. With discipline broken down by the president's own hand, party pledges repudiated, and but a single one—comparatively of little value redeemed—with the party divided into irreconcilable factions by the presidential policy can it be a matter of surprise that the democratic party was "snowed under?" Not content with wrecking the party the president has started out on a course of issuing bonds which, if kept up will wreck still more the business of the country and saddle upon millions yet unborn, millions upon millions of the people's money which, by a secret sale of bonds he has given and bound himself yet to give to the Rothschilds. But we have no heart to look further into the doings of the past two years. We turn still with hope to the grand old democracy. It is through this party the country and treacherous leaders, and trust none but the true and tried. Our principles are the basis of all free government, and if it is to live in the country it must be done so by help of our principles, whatever may be the party name. We need no new party; all we need is a puriciples honestly carried out.

Swainsboro Pine Forest: It's because the people have not been dealt with frankly

cipies honestly carried out.

Swainsboro Pine Forest: It's because the people have not been dealt with frankly that they have thus drawn the line. The people can no longer be hoodwinked. The people will make silver equal to 30 old, and only equal. It is not true that 50 cents worth of silver will be equal to 31 in gold. They intend, not only to talk about making gold and silver the standard, instead of gold alone, but will do it. The purpose of the movement is to remove the burthen off of gold, and cause silver to bear its share of the responsibility. And when this is done the amount of silver now valued at 50 cents will immediately rise to the place is used to occupy alongside of gold, and the use of it as a money will change its value from a commodity to that of money alone, and thus it will rise in intrinsic worth.

Americus Times-Recorder: What stupend-

worth.

Americus Times-Recorder: What stupendous folly it becomes to talk of gold as "the money of the world," "the best money" and as "the only honest dollar." The history of the world for 4,000 years demonstrates that gold and silver always have been used as money metals by those nations most advanced in civilization. From the best and most reliable statistics obtainable, the production of the two metals has varied but little out of proportion to the increase of population, wealth and commerce, and yet from some cause the relative buillion value of the two metals has gradually grown apart, commencing with the demonetization of silver by the United States and Germany in 1873-4. To every fair-minded man the conclusion is irrisistible that legislation has caused the trouble, and that legislation should remedy the evil.

Don't Triffe with Your Eyes

Don't Trifle with Your Eyes and do not allow any one else to do it for you. No cause for this now. If you need glasses, go to our reliable opticians, Kel-lam & Moore. Their retail salesroom is at 40 Marietta street.

The Atlanta Exposition.

The Atlanta Exposition.

From The Chicago Timberman.

An enterprise that is worthy of the energetic city which stands sponsor for it, is the Cotton States and International exposition, to be held this summer and fall at Atlanta, Ga. Our readers will be particularly interested in it in anticipation because of the intimate connection with the enterprise of Mr. Martin F. Amorous, of the Atlanta, (Ga.) Lumber Company, and because in the exposition, due largely to his efforts, the forestry and lumber interests will have a prominent place.

The scheme as proposed by Mr. Amorous and likely to be carried out by Chief Allen, of the machinery department, is a novel and bold one, consisting of nothing less than a complete exhibit of sawmill and woodworking machinery in actual operation. Better than all, the idea has been so favorably received by machinery manufacturers that it seems likely that the scheme will be carried out.

It contemplates a sawmill cutting on logs brought in by rail, of dry kilns, planing mills, sash, door and bind factories, and other forms of woodworking.

This project is an ambitious one, and there would seem to be serious obstacles in its way, as was found in organizing the Columbian exposition when very plausible caims for a full operating display of main its way, as was found in organizing the Columbian exposition when very plausible caims for a full operating display of machinery had to be abandoned. But the lumber business in its various phases is so important a factor in the south and the opportunities for effective work in this exposition along machinery lines will be so much better than at the Columbian exposition that there is a chance for such a project to be carried out. Cratianly if ability, energy and enthusiasm con-bined can accomplish it, it will be an assured fact; for of these Mr. Amorous and his co-workers in the exposition are supplied in unstinted measure.

The Door of Life.

The fear of pain and the dangers of childbirth fill many a woman's breast with dismay. In the olden days of leeches and witchcraft, it was considered sacrilegious to lessen the pains of labor. Latterly, anæsthetics have been used at the time of parturition, and now people are beginning to find out that pain and danger

can be almost wholly avoided. Proper preparation during gestation will make both, as rare as they used to be common. There is no reason why childbirth should be fraught with

ger and distress. It is a perfectly natural function, and should be performed in a natural way without undue suffering. Nature intended that women should be tortured when doing the one thing which makes them wholly womanly. The perversion of nature's laws brought this suffering about, and a return to right living will stop it. Nine out of ten women are troubled more or less by weakness and ses peculiar to their sex. It is so because they do not take proper are of themselves—because they neglect little ills and little precautions. A woman in perfectly hearty health goes through her time of trial with omparative ease. The thing to do then, is to make all pregnant women healthy—to strengthen them generally and locally. The medicine

and tonic to do it with is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a powerful invigorant and nervine. It soothes and strengthens the nerves and acts directly on the feminine organism in a way which fits it for the proper and regular performance of all its functions at

Taken during gestation it robs childbirth of its dangers to both mother and child, by preparing the system for delivery thereby shortening labor, seening pain and abbreviating the period of confinement.

The above brief talk on Woman's peculiar ailments is continued in a treatise of 168 pages, obtaining zoores of testimonials and reproduced photographs with names and addresses of card. Ten cents (stamps) will bring this book sealed in plain envelope; or, but still the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser bound in strong paper covers, constitute still the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser bound in strong paper covers, constitute at the foregoing treatise, and several hundred pages besides, will be MAILED FREE to any one sending 25 cents in one-cent stamps to pay for packing the postage only—contains over 1,000 pages and 300 illustrations. Over 680,000 copies sold additioners at regular price of \$1.50. Address (with stamps and this Coupon) for either law, world's Lissensaky Medical Associations, 63 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ersons Living in All Parts of the Country Who Have Never Visited Drs. Copeland & Howald's Offices Writ e That They Have Been Cured by Their Method of Mail Treatment.

ARE THESE YOUR SYMPTOMS?

No strength, no energy, no ambition, gradually growing weaker, cough principally night and morning, pains in the chest, soreness of the lungs, shortness of breath, nervous and restless, night sweats, muscles eoft and flabby, appetite poor, memory failing, skin feels hot and dry, feverish—consequently thirsty—palpitation of the heart, dryness of the air passages and a general wasting away of fiesh and bodily strength, or are you suffering with nasal catarrh, which usually precedes the above symptoms? If so, you want the best and most efficacious treatment known. Don't jeopardize your life longer by experiments.

NOT A TRACE LEFT.

A Large Polypus Entirely Removed.



Mr. M. F. Darden, of Unionville, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen, and he is at the present time boasting of the best health of his life, and assuring his friends that it was all due to the treatment of Drs. Copeland & Howald. He says: "I suffered for years with contarts with all these." copeiand & Howald. He says: "I suffered for years with catarrh, with all the annoying symptoms of head, throat and stomach, besides it had developed a polypus in my left nostril, which completely filled it up. I at first thought it was easy enough to cure, but do what I would for it I found it grew worse all the time. I finally came to the horrible conclusion that I would see the control of th came to the horrible conclusion that I was going to be affected for life by this dis-

"One day a friend said to me: 'Look here, you are in an awful bad shape. Why don't you go to see Drs. Copeland & Howald, of Atlanta? Go or write at once.' Atlanta? Go or write at once.'
"Oh, that's whot so many say to me.' I
replied. However, he kept after me about
is until I complied with his request. The
result is that I am a well and healthy man
today. The polypus has been radically re-

moved and the catarrhal affection entirely moved and the catarrhal affection entirely cured. I have not the least symptom of the disease in any shape or form, and I feel so grateful for this wonderful cure that I want every sufferer to know it.

"My case was fearfully complicated, but that made no difference to them.
"I have waited now for some time before giving this testimonial in order to be sure I was cured. I find that I am cured, and that I have staved cured.

that I have stayed cured.
"I shall do all I can to send sufferers to
Drs. Copeland & Howald."

The Reason Why Some People Do Not Get Well.

Not Get Well.

There are a few people who are treated by Drs. Copeland & Howald that don't find relief.

There are several reasons for this.

Some persons do not carry out their in-

There are several reasons for this.
Some persons do not carry out their instructions.
Others live most improperly.
Others again are so foolish as to blame every little affliction they get to the treatment and stop.
Others listen to their friends, who persuade them Drs. Copeland & Howald's treatment is no good.
One word right here. If a patient is under the best plan of treatment in the world and makes up his mind he won't be cured he never will be, and had better by far begin some other treatment.
Then there are others again who do not contirue their treatment long enough to obtain a complete cure. They stop treatment and after a time their trouble returns, and such persons condemn this treatment as being no good.
In order to get a permanent cure and have the disease thoroughly eradicated from the system, the treatment should be continued after all symptoms have left.
SPECIALTIES—Catarrh and all diseases of the ear, nose, throat and lungs, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthma, consumption, epilepsy and all nervous affections, diseases of skin and blood, rheumatism and all chronic affections of the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys.
Patients living at a distance treated as successfully as here in Atlanta. Send for a symptom blank. Treatise on catarrh and kindred diseases free.

DRS. COPELAND & HOWALD Rooms 315 and 316 Kiser Building, Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Office Hours—9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday—10 a. m. to 1 p. m.



This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently as nervous diseases. Weak Nempty, Loss of Brain Power, Reddache. Weakeulness, Loss Vitality, nightly emissions evid dreams, impotency and warting diseases caused by youthful cerrors or excesses. Consists no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and punny strong and pinny. Easily exprised in vest pocket, 87 toer box 16 for 85. By mail propile with a written guarantee to cure of the proping of the prop

ARP COMING HOME.

Winter Has Lost Its Grip in the Land of Flowers.

A CHOWDER PARTY ON PALMETTO ISLAND

But Bill Does Not Like Chowder-He Has e Pleasant Nap While the Young Folks Are Enjoying Themselves.

This is our last week in Florida. We must go home, spring or no spring. Another boy is going away—going far away for good and we must see him for a week or two and say goodby. Our youngest boy, Carl, has got a place in Mexico on the International railroad and will leave the paternal home the last of the month. It is hard on me, but harder on his mother. for he has been her idol and her comfort and never gave her pain or anxiety. Al-ready I see the glassy tears in her eyes as oft as she thinks about his going. "What if he gets sick away off there?" she says. "No one to nurse him or care for him." and she turns away her face to hide her tears. "But he will come back once a year," said I. "Mr. Raoul will let him come. "Wouldent borrow trouble. The best way is to look upon these separations from our children as part of the battle of life. We left our parents, though we did not go so far away. But Mexico is not so far as it used to be and it takes only two or three days to make the journey and besides it is a good change for the boy.

besides it is a good change for the boy. So let him go pleasantly and don't let him see you grieve."

These sad partings of parents and children haye been going on ever since I can remember. Thousands of our boys have gone to Texas and Arkansas, leaving their old parents behind. Thousands of mother-ly hearts have been full to overflowing. It is an old, old story and parents should prepare themselves for the inevitable. It is a very selfish love that would tie a boy to the old homestead when there is a better field for him abroad. Our life work is nearly ended, while his is just begun and he should take the tide of fortune at

its flood and go where brighter prospects loom up before him. It looks now like this remarkable winter has lost its grip upon the new year and soon the sweet breath of spring will gladsoon the sweet breath of spring will glad-den this southern land. Every day is lovely down here now in Florida and the sick and the well are luxuriating in balmy breezes that come from the tropics. Yester-day we joined a sailing party that was projected for our Dunedin friends and about twenty-five of us landed on Palmet-to island some four piles away and feast. about twenty-nee or us landed on Palmetto island some four miles away and feasted on a fish chowder that was cooked for us there. I have been to clam bakes in New England and Brunswick stews and barbecues in Georgia, but never saw a fish chowder prepared in royal style before. Our sail boat towed a little boat along that was laden with the fish and the bread and bacon and potatoes and onions and lemons and all the sauces and seasoning necessary. Colonel Bond, of Marletta, was chief cook and director general. Young men cut the wood and built the fire, while Colonel Bond filled the iron pot with the ingredients and soon the savory odors filled the air and made the guests hungry for the tempting dish. For a while our party wandered up and down the beautiful beach on the gulf side, the shells crushing under our feet at every step and when we returned to the palmetto grove the cooks ordered the tablectoths to be spread and all the cullinaries to be gotten ready for the feast. Rugs and mats were placed around for the ladies to recline upon, while palmetto logs gave seats for the gentlemen. Beat biscuit and butter and broiled middling and pickles, et cetera, were spread out in wid profusion and then the chowder was tasted by Colonel Bond and his assistants then retasted by feminine amateurs and ordered to be cooked and salted a little more.

In course of time there was a call for chowder-chowder-chowder, and soon the delicious feast was served in soup plates and served all around. It was pronounced superb-splendid, and other adjectives too tedious to mention, and some had their plates refilled, but somehow or somehow else I did not feel as vorashious as I expected to feel and said to myself, as Mr. Lincoln said of the ballet. "for the folks who like that sort of a thing they do like." It was all my tault, I know, for there are a good many good things that I don't relish to island some four miles away and feast ed on a fish chowder that was cooked for

but other people do, and a higher cultivation has pronounced superfine. I don't like tripe, nor chittings, nor raw oysters, nor frogs, nor snails, nor mushrooms, nor pote de foi gras nor tuttle, nor shrimps, nor clam chowder. In fact, I have a prejudice against anything named chowder, and it is all my fault and a lack of education. But we had a glorious day and everybody was happy. General Parsons and myself were the veterans of the party, and after dinner we stole off to the boat and took a nap upon the cushioned seats. The general is from Illinois, a genial, kind, considerate gentleman, and a tariff reform democrat. He earned his title by fighting us and I earned mine by fighting him, and here we were sleeping side by side in southern waters. The lion and the lamb laid down together. The general is now seventy-seven years old but carries himself well, and everybody likes him. especially his modest lady-like daughter who is a favorite with our people. I like that—we all like that. And we had Colonel Bond, a Savannah gentleman but now of Marietta, who took off his coat and was master of ceremonies. He has made fish chowder on Wolfe island for thirty years and was given a diploma by Captain Postell many years ago. Then there were Colonel Bond's lovely daughters, and the beautiful Dunedin girls and some other maidens with gushing adjectives and some fair matrons and some young men who danced attendance upon the maidens. I was sitting by a very lovely girl in the boat, when a cheeky young man by the name of Gra-

matrons and some young men who danced attendance upon the maldens. I was sitting by a very lovely girl in the boat, when a cheeky young man by the name of Grady, who was reclining on the bow, gave a sweet and gentle whistle and my girl left me, under a false pretanse, and went to him and never came back any more. It reminded me of Burns's pretty poem, "Whistle and I'll Come to Ye, My Lad." The next time I go I will take my wife and sit by her. for these young girls are unrellable. Nobody but a settled woman suits me now.

Last week I visited St. Petersburg, by invitation, to help commemorate Washington's birthday. I found the hotels and the town full of patriotic people, and the blue and the gray mingled together in fraternal union. I believe the sections are drawing nearer together, and when I die and a few more on both sides the posterity will be right friendly. I heard a good conservative southern Presbyterian cay the other day that the Presbyterian churches, north and south, would unite again as soon as half a dozen of their leading preachers died. St. Petersburg is not on a boom, but it is growing slowly and surely, and is a favorite resort with tourists. The Detroit hotel was unfinished when a late storm sunk it on one side and made a tobosgan of the roof. But they will raise it again and turn it into a seaman's home, like they did the great Eastern. But I hope to see you a little later and bring fair weather with us.

EILL ARP.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Regulates the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood. For Billousness, Constipation and Malu-

For Indigestion, Sick and Nervous Head-ache.

Ache.
For Sleeplessness, Nervousness and Heart Failure.
For Fever, Chills, Debility and Kidney Diseases, take Lemon Elixir.
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Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.
Fifty cents and \$1 bottles at druggists.
Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops
Cures all Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore
Throat, Bronchitis, Hemorrhage and all
throat and lung diseases. Elegant, reliable.
Twenty-five cents at druggists Twenty-five cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mozley, Atlanta, Ga.

There will be rendered a fine programme by Mme. Werner, Mrs. Sheridan, Mr. Pringnitz and others, at Freyer & Brad-ley's music hall, Tuesday, March 19th, 8 o'clock p. m., for the benefit of the organ fund of the Church of Our Father. Ad-mission 25 cents.

A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT. It Will Occur Next Friday Evening at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

The alpha and omega of Atlanta's music The alpha and omega of Atlanta's music will constitute an entertainment at the Young Men's Christian Association Friday evening, March 22d, that will be more than pleasing in its character. This entertainment will be given under the auspices of the Ladjes' Ausiliary of the association. The programme is one of unusual interest and embraces the best talent in the city. Tickets are now on sale at the Young Men's Christian Association half. It is hoped that you will encourage the Isdies in this laudable undertaking.



A. K. HAWKES, Manufacturing Optician 12 WHITEHALL STREET, ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES. Established 1870. Special Styles of Spectacles and EyeGlasses made to order.

Spring Suits.

You are possibly thinking of buying a Spring Suit.

We have a line whose goodness and quality should commend itself to you. Our line has been selected with painstaking. The Colors, the Cloths and the Linings are the best that money could procure.

These we have had made in a manner especially suited to the wants of this trade, and we do not think any one in Atlanta can offer as much goodness and style for so small a

STEWART, COLE & CALLAWAY

You Owe It To Yourself

Let us reason together for a minute!

If you have money invested in proper ty, what interest are you getting?

If you have loaned out your money, what interest does it pay? (after you have paid all taxes.)

If you only have from \$2.50 to \$25 a m onth above your expenses, what do you do with it?

Is it making you anything and how much?

What You Can Do.

worth \$100 in 120 months—in the mean time you will receive 7 per cent payable in JANUARY AND JULY OF EACH YE AR ON COST, or you pay \$100 and get a share of our Permanent Stock, which will pay you 7 PER CENT ANNUALLY

in JANUARY AND JULY OF EACH.

In a share of our Permanent Stock, which will pay you 7 PER CENT ANNUALLY FOR LIFE, or You can take 10 shares of Class "A" Stock and pay \$5 a month and get \$1,000 in 120 months, or withdraw ALL YOUR MONTHLY PAYMENTS at the end of tweve or more months, with 6, 7 or 8 per \$12.50 a month will give you \$1,000 in sixty-one months with same privileges of withdrawing as above.

These figures are FREE OF ALL CIT Y, COUNTY AND STATE TAXES. Call on or address

ATLANTA Loan and Investment Co.,

> 811 EQUITABLE BUILDING. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$10,000,000.

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Good Agents Wanted,



Don't....

Every Merchant who beats a tattoo through the columns of the newspapers make you dance to his music. If you do you'll soon be taking steps that would set Carmencita to shame. Everything in our Spring Clothes, Hat and Furnishing stock is good. We show the dangerous association with the very cheap and court the favor of honest quality and the lovers of it. The fineness of the fabrics, the selectness of the patterns and the honesty of the qualities are far more eloquent than the loftiest words.

GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO. 38 Whitehall Street.

CLOSING OUT EXECUTOR'S SALE OF JEWELRY. Auction and private sale. Can save you money on anything in our line. Call and inspect our stock.

S. MAIER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jew elers, 8 Marietta Street.

B. Maier, Executor.
thurs sun tues

Receiver's Sale.

By order of court, bids will be received on the stock of goods, stock of lumber, machinery and buildings of the May Mantel Company until the morning of March 20, 1885, and, if the bids are not satisfactory to the court, the above described property will be sold on the premises, 115 W. Mitchell street, to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry, on March 20, 1895, at 12 o'clock m. Copy of inventory, etc., can be inspected on application to the receiver.

L. W. BROWN, Receiver



Notice to Contractors

Cotton States and International Expo sition Company, Atlanta. Ga.-Sealed bids addressed to C. A. Collier, president, will be received by this company for furnishing material and building the fence around Pledmont park, until 12 m., on Wednesday, the 27th day of March, 1805. The company reserves the right to reject

mar17 19 21 22 25 22

ERANS!

ay of Alabama (The Atlan

One Who Saw the Famous Battle Describes It in Detail.

JUST THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO

The Victories of the Merrimae Struck Terror to the Lincoln Cabinet-A Graphic Story of the Historic Fight

Thirty-three years ago I was one of crowd that stood upon the wharf at Nor-folk and cheered the confederate iron-clad Virginia, better known as the "Merrimac," as she passed down the Elizabeth river t forced the werld to recognize its fleets.

When the federal forces evacuated the Norfolk navy yard in 1861 they attempted to destroy what they could not carry away and set on fire and scuttled the steam-

frigate Merrimac. Her upper works were burned, but her hull was intact, and the confederates raised her and converted her into an iron-

She was covered midships with a roo 170 feet long, built at an angle of 45 de grees and constructed of twenty-inch hear was covered midships with a pine, covered by four-inch oak. Upon this wood packing there were two layers of iron plates two inches thick and eight inches wide, one laid horizontally and the other vertically, boiled through the wood and clinched on the inside. This roof or shield extended from the water line to shield extended from the water line of a height of seven feet over the gun deck, and its two ends were rounded so as to allow the manipulation of two pivot guns to be used as bow and stern chasers. Over the gun deck was a light grating, making a presented water feet with a a promenade about twenty feet wide. A pilot house was placed forward of the smokestack, built of the same material as smoxestack, built of the same material as the shield. Her bow was armed below water with a castiron prow four feet long, to be used as a ram. Her weakest element was her motive power, her old engines and boilers, which had been condemned before she was sunk, but there was neither time ane was sunk, but there was neither time nor facility to build new ones. Her ordnace consisted of ten guns, two seven-inch
steel-banded Brooke rifles, mounted as
pivot guns at the bow and stern, two sixinch rifles of the same pattern and six
nine-inch smooth-bore broad-side guns. Her commander was Commodore Franklin Buchanan, one of the ablest and bravest officers of the old service, from which he had resigned to enter the confederate

Her second in command was Lieutenant Catesby Ap R. Jones, distinguished for his professional ability and personal cour-

she had a full complement of subordinate officers selected for their special fit-ness and a crew of 300 men, most of whom had volunteered from the army for the occasion. The emergency of the service allowed no time for testing her en-ergies or drilling the crew. Officers and men were strangers to each other, and when she started down the river she was an experiment, the success of which no man could foretell. Whether she would prove an impregnable fortress or an iron-bound coffin experience alone could de-

Leaving the navy yard at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, March 8, 1862, the Mer-rimac made her way down the Elizabeth about eight miles to its mouth, where the confederates had erected land batteries on its east bank. Here the Elizabeth en ters Hampton Roads, a broad body of water formed by the Elizabeth and James the north side of which is Fortress Monroe at Old Point, and on the south the Rip Raps, an artificial island, on which was a federal battery. In this channel, off Fortress Monroe and under its guns, lay the greater part of the federal fleet, while further up the Roads, at the mouth of James river, and about four miles above Sewall's Point on the other side of the Sewall's Point on the other side of the Roads, the Cumberland and Congress were inchored off New York News Point, block-

The First Day's Fight.

When the Merrimac reached the mouth of the Elizabeth river, she had the choice of going down the roads and attacking the fleet off Fortress Monroe, or going up and across the roads to encounter the Congress and the Cumberland off Newport News. nodore Buchanan wisely chose the latter, and taking the south channels to avoid a shoal in the middle of the roads, known as "the middle ground," he made directly for the two federal ships. It was a beauti-ful balmy day, more like May than March. The sailors aboard the Congress and the Cumberland had been washing their clothes for Sunday, and the riggings of the two ships were full of garments hung out to dry, while the crew lounged about the decks basking in the sunshine.

The appearance of the Merrimac wrought an instantaneous transferration

an instantaneous transformation of an instantaneous transformation of the scene. The drums beat to quarters and the men took their places at their guns. All knew that the mysterious stranger that approached them, moving across the reads like an animate housetop, was their long expected foe, and the crisis of their fate was upon them. Meanwhile the Merri-mac held her way grimly and silently fate was upon them. Meanwhile the Merrimac held her way grimly and silently
across the roads, accompanied by two little
gurboats, the Beanfort, Lieutenant Parker,
and the Raleigh, Lieutenant Alexander,
each mounting one gun. As she approached the Congress she opened on her with
her bowgun, and when within three hundred yards delivered a broad side and received one in return. Passing the Congress, the Merrimac made for the Cumberhand. That ship received her with a full gress, the Merrimae made for the Cumberland. That ship received her with a full troad side from her heavy guns that would have sunk a wooden vessel, but against her iron roof the solid shot rebounded as rubber balls from a brick wall. Driven through the water, under a full head of steam, the Merrimae struck the Cumberland uder her starboard fore channels with her iron prow, then the Merrimae, reversing her engine, backed clear of the Cumberland, but at the expense of her prow, which was broken off and left in the boweis of the Cumberland. Freed from her wounded adversary, the iron-clad passed her, and as she did so the guns the two vessels, nearly touching each other, fired simultaneous broadsides. The decks of the Cumberland were covered with the dead and wounded, but the Merrimae was not unsarbed. Two electrons was not unsarbed. wounded, but the Merrimao was not un-scathed. Two shots from the Cumberland had entered her ports while opened for fir-ing, breaking off two of her guns at the muzzle, killing two men and wounding sev-eral. Her boats, anchor and flagstaff were shot away, and her smokestack riddled. Besides this, the loss of her several.

shot away, and her smokestack riddled. Besides this, the loss of her prow caused her to spring a leak. The Merrimac kept on up James river far enough to turn, then came down to finish her work.

The fate of the Cumberland was sealed and she was fast sinking, but she kept up the hopeless fight with a gallantry beyond all praise. Her commander was Lieutenant George U. Morris, who proved himself a hero that day, and be was nobly seconded by his brave officers and crew. When called on to surrender by the confederate commander, he replied, "Til sink, but Til never surrender.

has ever been made by any vessel of any

has ever been made by any vessel of any navy."
In going up James river the Merrimac had passed and repassed the federal land batteries at Newport News, exchanging with them a heavy fire. The James river flotilla, consisting of the confederate steamer Patrick Henry, of twelve guns, Commodore J. R. Tucker; the Jamestown, Lieutenant Barney, two guns, and the Teazer, Lieutenant Webb, one gun, took advantage of this diversion to run the gauntlet of the Newport News batteries and join the Merrimac below. The Cumberland being now hors de combat, the Merrimac and her consorts turned their attention to the her consorts turned their attention to the Congress, commanded by Lieutenant Joseph B. Smith. That officer, seeing the fate of the Cumberland and realizing the impossibility of saving his ship, ran her ashore so that she could not be captured and carried off by the enemy and to give and carried off by the enemy and to give his men an opportunity of escaping under cover of the land batteries. The Merrimac took position astern of her and raked her fore and aft, while the smaller confederate vessels join in the attack. The carnage was terrific. Lieutenant Smith was killed and the ship converted into a slaughter

Lieutenant Pendergrast who succeeded to the command satisfied that further resist ance was vain, hauled down his colors. Lieu tenant Parker, in the Beaufort, was ordered to board the Congress, secure her officers as prisoners, allow the crew to escape, bring off the wounded and burn the ship. While engaged in this duty a heavy fire was opened on him from the shore batteries, killing several officers and men, where upon Commoders Euchanan again penned. on the Congress and set her on fire with hot shot. About this time, while standing outside of the pilot house giving orders, he was shot by sharpshooters from the band and severely wounded. The command of the Merrimac then devolved upon Lieutenant Catesby Jones. The Congress continued to hurn until midnight when continued to burn until midnight, when the fire reached her magazines and the was blown into fragments.

Meanwhile that part of the federal fleet stationed at Fortress Monroe had not been idle. As soon it became evident that the Merrimac intended to attack the ships off Newport News the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Minnesota had started to their

assistance.

In attempting to keep out of range of
the Sewall's Point batteries the St. Lawrence and Roanoke sot around when half
way up the Roafs. The Minnesota succeeded in getting within a mile of Newport News, when she, too, stuck fast in the

The Roanoke and St. Lawrence soon got off, but warned by the fate of the Cumberland and Congress, returned to Fortress Monroe The Minnesota, Captain Van Monroe The Minnesota, Captain Van Brunt, was not so fortunate and had to make the best of her perifous position Happily for her the Merrimae drew too much water to get nearer than a mile to her and did not do her much damage. The Patrick Henry and Jamestown took a closer position and for a while did great execution, but the heavier guns of the Minnesota gave her the advantage over Minnesota gave her the advantage over

It was now nearly dark, the tide was falling and Jones, fearing that his own ship might get aground, determined to cease operations, expecting to finish the Minnesota in the morning. The Merrimao and her consorts returned to the mouth of the Elizabeth river and lay off Sewall's

for the confederates. They had destroyed two of the finest ships in the United States nay, had damsged another, which was now almost a certain prey, while the rest of the federal fleet was seeking shelter under the guns of Fortress Monroe, un-certain what fate the morrow might have

in store for them.

The victors sought their hammocks well satisfied with the day's work and confident of further conquest. The outlook at Old Point was dismal enough.

The news of the disaster had been flashed The news of the disaster had seen hashed to Washington and all over the north, and the capital and seaboard cities trembled in anticipation of a visit from the dreaded fron-clad. Gideon Welles at that time secretary of the navy, has given a graphic account of the meeting of the cabinet upon received of the news, from which it appears. receipt of the news, from which it appears that all its members, particularly the war minister, Mr. Stanton, were thoroughly deminister, Mr. Stanton, were thoroughly de-moralized. "The Merrimac," said Stanton, "will change the whole character of the war; she will destroy scriatim every naval vessel. She will lay all the cities on the seaboard under contribution." He had no doubt, he said, "that the monster was at and"-looking out of the window which com manded a view of the Potomic for many miles—"not unlikely we shall have a shell or cannon ball from one of the guns in the white house before we leave this

Mr. Seward, usually buoyant and self-reliant, overwhelmed with the intelligence, listened in responsive sympathy to Stanton, and was greatly depressed, as indeed were all the members.

Arrival of the Monitor.

Such was the condition of affairs when the Monitor arrived at Old Point, on the night of March Sth. This vessel was the first of the United States iron-clads to be first of the United States iron-clads to be completed. She had been designed by John Ericcson, a Swede; built expressly for the purpose; and while much smaller than the Merrimac, being only one hundred and twenty-seven feet long, while the Merrimac was three hundred feet or over, combined some advantages which her opponent did not possess.

She was equally invulnerable, her motive power was new and under much better

power was new and under much better control, she steered perfectly, and drawing only ten or twelve feet, while the Merrimac crew twenty-two feet, was able to go where she pleased in the roads, while the Merri-mac was confined to the main channel. Her armament consisted of two eleven-inch Dahlgren guns, mounted in a revolving iron-clad turret. This turret and the pilot-house, built of solid iron logs \$x12 inches, were the only objective parts of the whole

were the only objective parts of the whole vessel, her deck extending only a few inches above water, and the rest of her bull being entirely submerged.

Her commander was Lieutenant John L. Worden, an officer who had served twenty-seven years in the navy, and whose reputation for coolness and herve was abundantly justified by the result. Her second dantly justified by the result. dantly justified by the result. Her second dantly justified by the result. Her second in command was Lieutenant S. D. Green, a young officer of twenty-two, who had served three years in the navy, and had recently been promoted from the grade of midshipman. Immediately on his arrival Worden reported to Captain Marston, the senior officer of the fleet, who ordered him at orce to go up to the assistance of the Minnesota. At 11:30 o'clock p. m. Worden was alongside of that ship and remained there until the next morning.

A Four Hours' Duel.

At 8 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, March 9th, the Merrimac, under Catesby Jones, started to finish her work on the Minnesota.

shot away, and her smokestack riddled. Berides this, the loss of her prow caused her to spring a leak. The Merrimac kept on up James river far enough to turn, then came down to finish her work.

The fate of the Cumberland was sealed and she was fast sinking, but she kept up the hopeless fight with a gallantry beyond all praise. Her commander was Lieutenant George U. Morris, who proved himself a hero that day, and be was nobly seconded by his brave officers and crew. When called the Minnesota h.d. gone from Old Point, and on the edge of which she was now aground two miles below Newport News. Turning into this channel he made his way up towards the Minnesota. As the Merrimac approached that ship Van Brunt opened on her with his stern guns, and the Monitor emerging from the side of the Minnesota threw herself in the path of the confederate commander, he replied, "Til sink but Til never surrender.

And so the good ship fought on as she sunk, firing her guns as long as they were above water. Such heroism challenged the admiration of their adversaries, extorted cheers from the crews of the confederate vessels and received the highest enconiums in the reports of their officers. In three-guarders of an hour after the engagement began the Cumberland sank in fifty feet of water, but her flag still flew at the peak, "The omblem of the bravest, most daring and yet most hopeless defense that

round her and choose position, seeking for

a weak spot.

Once Worden thought he had found it, and made a dash for the unprotected screw of his antagonish hoping to carry it away, but he missed it by two or three feet. Once, too, the Merrimac, in attempting to change positions, got aground and remained so for fulf fifteen influtes, during which time Worden pounded her with his eleven-inch Dahlgrens, and Van Brunt poured upon her all the guns he could bring to bear. But he did not phase the stanch confederate, and, getting affoat again, she rushed upon the Monitor like a big mastiff, who, worried by

getting afloat again, she rushed upon the Monitor like a big mastiff, who, worried by the nagging of a buil terrier, would like to catch him by the throat and with one shake drop his corpse.

This time before the Monitor could get out of the way the Merrimac was upon her, but Worden promptly ported his helm and avoided a direct blow, receiving the impact at an angle on his starboard quarter. The wooden stern of the Merrimac ran over the low deck of the Monitor and was cut by its sharp iron edge, causing her to leak low deck of the Monton land its sharp from edge, causing her to leak from the self-inflicted blow. Well it was for the Monitor that the Merrimac had left her iron prow in the Cumberland the day before, for otherwise the blow might have otherwise the blow might have

been fatal.

Twice Worden suspended the fight, the first time to supply a deficiency of shot in his turret. The second time was for more serious cause. His station was in the pilothouse, from which he steered the ship, and watched the fight through slits made in the armor for eye holes. He was looking through one of these when a shell from the Merrimac struck the slit and filled his eyes with powder and particles of iron. eyes with powder and particles of iron,

completely disabling him.

The same shot broke one of the solid tren logs of the pilot house and partially lifted its top. This injury to Worden virtually ended the fight. In describing it, in his re-

ort, he says:

"The top of the pilot house was partially lifted off by the force of the concussion, which let in a flood of light so strong as to be apparent to me, blind as I was, and caused me to believe that the pilot house was sariously disabled. I therefore are was seriously disabled. I, therefore, gave orders to cut the helm to starboard and sheer off, and sent for Lieutenant Green

sheer off, and sent for Lieutenant Green and directed him to take command."
Green, in his account in The Century Magazine of March, 1885, confirms this, and says: "Thus the Monitor retired temporarily faom the action in order to ascertain the extent of the injuries she had received. At the same time Worden sent for me, and leaving Stimers, the only officer in the turret, I went forward at once and found him standing at the foot of the ladder leading to the pilot house. He was a ghastly sight, with his eyes closed and the blood apparently rushing from every pore

blood apparently rushing from every pore in the upper part of his face. "He told me that he was seriously wounded, and directed me to take command. I assisted in leading him to a sofa in his cabin, where he was tenderly cared for by Dr. Logue, and then I assumed command. Blind and suffering as he was, Worden's fortitude never forsook him, he frequently asked from his bed of pain of the progress of affairs, and when told that the Monitor was saved, he said: "Then, I can die happy." When I reached my station in the pilot house I found that the iron log was fractured and the top partly open, but the sieering gear was still in-tact and the pilot house was not totally destroyed, as had been feared. In the con-fusion of the moment, resulting from so serious an injury to the commanding offi-cer, the Monitor had been moving without

Exactly how much time lapsed from the Exactly how much time lapsed from the moment Worden was wounded until I had reached the pilot house and completed the examination of the injury at that point and determined what course to pursue in the damaged condition of the vessel, it is impossible to state, but it could hardly have exceeded twenty minutes at the ut-

During this time the Merrimac, which was leaking badly, had started in the direction of the Elizabeth river, and, on taking my station in the pilot house and turning the vessel in the direction of the Merrimac, I saw that she was already in

sel and she continued on to Norfolk. Van Brunt, who was anxiously watching the duel, on the issue of which his own ship, as he thought, depended, in his official report the next day, after describing the grounding of the Merrimac, says: "As soon as the Merrimac got off she stood down the bay, the little battery chasing her with all speed, when suddenly the Merrimac turned around and ran full speed into her antagonists. For a moment I was anxious, but instantly I saw a shot plunge into the from roof of the Merrimac, which surely must have damaged her. For some time iron roof of the Merrimac, which must have damaged her. For some after the rebels concentrated their battery upon the tower and pilot house of the Monitor and soon after the latter stood down for Fortress Monroe and we thought it probable she had exhausted her supply of ammunition or sustained some injury. Soon after the Merrimae and the two other steamers headed for my ship and two other steamers headed for my ship and I then felt the fullest extent of my condition. I was hard and immovably aground and they could take position under my stern and rake me. I had expended most of my solid shot and my ship was badly crippled and my officers were worn out with fatigue, but even in this extreme dilemma I determined never to give up the ship to the rebels, and, after consulting my officers, I ordered every preparation to be made to destroy the ship after all hove was gone to save her." hove was gone to save her."

hove was gone to save her."

Both sides claim the victory, but from these accounts it seems that the Monitor was the first to retire. The confederates do not seem to have pursued her. Catesby Jones in his official report says: "At \$ Jones in his official report says: "At 8 o'chock we had run to engage them, firing at the Minnesota and occasionally at the iron battery. The pilots did not place us as near as they expected. The great length and draught of the ship rendered it exceedingly difficult to work her. We ran ashore about a mile from the frigate and were backing fifteen minutes before we got off. We continued to fire at the Minnesota and blew up a steame; alongside of her and we also engaged the Monitor, sometimes at very close quarters. We once succeeded in running into her and twice silenced her fire. The pilots declaring that we could not get nearer the Minneso. twice silenced her fire. The pilots declaring that we could not get nearer the Minnesota and believing her to be entirely disabled, and the Monitor having run into shoal water, which prevented our doing her any further injury, we ceased firing at 12 o'clock and proceeded to Norfolk." He says nothing about the return of the Monitor, neither does Van Brunt. If she did return, it was after retreating for twenty minutes, during which time she would travel about two miles, according to Green, "without direction," though he says that he had to turn her in order to get her "in the direction of the Merrimac," according to Jones, "into shoal water," and according to Van Brunt, "towards Fortress Monroe."

Green has been criticised, but he probably did all that could be done migr the circumstances. The Monitor was in no condition to renew the fight. She was directed and steered from her pilot house, and, in its damaged condition, another shot from the Merrimac would probably have car-

its damaged condition, another shot from the Merrimac would probably have carried it away, killing or wounding Green, and leaving the ship without a line officer. Worden, who ought to be the best judge, endorsed him as "a gallant and excellent officer," and recommended him earnestly for promotion. The day after the fight, however, on account of his extreme youth and the great responsibility of the position, Assistant Secretary Fox thought the command should be given to an officer of mand should be given to an officer of more experience, and sent for Lieutenant Thomas O. Selfridge, who had greatly distinguished himself as executive officer of

Thomas O. Seitridge, who had greatly distinguished himself as executive officer of the Cumberland in the recent fight.

After telling him how much depended upon the Monitor, he asked him frankly if he felt capable of taking the command. "I can only say, sir," replied Seifridge, "that if I command the Monitor I shall do my duty." "I believe you will, sir," said Fox. "Go ahead and take command at once." Jones, too, has been criticised for returning to Norfolk when he did, but he could not follow the Monitor into shoal water. He though the Minnesota "entirely disabled," and the condition of his own ship did not allow him to take any chances of getting aground again. She was leaking, her smokestack riddled, impairing the draft so that it was difficult to keep fires going, and filling her gun deck with smoke; her prow was gone, and the plates of her armor in some places broken, though no shot had penetrated her shield. Her officers claimed that the most serious of her injuries were received in the first day's fight with the Cumberland, and that had she met the Monitor with her original strength unimpaired, she would have destroyed her.

That the United States authorities were

That the United States authorities were and the United States attributed we another encounter on equal terms with the Merrimac, is evident from the telegram sent the day after the fight by Secretary Wells: "It is directed by the president that the Monitor be not too much exposed, that the Monitor be not too much exposed, and that in no event shall any attempt be made to proceed with her unattended to Norfolk. If vessels can be procured and loaded with stone and sunk in the channel, it is important that it should be done."

Reappearance of the Monitor. After her return to Norfolk, the Merri-mac was placed in dock to repair her in-juries, and on the 11th of April she again appeared in Hampton roads, accompanied by the Yorktown and Jamestown, and by the Yorktown and Jamestown, and challenged the whole federal uset. The Monitor had been reinforced by the Nauga-tuck, another iron-clad, and half a dozen other ships, but the federal fleet remained under the guns of Fortress Monroe, while under the guns of Fortress Monroe, while the Yorktown steamed across to Hampton and cut out three federal transports. Mr. Fulton, of The Baltimore American, was present, and writes to his paper that day: "The events of this morning are much commented on, and have caused considerable feeing, and some humiliation. Beyond the capture of three transports, the demonstration of the rebel fleet has been little more than a reconnaissance. It cannot but be concluded, however, that the rebels have had the best of the affair. The capture was effected almost under the capture was effected almost under the bows of the French and English cruisers. and we may be sure that our national prestige was not increased in their eyes by what they saw."

It is but just to the federal naval officers

challenge was not accepted.

The orders from Washington were peremptory that the Monitor was not to en-sage with the Merrimac, unless she could be drawn down into the lower roads, where the whole federal fleet could com-

where the whole federal fleet could com-bine in an attack upon her, under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

Again, on the 8th of May, when the federal fleet had commenced a bombard-ment on Sewall's Point, the Merrimac went down to take part in the action, and upon her appearance the fleet withdrew to Fortress Monroe. Two days after that the movement of McClellar on the penin-sula compelled the evacuation of Norfells tae movement of McClellan on the penin-sula compelled the evacuation of Norfolk, and the Merrimac was ordered up James river to protect Richmond. The pilots de-clared that if the ship was lightened four or five feet she could be carried up that river. Commodore Tatnail, who then com-marded her, ordered this to be done, but, after her guns had been thrown overboard and her draft reduce to eighteen feet, the pilots decided that, owing to the westerly winds that had produced a low tide in the river, it would be impossible to take her up.

Her wooden hull was now above the water, and she was no longer an iron-clad, and without guns, she was entirely defense-

in this dilemma there was but one course for Tatnail to pursue, and that was to destroy his ship to prevent her falling into destroy his ship to prevent her the hands of the enemy. Accordingly, she was blown up by her own crew on the morning of May lith. The officers and crew were transferred to Drewry's Bluff, where a few days afterwards they defended that place successfelily against the Galena, Naugatuck and their old antagonist, the Monitor.

THE EXPOSITION.

Jonesboro Enterprise: The Cotton States and International exposition is assuming proportions that astonish even its projectors. New applications for space continue to arrive from the four quarters of the globe, and the management has found it necessary to erect several additional buildings. We earnestly hope that Clayton county will have an exhibit at this great fair.

ty will have an exhibit at this great fair.

Elberton Star: There is a great deal of work to be done before Elbert will be ready with an exhibit that will do credit to her people or justice to her resources. The various committees should get to work at once, and every citizen who is proud of the county of his nativity or adoption should co-operate with these committees and make Elbert's exhibit a grand and glorious success.

cess.

Barnesville Gazette: The exposition in Atlanta next fall will be a most excellent opportunity for advertising this section, and a suggestion has been made that Barnesville and Pike county should have an exhibit there. A creditable exhibit would not cost much, and it would unquestionably be a good advertisement. What say the people of the county?

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Grip usually arrows.

ness in the Head and Chest, Court, Throat, General Prostration, and Fever. Throat, General Prostration, and Fever. Keep your feet dry, and, if you catch cold, take Seventy-seven. Grip usually attacks a person whose system is weakened by some other disease and accelerates that disease. Everybody appears to be troubled with a cold or catarrhal affection at this season of the year, and the only thing to do is to take '77" at the first appearance of the malady and avoid exposure. The atmospheric conditions and the wet sidewalks and streets are conductive to such affections, and you cannot be too careful about keeping your feet dry. "77" will "break up" a stubborn cold that "hangs on."
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D. H. ELLIOTT. of Florida, Sanford feb28 to mch20—eod

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DEC. 31ST, 1895.

ITA, GA.
drst day of April, bide incessions listed below. In upon award of contwo equal notes, with June 1st and September square foot with the amount of the space is allotted; all at concessionaires exappressed of the Children of the space is allotted; all at concessionaires exappressed of the Children of the chil

"Castle Rackrent and the Absentee" is the latest volume of the Macmillan's new delition of novels of Maria Edgeworth. The introduction to the series is by Anne Thackeray Ritchie, and is an excellent sketch of Maria Edgeworth and estimate of her place in English fiction. The illustrations are well drawn, and the edition promises to be a most satisfactory one to all lovers of Miss Edgeworth's charming stories of Irish life. It is interesting to know that Sir Walter Scott, in his preface "Castle Rackrent and the Absentee" is

welist, he possesses a charm peculiarly

interesting.

This turning out a great many words a

a characteristic one that it is never quite safe to say what is his latest novel. Just at present, however, "The Ralstons" is his latest novel of importance, though he may have two or three more treading right on its heels. "The Ralstons" is the sequel to "Katharine Lauderdale," and deals with

problem of Katharine's secret mar

riage to John Ralston, and the many com-plications arising therefrom, until it all comes out when the marriage certificate drops from the hands of the old lawyer as

opens Robert Lauderdale's unsigned he opens Robert Lauderdaie's unsigned will. This, however, is only one thread of the story. It is a story of life among the wealthy—one should say the very wealthy—class in New York. There have been some surmises to the effect that

as fortunes of \$80,000,000 narrow down cir

as fortunes of \$80,000,000 harrow down cir-cles to a great extent, Mr. Crawford had some real people in view when he wrote the story. This is utterly unnecessary and extremely improbable. One is inclined to think that at times the author, Griggs,

may voice some of Mr. Crawford's own sentiments, particularly when, in speaking of his work, he says that those who say he does good work, but could do better, are

mistaken-that whatever his work is, it is

The two best things in the book are

Katharine's talk with old Robert Lauder-dale, the rich, as he lies dying, and the earnest, straightforward, hopeless love-making of Archie Wingfield. The scene,

when the old man, rich in all that makes

when the old man, rich in all that makes this world's riches, asks the young girl, just entering on life, the question, "What does it all mean—this life of ours?" and gets no response from the beginner of the journey, is very pathetic. It is the question, as Mr. Crawford says, which "rattles in the throat of the dying century," but it is as old as the stars. It was asked by Job, and has been asked and answered unnumbered times since the first man.

"The Ralstons," though itself a sequel, is to have a sequel in itself. In considera-

tion of the fact that it is one part of a series of stories, would it not be kinder if the publishers issued the books in somewhat less expensive form, and not in two rounce editions, which, while they are extremely dainty volumes, come just a little bleft?

("The Ralstons," published by Macmillan

"The Doctor, His Wife, and the Clock'

is a short story of a crime and its de-tection by Anna Katharine Green, of "Leav-enworth Case" fame. It is a very clever lit-tle story, and well told, but has no pre-

tense to the sustained mystery and inter-est which made the latter novel the great-

est which made the latter novel the greatest detective story of a decade. The plot
is very original. A blind man, driven on
by an absorbing jealousy of his young wife,
gets into the wrong house, and in a spell of
frenzy shoots an aged neighbor. Realizing his awful mistake, he rapidly makes
his way to his home next door. A young
detective is called in, and ferrets out the
case. Upon being confronted by the detective, the blind man confesses his guilt, and
nothing that his wife can say will induce

him to forego his determination to pay the ing that his wife can say will induce

complication arises. He is considered in-sane, and so improbable is his story, that the police refuse to accept it. He asks for

permission to demonstrate his wonderful powers of perception, which his blindness

has heightened to an almost marvelous degree. He replies to their protest that, being blind, he could not shoot a man, by saying that he shot at the sound of the voice, before he recognized it as that of

another man than the one against whom his

unreasonable jealousy was directed. His wife stands faithfully by him, though his jealousy makes her life miserable. At last the police agree to permit him to establish his skill with a pistol. He is taken out, and permitted to shoot at a clock as it strikes the miterature of the policy of the property of the propert

sind permitted to shoot at a clock as it strikes. His wife stills believes him insane. A clock is placed on a post, and he is told that it will strike the hour in five minutes. He stands ready to fire, pistol in hand. Suddenly a clock strikes. He turns in the direction of the sound, and fires. His wife, who is standing to one stille stills.

side, gives a sharp exclamation, and falls to the ground. She had concealed a clock beneath her cloak, and as she falls, to the amazement of all, the other clock begins to strike. She believed him innocent of the crime to the control of the crime to the control of the crime to the control of the crime to the crime t

the crime, but chose this way to test his suit. If guilty, then she would prove by her death that his jealousy was unfounded. They take the blind man back to the boat, with his dead wife in his arms. On the way across the river there is a splash, and the blind man and his wife go down together.

The plot is a very unusual one, and the story is very well told. It is printed in the Autonym series by the Putnams.

"The Lover's Lexicon," by Frederick Greenwood, is a very light and airy story, but at times extremely accurate and pro-

found in analysis of a lover's hopes, tears, doubts and phantasies. It deals with all the phases of the passion in alphabetical order, beginning with "abhorrence," which would hardly seem to have a place in a lexicon of love, and ending with "wife."

con of love, and ending with "wife,

here one would think that it should real-

ly begin—but this is merely the fault of the arrangement of the alphabet, and, in the intervening space, all sorts of lover's

hopes and complications are entered into. It is not a book from which one can learn

much, but reading it is a good way to re-new old mental experiences in this line. The style is most charming, and for an oc-

it is a delightful vehicle. Of course, it will

be of no use to anyone who can run the samut in his own heart, for a lover has a lexicon within himself for ready reference far more original and interesting than any book can be.

(Published by Macmillan & Co. For sale at Lester's. Price \$1.75.)

(For sale at Lester's. Price 75 cents.)

& Co., 2 vols. For sale at Lester's.)

his very best. Mr. Crawford lacks some of the very essential elements of the great-est novelists. Among other things, he has absolutely no humor; but his work would indicate that he does his best, and his best

is by no means bad.

tribute to Miss Edgeworth's ability. "With-out being so presumptuous," he says, "as to hope to emulate the rich humor, the pa-thetic tenderness and the admirable truth which pervade the work of my accomplished friend, I felt that something might be attempted for my own country of the same kind as that which Miss Edgeworth so fortunately achieved for Ireland." We are told in the "Memoirs of Maria Edgeworth" Whatever may be said about F. Marion Crawford's place among contemporary writers of fiction, the fact remains certain that with a large class of intelligent readers he is the most popular American novelist alive. It is not strange that this should be so, for while Mr. Crawford is not a great the prospects a charm neculiarly that she was moved to tears when this was read to her when she lay sick at home. Surely if she had accomplished nothing of herself, she would not have lived in vain if her work in any measure prompted the wonderful genius of Sir Walter. It is a significant significant was supported to the significant significan novelist, he possesses a charm pecunary his own of writing interesting novels in a most fluent and agreeable style. Whether he carries us deep into some Italian mys-tery, or whether his subject be a story of conventional New York life, it is always mificant and encouraging sign to observe the strong revival in interest of late in these old English novelists, among whom Maria Edgeworth stands among the fore-most, Of course, this is no place for a crit-icism of her work. The verdict of genera-tions has written its title to immortality. gracefully and easily told, and however cany words he turns out a day, it is all It is a standing witness that realism and romance are not to be divorced in fiction, if an author would live to be blessed by fu-ture generations. day is a gift of Mr. Crawford's-so much a characteristic one that it is never quite

(For sale at Lester's. Price \$1.25.) NEWTON CRAIG. Literary Notes.

"A Son of Hagar," by Hall Caine, announced by a Fifth avenue publishing firm, is not a new book. It is one of this author's early efforts, having been published in 1886.

Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston was made doctor of laws by St. Mary's seminary, Baltimore, on February 19th. After the conferring of the degree a barquet was given, with the new legal luminary at the head of the board, between Cardinal Gibbons and the Rev. Dr. Magnien, president of

Mrs. Humphry Ward's three-part novel, to be published in Scribner's for May, June and July, will portray the life and troubles of a laborer's wife from the point of view of her class.

An entirely new departure will be made by Macmillan & Co., in the fieldbook, soon to be published by them, entitled "Bird-craft," and written by Mabel Osgood Wright (Mrs. James Osborne Wright), the author of "The Friendship of Nature." It is the only book of its kind to be illustrate ed by plates, giving in the natural colors an accurate view of the birds described in the text. The importance of these colored prints cannot be overestimated, for they will enable people to determine at a glance the rough classification of the birds they may see about their gardens or along the seashore. The text completes the work by giving the descriptions and blographies of two hundred species, a synopsis of the famthe number species, as shops of the tamble tiles to which they belong, and a simple key by which the birds may be identified, either by their color or by some equally visible quality. The book will, moreover, be of a size convenient to carry out of doors.

"The Story of the Stars," by G. F. Chambers, is a compact and convenient outline of astronomy for popular reading, which is to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co., as the first volume in a new series of "Useful Stories." This series includes "The Story of the Stars," "The Story of the Earth," by H. G. Seeley, "The Story of Primitive Man," by Edward Clodd, "The Story of the Solar System," by G. F. Cham-

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce the Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. announce the following books for early publication: "History of the People of the United States," volume IV, by Professor John Rach Mc-Master; "Degencracy," by Professor Max Nordau; "Evolution and Effort," by Edmond Kelly; "The Wish," by Hermann Sudermann; "Majesty," by Louis Couperus; "Kitty's Engagement," by Florence Warden; the library of useful stories—"The Story of the Stars," by G. F. Chambers, now ready, now ready.

A very valuable and instuctive little pamphlet has just been issued by the Southern Immigration and Improvement Company, of Atianta, entitled "The Piedmont Region." The book is written and compiled by Mr. Walter G. Cooper, chief of the department of publicity and promotion of the exposition. It deals with the mineral, agricultural and industrial resources of the Piedmont section, and gives a great deal of valuable and succinct information on these subjects, based on government redeal of valuable and succinet information on these subjects, based on government reports, and investigations of the state experiment stations and surveys. Valuable papers are embodied, written by state officials, and by those whose investigations make their opinions deserving of weight. As a ready reference book to those contemplating investments in the Piedmont section, it is an accurate and valuable guide, and it will be read with profit by all who, wish to learn of the wonderful and varied resources which lie at the very doors of the people of this section. Mr. Cooper has long made a special study of this question, and his reputation as a careful and vigorous investigator and his ability as a writer are a guarantee of the accuracy and trustworthiness of the book.

New Books at the Library.

"The Man Who Married the Moon," Summis; "Napoleon and the Military Supremacy of Revolutionary France," William o Connor Morris; "England in the Nineteenth Century," Elizabeth Latimer; "American Writers of Today," Henry C, Vedder; "When All the Woods Are Green," Dr. Weir Mitchell; "Capfain Davy's Honeymoon," Hall Caine; "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice," Walter Besant; [St. John's Wooing," M. G. McClelland; "The Story of Babette," Ruth McEnery Stuart; "Vernon's Aunt," Sara Jeanette Duncan; "The Ebb Tide," Robert Louis Stevenson; "The God in the Car," Anthony Hope; "The White Mustang," Lieutenant R. H. Jayne; "The Mustang," Lieutenant R. H. Jayne; "On the Trail of Geronimo," Lieutenant R. H. Jayne; "On the Trail of Geronimo," Lieutenant R. H. Jayne; "The Black Tullip," Alexander Dumas; "Socialism and Social Reform," Richard T. Ely; "Sources of the Constitution of the United States;" "Dolly Madison's Memoirs, edited by her grandniece; "Alexander III of Russia," Charles Lowe; "A Song of Life," Margaret W. Morley; "Tales of the Punjab," Flora Annie Steel; "Robbery Under Arms," Rolf Boldrewood; "The Comtesse de Charny," Alexander Dumas; "Studies in Sacred Song," H. K. Baker.

A CONFEDERATE HISTORY. A New Publication of Interest to the

"The Confederate Soldier in the Civil War" is the title of a new book now being published by a printing company of Louisville, Ky., which will be of great interest to every confederate veteran and citizen of the south. The work presents a picturesque and correct panorama of the battle and campaign scenes of objects of interest as-sociated with the greatest war of modern times, and of portraits of the leaders of the war, civil, military and naval. It surpasses those great northern pictorial publications. "The Soldier in Our Civil War., and "Harper's Pictorial History of the Civil War."

The historical treatment of the work is a complete chronological arrangement and ac count of the incidents and events of the war from the first ordinance of secession to the close of the stupendous drama. This history is told in the official language of the reports of the confederate leaders, taken from the archives and official records, No work similar to this in style and scope, has been attempted from the southern standpoint. It is a fortunate enterprise at this period, when the facts of the war are mathematically and dispute with some ters of confusion and dispute with some newspaper and magazine writers. It is an important contribution to the literature of this period, which will refresh the memory of veterans and instruct our children in a correct knowledge of the events in which their parents bore such a glorious part.

The editor of the book is Mr. Ben La Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Baking

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL

Bree, editor of "The Confederate War Journal," "History of the Confederate States Navy," and "Pictorial Battles of the Civil War." He and his associates have had fifteen years' experience in this field of labor.

The introductory to the work is from

the pen of Major General Fitzhugh Lee, who pays an eloquent tribute to the valor and fortitude of the confederate soldier. Next follow the foundation and formation of the confederacy, the election an Mauguration of its president, the cabinet officers, signers of the constitution, the several congresses, the governors of the several confederate states, their respective cities and capitals, all correctly and pro fusely illustrated by first-class engravers. Then come, in order, the different campaigns, naval and inland engagements and novements of the various arm scribed in the official reports of the leader and from other official matter gathered from the archives. There are enumerated 2,261 combats during the four years of the war, of which the forces, casualties and losses, on each side, are accurately given. A unique and very interesting feature is found in the department where all the popular songs and poetry of the war period, on the confederate side, are collected and published, and life-like illustrations of

amusements in camp life given as they were enjoyed in those days.

The book contains 500 pages, size 11½x16 inches, with over 500 splendid engravings, printed on enameled paper and bound in silk, cloth and half moroco. Its contents will be equal to five ordinary octavo volumes of 600 pages each. This work is destined to be an authority on all ques-tions and information connected with the confederate war, and should be in the library of every veteran and citizen of the south. It will be read, too, with interest

south. It will be read, too, with interest by the veterans of the northern army who are willing to hear both sides of the civil war story fairly and corerctly told.

The book will be sold at once from the house of D. E. Luther, publisher, 66 White-hall street, who has engaged Colonel L. W. Reeves to present it to the people of Atlanta.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

HE WANTS SOLICITORS.

See Mr. John Ashley Jones, of the Maryland Life. I desire a few men of energy and in-telligence to solicit in the city of Atlanta and vicinity for the Maryland Life Insu-

and vicinity for the Maryland Life Insurance Company.

Georgia is a most promising field for this business, now that times are improving and people who have been unable to insure, or who have curtailed their insurance, are writing.

The work will be found pleasant, and I can offer a contract that will prove to be profitable. JOHN ASHLEY JONES,

General Agent, 817 Eqt. Bidg. sat sun

The M. M. Mauck Co., wallpaper, paints, shades, glass, picture frames. Atlanta.
C. J. Daniel, was payes, window shades rurniture and room mouding. 49 Mariette street. Send for samples.

To Cuba. The Florida limited by Central railroad and Plant system, leaving Atlanta at 6:56 o'clock p. m. is the only train connecting with Plant steamships for Havana. Ship trains for Port Tampa leave Tampa May hotel 5:30 o'clock p. m. mar5-lm

Better Times Ahead. From The Chicago Times-Herald.

There is a distinctly growing belief among railroad officials that good times are at hand. The present depression has lasted uninterruptedly for two years and out of that very fact grows the strongest belief that it is soon to end. Merchants every where have restricted their business to the smallest cash basis and find themselves this spring with no stocks on hand to sat-isfy the spring and summer trade. So uni-versal is this fact that railroad officials count confidently on the largest shipments in their history of package freight—the most profitable kind from an earnings

Aside from this rather theoretical proof comes the actual proof from all sides that local industries which have been languishing or dead during the past year are now preparing to resume business on the old scale. In the aggregate these industries number in the tens of thousands and each contributes its share to swell railroad traffic. They are the bone and sinew of railroad earnings and the unanimity with which they are again resuming business is which they are again resuming business is proof sufficient to railroad officials that the day of decreased earnings is almost ended. Those roads which depend very largely on grain shipments for earnings will be slower to respond to this general increase in busi-ness, but their officials are equally confident ness, but their officials are equally confident of restored prosperity when this year's crops begin to move.

Maintained freight rates seem now the one thing necessary for the prosperity of roads, and, except for the trouble over the

divisions in the western pool, the situation is daily growing better than it has been in months. There is little danger of a rate months. 'there is little danger of a rate war in the west, no matter how the division of tonnage is arranged, those lines being under strong control and by far more conservative under two years' adversity than the eastern lines As noted in The Timesthe eastern lines As noted in The Times-Herald yesterday, eastern managers also have concluded the best way out of their difficulties is to maintain rates and are planning the necessary agreements to that end. Today the eastbound committees of Chicago, Peoria and St Louis meet with the avowed intention of going to the bottom of their rate troubles and applying the remedy to the source. Lines in each committee claim those in the other committees are at fault, but all claim their first desire is to reach an agreement which will bring about maintained rates. They will have a chance to form such an agreement today.



JEWELERS. The Largest Stock of Fine DIAMONDS In the South, And the Lowest Prices. 31 Whitehall Street.

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Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

SUITINGS

Not Space Enough

In the newspaper to tell you about our stock of



Spring goods. Hardly know where to begin describing the new Suits. All our own make. Of course we know both the in and the outside. We challenge the matching of this season's styles. The pace we strike this week will lead to the largest business ever known. All that energy, artistic taste and the power of money and gigantic manufacturing facilities can do

to secure quality and fashionableness has been done. Our scale will rule the market, for we are headquarters for the Clothing industry of this city.

Merchant Tailoring

Always waking, watching, working HOMESPUND to make this department better. Never done planning. Quick to put profits into improvements to make the stock and service richer.

Mr. Robert Sharpe,

our able cutter, is justly popular. He never makes a mistake. There is fit, grace, hang and art in all his completed garments.

You should see the elaborate display of Suitings and Trouserings now ready for your viewing and selecting. All the new patterns, colorings and effects. Undoubtedly an unsurpassed assortment.

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Special Offer, | PROCRESSIVE

WE JUST RECEIVED 100 MEN'S SUITS

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BLACK CLAY WORSTED

Perfect fitting, silk sewing and piping. A great bargain at

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Also, 10 dozen genuine

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AT 3.00 BACH.

As good as any \$4.00 hat

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A ROMANCE of "Coon Hollow."

"A Romance of 'Coon Hollow' is a drama of unusual merit and interest."—New Orleans Evening Telegram.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
A COMPLETE PRODUCTION.
Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 20th and 21st. Matings Thursday

THE FAMOUS --GILMORE BAND-

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IN THREE Popular Concerts

Alded by the following artists:
Mme. Louise Natali, soprano.
Mr. Victor Herbert, 'cellist.
Mr. Addis J. Gery, auroharpist,
Miss Frieda Simonson, the rechild pianiste. Usual prices. Seats Monday at Grand box office

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GILMORE MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Wednesday and **Thursday**, March 21st and 22d,

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music store of the Freyer & Bradley Company, 63 Peachtree street. Notwithstanding the extraordinary strength of the attraction, there will be no advance in prices.

TWO NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE-Friday and Saturday, March 22d and 23d. The Noted Comedian

WILFRED CLARKE,

And His Own Company. FRIDAY NIGHT,

A WIDOW HUNT. SATURDAY MATINEE

Tit for Tat, SATURDAY NIGHT, The Thunderbolt.

Usual prices. Seats at Grand box office. sun wed th fri sat

GRAND CONCERT Benefit of the Organ Fund of the Churc of Our Father, at Freyer & Bradley Music Hall, Tuesday, March 19th, at

p. m.
MADAM ANNA S. WERNER,
MRS. CHAS. SHERIDAN,
MRS. POMEROY-GRAVES,
MR. G. W. PRIGNITZ and other artists
will take part. Admission 25 cents.

SALE OF THE STOCK OF GOODS AND FIXTURES OF S. THANHOUSER & SONS

In accordance with an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court, of the Atlanta circuit, made in the case of Loeb, Livingston et al. vs. S. Thanhouser & Sons et al., pending in the Fulton superior court, the undersigned as receivers in said case, will receive sealed bids for the purchase of the stock of goods and fixtures of said S. Thanhouser & Sons, in the stores on Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., known as "The Fair." until \$30 o'clock a. m. March 21, 1895. Said bids to be opened in the presence of said court at 9 o'clock a. m. March 21, 1895. Bids will be received separately on the entire portion of such stock and fixtures to which no claim of identification has been made. Also separately on such of said stock as has been set apart under orders for identification, and on this class of goods bids will be made separately on each lot or parcel as claimed by the various interventions respectively. Access to the stores and opportunity for examination will be afforded to proposed bidders. Terms cash on acceptance of bid.

This March 9, 1895.

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A Fraternal Beneficiary Order Based Upon Sound Business Principles.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1890.

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BENEFITS.

\$500 to \$5,000 in ten years, old age, or previous, in case of death.
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If you wish to provide for your family and dear ones in case of death, join the Guild! Guild!

If you desire aid in time of sickness or accident, join the Guild!

Three essentials embodied in its matchless plan, for which every prudent man and woman should provide.

Chapters in every section of the country.

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ENDOWMENT DIVISION.

Benefits Payable After Ten Years, or Previous, in Case of Death.

COST AND BENEFITS. Amount of each regular sick or distherent monthly assess ment for 123 months.

Weekly bene-Benefits ask or distherent ask or distherent ask or distherent ask or district ask GRADE.

No special assessments can be called in this division, except in the tenth year of membership, and only then if actually needed to mature certificates on a just and business-like basis. If it becomes necessary to call such assessment, it is the option of the member to either pay it in cash or have it charged against his certificate, the same as sick benefit—a safe and excellent proviso, which limits the cash outlay to one assessment per month.

Most Liberal Cash Withdrawal Values,

After three years, equal to 50 per cent of the amount paid in; after six years, all of the assessments paid, without deduction, other than sick benefits.

FIRST PAYMENT-One Monthly Assessment and the Examina-

MORTUARY AND OLD AGE DIVISION.

Benefits payable at the age of seventy years, or at life expectancy if same goes beyond seventy years, or previous, in case of death.

COSTS AND BENEFITS. Amount of
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essment par
Life arpecLife arpecand
period to be
paid for
months, after
months after

No chapter dues in this division, and no death assessments. The regular assessments are payable on the first of the month, and may be paid up to the last day of the month.

and may be paid up to the last can month.

All payments cease at the expiration of life expectancy, as per above table.

Business-like to the core, and a fine provision for old age, in addition to protection to family in case of death in the meantime.

The assessments paid become non-forfeitable after six years.

Regular assessments begin for month following admission.

First payment—45 on each \$1,000 of certificate and examination fees.

SUPREME GHAPTER Richmond, Va.

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Hon. Charles H. O'Ferrall (governor of the state of Virginia), supreme governor. Hon. Rev. T. Crump (of W. W. & B. T. Camp), supreme vice governor and

J. G. M. CORDON,

Deputy Supreme Governor.

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Room 9, Centennial Building Whitehall Street.

Ladies' Wardrobes

BLINDS, MANTELS

and Interna-

IDLE THOUGHTS OF A BUSY WOMAN.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the woman whose efforts closed the Empire theater for a time, is one of the greatest and most interesting figures of this century. She is an allround brilliant woman, too, for, to be thorough in all things is, with her, a consistent principle. She was an English governess in her teens and finding the work not exactly what she liked-though she declares her life to have been very happy under such conditions-she entered a hospital at Nottingham for the purpose of training herself for mission work in India. From this ! nospital, impelled by a desire to treat women for insanity, she took the position of joint manager to a lunatic asylum. "While there," she says, "I passed the examination in arts at the apothecaries' hall, which enabled me to be registered as a medical student, and then went abroad and traveled in Ita'y, Switzerland, Germany and the Tyrol, and when I returned my approaching marriage-for I had become engaged during my stay at the hospital-rendered it desir-

able to postpone further study until that had taken place.
"My husband is a physician and he and I built many castles in the air with regard to the same door plate announcing our calling and showing our qualifications for healing the bodies of our neighbors, but this dream was not fulfilled, for when my first baby was five months old and motherhood had given me a veritable glimpse of how para-

ever, tights are only the medium by which the bodies of women are exposed, then they become wrong. A self-respecting wo-man would not care to exhibit herself in man would not care to exhibit nerseit in public in that way, and if ballet girls think nothing of it, they must have lost some-thing which humanity cannot afford to lose. We have no right to sanction on the stage what, if done in the street, would compel a policeman to lock the offender up."

Mrs. Chant carries out all her noble hu-manitarian principles in private life, for it is a fact well known to her intimates that her home shelters constantly some member of the fallen sisterhood, who is being shown the way back to a new life through this great woman's Christian char-ity. Truly the woman who takes this unselfish, personal interest in the unfortunates of earth is a great woman as well as a wise and brilliant one. With all her pub-



se is here upon earth. I first became acquainted—roughly enough, though by acci-dent, through another woman's tragedy— with the fact that a married woman in Ergland had no right before the law to her

"I was then living in Lowestoft, where my husband was assistant to one of the largest firms of physicians. I was so full nation and of horror at the cruelty and wrong such a law inflicted upon women that I hired the town hall, which happened to be next to our own house and I sent out cards of invitation to everybody I could think of, and got my everybody I could think of, and got my friends to do the same—to come and hear lecture on the position of women of the nineteenth century, basing my plea on the rights of a mother to the ownership of her child. The result of this speech was the formation of a suffrage society which has been always an active organization ever

This was my first public lecture, for, although I had preached when I was London hospital to the gypsies on stead common and in barns, and had given sundry lectures in drawing rooms on natursubjects and the microscope, and had had almost every kind of Sunday school and Bible class, I had never before made what is called a public speech; but from that time to this, a period of nearly seventeen years, my vocation as a public speaker and a preacher has been uninterrupted. Contrary to the experience of most pub-

"Contrary to the experience of most pub-lic speakers, I was even at that time noith-er nervous, anxious nor flurried, and, in-deed, no matter where I have to speak or what audience I have to address, these feelings never trouble me. I have come to feelings never trouble me. I have come to consider my preaching my special calling, and I have spoken in the pulpit of every denomination except the Roman Catholic, and although I have no settled parish, I never have an unoccupied Sunday, and I feel I can do more good by speaking as I do than by settling down in one place. This necessitates a great deal of traveling, and my time is booked for months ahead, and very frequently I go to half a dozen towns in a week.

During the time that the Empire crusade "During the time that the Empire Crusical was on I was invited to address meetings on the subject of the condition of women, especially the women who frequent such places, in more towrs than I had days at my disposal, and all the money I made by my lecture was spent in the furtherance of the cause I have so dearly at heart, and in the amelioration of the condition of a large number of people who look to me for

Mrs. Chant is a broad and kindly woman in every way. Her crusade against the Empire theater was actuated by that desire for decency which every gentlewoman must

orsess, "I had," she declares, "no wish to pre-vent the amusements of the poor and leave those of the rich to fester unchecked. I de-light in music, singing and dancing and pretty dresses and beautiful scenery. All I wanted, and still want, to do is to clea certain of the music halls of the unclean features which debar decent people from at-tending and enjoying the performance. 1 ke music halls immensely, and I do no think it a shame to have legs, and I don't object to tights as such. Nor do I object to the ballet. I can imagine nothing more beautiful or artistic than the mummers' dance in 'Henry VIII' at the Lyceum, behind which there is no suggestion of indecency, for it is the motive at the back decency, for it is the motive at the base of everything, the obvious suggestiveness, which makes a thing evil. When, howwritten a book of "Golden Boat Action Songs," which was intended to amuse her four children during the dreary days of London fog. She sings well, is an accom-plished planiste, and as for domestic virtues, she sews exquisitely and is the best of

Before her public work engaged so much of her time, she used to make all her children's clothes and many of her own. Her appearance is described as charming

Her appearance is described as charming rather than pretty.

She is a slight, delicate looking woman, with dark, wavy hair, but her charm lies partly in her expression and in her eyes, which sparkle one moment with mirth and laugh as brightly as her mouth, to blaze with indignation the next, as she recounts the story of some wrong one of her num-erous proteges has suffered, and grow ten-der with the lovelight of humanity as she talks earnestly and forcibly of the work which she has made so peculiarly her own. She speaks in a voice that is clear and helllike, despite a certain sort of lisp, which, perhaps, rather increases than diminishes its sympathetic qualities. No one would call her a beautiful woman, but when excited and under the influence of emotion it with a radiance that makes it absolute ly handsome. She has, too, that peculiar something, which in default of a better something, which in detault of a better word, we call magnetism, that quality which enables her to hold her audience, as it were, in the palm of her hand, and sway it now to indignation and then to laughter, from pity to remorse, at the dictate of her will.

It seems to me that Miss Lelter's mar-riage with her titled Englishman will be the means of decidedly more sincere per-sonal congratulation than could have been experienced in the marriage of Count Cas-tellane and Miss Gould, for none of the New York papers, with all their puffing, found it possible to describe Miss Gould as either beautiful of brilliant or to give any distinctly charming idea of the bridegroom's personality. Miss | Leiter, on the pther hand, has with her millions a personal loveliness and charm that have made her for several vages. loveliness and charm that have made her for several years a metropolitan belle. Her beauty has been for a year or so discoursed upon in all the big American dallies and those who know her personally declare her to be cultured, fascinating and altogether irresistible. She has perfect taste in dress and has made a more enviable impression

abroad than almost any other American girl who ever crossed the pond to catch a titled duck.

The future bridegroom, despite all the disadvantages which the Mr. and Mrs. Hobbses of American life attribute to the aristocracy, "is a man for a' that," a political figure, a gentleman of culture, an athlete and last but most important fact to his dignity a person of wealth himself. Miss Leiter, under such circumstances, may feel herself very fortunate, for the wealthy young woman who has been sought for love's very own sake is rare and deserves congratulations. gratulations. The proposed resignation of Lord Rosebery from the exalted position of prime minister, is being much discussed in Engminister, is being much discussed in Eng-land, and society, as is her wont, is sur-mising that a feminine petticoat must have got mixed up in the ambition of this great statesman. Lord Rosebery is a shining example of that rare being, a man

ho has accomplished the purposes of his early youth. While visiting on the plantation of a wealthy gentleman in southern Georgia be-fore the war he coolly declared that he was

going to marry a great heiress and be

prime minister of England.

He was a stripling at that time, and when he attained manhood he did marry Miss Rothschild, one of the richest women in Europe. Then he stepped into Gladstone's shoes about a year ago, and now, for some undefined reason it scale in the street of the stre shoes about a year ago, and now, for some undefined reason, is seeking to step out of them. It is rumored that he is thinking of marrying again and, therefore, wishes to retire and lead a quiet life on his landed estates. That a man of forty, wearled of the pomp and circumstance of courts should contradict himself by falling romantically in love with some pretty, unimportant young woman, is possible to believe but to credit that serve of services. lieve, but to credit that sort of a girl, or any other, with a willingness to resign such a position as is held by the wife of a prime minister, is simply incredible. It is very easy to believe that any woman could fall in love with Rosebery, the man, stripped of title and positions of state, but this fact would not keep a woman from crying Tike a child for the retention of such beau tiful baubles.

The question of whether women should The question of whether women should ride astride is again being agitated among those who care for the life-giving sport of a joily canter. The subject has often been discussed before, but at this period, when women are really trying to be sensible in matters hygeinic, I trust that the custom of riding like men will be established. I don't care for dress reform in general, and I care for dress reform in general, and 1 do care for and believe in corsets and all the feminine contrivances of dress, but it seems to me that there is not in all feminine customs anything that presents itself so evidently as a risk to health, and even life, as does the time-honored method of horseback riding. The position taken is dangerous and injurious and from it many women have lose their lives or made themselves life-long invalids. The position of a woman riding sideways is stilly to grotesqueness. Its insecurity and discomfort are so evident to any woman who has ever ridden horseback that the abolishment of ridden horseback that the abolishment of it for the sensible method need scarcely

When I was a very little girl I remember so often hearing my father, who was a physician, say that women were doing themselves great injury by riding with both legs on the same side of the saddle, and I was taught to ride like a boy until long skirts prevented me.

I do not like mannish custems or manners for a woman, but when a mannish custom appeals to one as comfortable and beau-tiful, against a feminine mode that is dam-gerous and unhealthful, it seems to me that the former should be adopted.

The feature of the past week, which com-bined the social and dramatic, was the first night performance of Roland Reed and his very excellent company, which drew to the Grand one of the most brilliant and fashionable audiences seen here this season The boxes were all filled and there was a lovely showing of handsome gowns and

lightful artist that he really is, I think that most of the women would have been actuated to attend the performance for the espe-

I say mannish costumes, because each save that there was a skirt instead of a pair of trousers, and yet in these suits and with all of her airs of masculine independ-ence, this beautiful woman looked enchan-ingly pretty and feminine, an attainment that few women could have accomplished

under the circumstances. Indeed, I do not believe that any other woman on the stage could have made of this role so distinct and brilliant a success as has Miss Rush. From her entrance into the profession five years ago she at once earned the reputation of being the most perfectly costumed woman on the stage, and each season her gowns have been justly regarded as models of elegance and style. They are always exquisite in themstyle. They are always exquisite in them-selves, and worn as she wears them and seen upon a figure of such flawless sym-metry, they are simply irresistible. She declares that this season she put aside with great regret and even misgiving all the lovely feminine garments in which she had heretofore appeared before the footlights, but a first appearance in the suits of Cleo-

WHO NEXT?





for regret.

She designed all of these garments herself and they were made under her careful direction by Blum, one of the ultra tailors of Fifth avenue. The hardest costume for any other woman to have carried off with any other woman to have carried off with grace was the morning suit with its white and black checked skirt, and sack coat built exactly on the lines of a man's and fitting in the same way at the back and over the hips, It is really impossible to imagine how any other woman could have donned such a coat without actual grotesqueness. Miss Rush declares the since the state of the st

Rush declares that since she made the part of the "Twentieth Century Girl," that it has been commonized through imitation in New York; but that, I think, need give her no fears, since it lies for her alone to give the character its greatest charm, give the character its greatest style and spirit.

The mention of "The Politician" brings me to the man who wrote it, a man, by the way, whose personality is even more delightful than his literary productions. Sydney Rosenfeld spent Friday in Atlanta, and the renewal of friendship between the people who became well acquainted with him on a former visit was a mutual pleasure. His is an unusually charming and magnetic personality.
In appearance, he suggests the artist en-

tirely, and his looks would declare him more of a musician, a dreamer of poetic dreams, or a painter of great pictures than a writer of some of the finest come dies on the American stage. He is blessed in being exempted from looking like a humorist, and, since he declares humor to be the hardest thing in literature to accomplish, he, perhaps, takes a rest from it in a nature full of every variety of ar-tistic possibility. He is more than pleasant to look at. The musical touch to him is given by a great mass of aggressive brown hair. His eyes are clear and brilliant; the color indefinable, and his straight, clear-cut nose, his handsome mouth and chin all go to the sum of his unusual good looks. His hands are beautiful, being long, with

smooth, thin palms and tapering fingers, the ideal hands for an artist. He has a charming speaking voice, and, ocially, is simply delightful.

But, here I am writing about a man on But, here I am writing about a man on a woman's page; still, the innovation may be as welcome as the introduction of a masculine element at an afternoon tea; yet, for women who insist on something feminine at all times, I will tell the story of how the dramatist first met the lovely wife who has proved herself for the ten years of their life together an ornament to his home and an inspiration to his

It happened one day in Manager Rice's office, when he was reading aloud a humorous speech he had written for a friend. As he read along, there came from the other end of the room a rippling, infec-tious peal of laughter, and, looking up, he encountered the gentle brown eyes of his future wife.
"And," he says, "I thought I'd better

take such a good audience as that along with me for life." He did so, and, like the prince and princess in the fairy tale, "they have lived happily forever after."
MAUDE ANDREWS.

THE ATLANTA WOMAN WHO PLAYS AT CARDS.

So numerous and elegant have been the card parties given by the various clubs in Atlanta, that the much-discussed society columns in the daily papers might more properly attract their readers by the heading, "Card News of Today." In fact, with the exception of a few small dinners, the club cotilions and two Nine O'clock germans, the principal social functions of the season have been the whist and euchie parties given by the ladies' clubs. This amusement, like every other, is harmless and delightful when not carried to excess, and seems particularly well adapted to the So numerous and elegant have been the seems particularly well adapted to the "married set," there being a conventional idea that their dignity as such generally deprives them of the pleasure of the present dance in vogue—the cotillon.

Atlanta matrens are so unselfish in their contexts in the properties of the "unprayind set," that

entertainment of the "unmarried set" that they deserve all the pleasure they may find in their present "game of cards." The most popular clubs have been formed by them, popular clubs have been formed by them, and made successful, not only by their skill in manipulating "trumps," but by the delicious luncheons served, and the exquisite and appropriate gowns worn on many of these occasions. Until recently "progressive euchre" was the most popular game. Although most entirely one of luck, practice and experience will assert their power, and there are the "crack" players in the euchre clubs, just as enthusiastic as their sophisticated friends of the scien-

tific whist circles. tific whist circles.

Of course a great deal has been said against the present popularity of cards, by that contingency of people who are ever ready to attack the social world as a whole for the immoderation of one or two of its individuals.

re are some little stories, however, There are some little stories, however, going the rounds in card circles that rather indicate Lent and the cooking classes have come none too soon, though it is rather inconsistent they come "hand in hand." A particularly suggestive one, while exposing a pretty woman's undue love of cards, brings out an instance of such unselfish devotion on a husband's part that it should be known in these days when the benedicts are but slowly recover. when the benedicts are but slowly recover-ing the good reputations so cruelly taken from them by Sarah Grand. Madame in question is possessed of that fresh and racy type that poets ascribe to their petted "village beauties," but who are most frequently seen under the artistic surveillance of the city's accomplished "masseur," "manicure" and "coffeur." In those sweet and plaintive tones, so effective in pretty wives, she complained she had been deprived of her morning games of whist or euchre, as her household duties were such she could not entirely entrust them to her servants. The husband is one of our most popular professional gentlemen, who has caimed the excited pulse of many a jeweled wrist and hand fatigued after "trumping a partiner's trick." Overcome by the wife's question is possessed of that fresh and rac a partner's trick." Overcome by the wife' a partner's trick." Overcome by the wife's domestic sacrifice, without a moment's hesitation, he caressingly rejoined: "My dafines, procure a housekeeper at once, you must not be deprived of any pleasure." To the efficient housekeeper, who was at once engaged, may be attributed the ease with which madame, who resides on the north side, indulges in the "all day games." inaugurated among the other card functions of the season. They consist of very small parties of four or eight being the usual number, assembled in more than one luxurious parlor, and the game has been called as early as 10 o'clock in the morning. At the luncheon hour there is an intermission when the gracious hostess invites her guests to another room, generally tastily decorated, and permeated with the odor of a few fresh flowers. Here she panders to their delicate appetites, already piqued by light punch or sips of sherry, and serves ight punch or sips of sherry, and serves the delicious results of her cooking lectures. After luncheon the game is resumed, with renewed enthusiasm, and it has occasionally continued till after dark, when a certain indulgent husband returned home and was met by the little curly-head companions of luncheon, and the greeting, "Mamma isn't home yet." This instance must be an exception,

Continued on Seventh Page.



NICE MORESKA.

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the salad mayonnaise inty fingers.

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\$1.25 Gros Grain Silks, 75c.

Colored Silks.

39c Kaikai Silks, only 19c. 39c plain China Silks, 19c. 49c figured China Silks, 23c. 75c Taffeta finished Checks, 39c. 89c fine Taffeta Checks, 49c. \$1 Creponettes, worth \$1, 39c. \$1.25 31-inch changeable Surahs,68c \$1.50 fancy Taffetas, only 75c. \$1.50 fancy Brocades, now 75c.

Evening Silks.

36c China Silks, only 19c. 69c China Silks, only 39c. 69c Silk Crepons, now 39c. \$1 brocaded Indias, 69c. \$1.25 brocaded Satins, 8oc. \$1.50 Crepe de Chines, go at 98c. \$1 Crinkled Silks, 25c. Balance of Silk Chiffons, 25c.

Veilings.

49c Colored Veilings, 5c. 50c Chenille Dot Veilings, 25c.

Lace Curtains.

\$2.00 Lace Curtains only 98c. \$3.50 Lace Curtains only \$1.48. \$4.50 Lace Curtains only \$1.98. The above numbers are very wide and full-31/2 yards long.

Hosiery.

15c Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 5c. 20c Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 100 25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 19c. 15c Children's Fast Black Hose, 5c. 20c Children's Fast Black Hose, 10c 39c Children's Fast Black Hose, 19c

Wash Dress Goods

Wool Challies only 2c. 10c Apron Check Ginghams, 5c. 15c Dress Ginghams only 5c. 25c French Zephyr Ginghams, 121/c

15c Percales, short lengths, 7c. 15c new spring Percales, 10c. 15c Book Fold Irish Lawns, 9c. 25c Figured Dimities only 10c. 19c new Crepe de Viene, 121/2c. 19c Shepherd's Checks, in new

Crepe de Viene, only 121/2C. 15c new Crepons only 10c. 25c Satin Stripe Crepons, 15c. 15c Spring Ducks, all colors, 10c. 49c French Organdies, 25c.

Men's Furnishings

2,100 all Linen Collars, 10c. 2,100 all Linen Cuffs, 15c. 25c Anti-Guyot Suspenders, 15c. 75c Unlaundered Shirts, 39c. \$1.00 Unlaundered Shirts, 49c. This is the best Unlaundered Shirt

in this city at any price. 25c Fast Black Socks, 121/2c. \$1.00 Scriven Elastic Seam Drawers only 75c. \$1.50 Men's Balbriggan Shirts, 59c.

\$1.50 Men's Balbriggan Drawers, 59c 50c Boys' Shirt Waists, 39c. \$1 Boys' Mother's Friend Waists 69c

Shoes. SHOES. Shoes. Special prices made in our Shoe Department next week. Values will surprise you. Come and see.

It means money to you.

An extra large force of salespeople has been employed next week to serve the people. We have many startling bargains which our limited space will not permit us mentioning, but under our new system of buying and selling for Cash and Cash Only enables us sell cheaper than any house in this city.

E. M. BASS & CO

37 Whitehall Street.

THE LADIES' BAZAAR

37 Whitehall Street.

horrer, for the young matrons who are not enthusiastic over cards have few remarbilities beyond the careful dusting repusedities beyond the careful dusting site dainty sliver prizes they win, and the arangement of their violet stands. On handsome enthusiast has been so succeed in her winter's pleasure, it is said the small brica-brac in one room consists the winnings. She has caused much smement among her friends by impressioned as the exhibits the "sterling" when as she exhibits the "sterling" whon silver articles that it's "real ster-it" or "real cut glass," lest you fail in pression of her prize almond dishes.

abough the sole right to the germans at coillons has been so generously ac-wied the young unmarried set, they are spreadly unsatisfied, for already numersatisfied, for already numer-re formed among them. In ambitious imitation of their chapehey are beginning to slight euchre iscuss Foster, Hoyle, Pole and the lated Cavendish with as much ease as might the young bachelors who send

to might the young bachelors who send the roses and bombons.
The appointments of these club meetings, the spointments of these club meetings, the spointments of these club meetings, the spointments are the sense of the sense o by originality or variety in menu, but by originality or variety in menu, but by originality or variety in menu, but by originality or variety had—that is, the mad, cold; the croquettes (especially if the or observe), and the coffee or chocomic hot. Let your salads be all but frozen the crisp lettuce leaf in which it is gen—like the cold with the conductors so hot served, and your croquettes so hot may tempt for some time before tast-Again, ladies, treat your olives to the use courtesy received by the inevitable unode by giving them little dishes to esselves, where, confined with plenty of the confine thed ice, they will not find their way

the salad mayonnaise before rescued by

a be salad mayonnaise before rescued by hiny fingers.

The exquisite silver articles, novelties in made and cut glass and pretty fancy may a silver articles, and pretty fancy may a silver we have been the object of silver with a silver were and pretty fancy may a silver were saidered countaints, are generally purchased with the measure fund imposed in many of the silver silver parties have been so elegant as to alsu parties have been so elegant as to alsu make the fair winners feel under obtains. A Dresden toilette set of six less, a jeweled collar buckle, and a mirror reased in silver were among those extints souvenirs. Frequently the little in siver were among the little site souvenirs. Frequently the little in cards presented to each guests are as in themselves. They are cut in every stevable shape, painted, gilded and actines bearing appropriate sayings in 17 fold letters. Especially pretty were designed for a recent club meeting in the prevailing color in all appointments. They were cut to represent the property of the property as to be too artistic for the little scher that finally disfigured their petal it would require an artist, a modiste, a journalist with wonderful descriptive to do justice to the exquisite toilets at some of the effections and at some of the afternoon and even-mes. The matrons in their superb sowns, importations from Paquin, o freeks and artistic home creations y colors, trimmed in soft, fluffy ma-ribbons and bows, and in every way

Ladies' Kid Oxfords

om \$1.50 pair up. We save you money on goods. We handle inest makes and have the new lasts. Chamrlin, Johnson & Co.

pagne, chiffon and sunshine."

THE NEWS AND GOSSIP

OF THE WEEK IN SOCIETY Mrs. D. Edwards Carter, who has charge of the grand concert to be given on Friday, the 22d, for the benefit of the Ladies' Auxiliary, has arranged an unusual de-

The first part will consist of a song by little Laura Wood, a plano solo by Miss Ermine Hammond Johnson, a vocal duet by Miss Bessie McMillan and Miss Daisy Holliday, a mandolin duet by Miss Mary Lou and Renfro Leckson, and a vocal duet Lou and Renfro Jackson, and a vocal duet by Misses Emalize and Rose Wood.

Part second will be a quartet, composed of Mrs. D. Edwards Carter, Mrs. Sam Burbank, Mr. Sam Burbank and Mr. William Owen.
Part third will contain a song by Mme.

Anna Simon-Werner, song by Mr. Sam Burbank, piano solo by Signor Randegger, song by Mrs. Sam Burbank, song by Mr. William Owen, song by Mr. Frank Pearson, song by Mme. Anna Simon-Werner. The accompanists will be Miss Lizzle Scarborough, Miss Blake Sharp and Mr. Joseph McLean.
The musicale, it will be observed, is ar-

ranged on a unique plan and is sure to be an interesting and thoroughly enjoyable The Ladles' and Gentlemen's Mandolin

Club gave a delightful musicale at the residence of Mr. C. F. Barnwell, 45 Cur-rier street, last Friday evening. The programme included contributions by Mr. W. O. Barnwell, Mr. Morris Rathbun, Mr. M. F. Dunwoody and by the club.

The many friends of Miss Ollie Stewart will regret to know she is quite ill at her home on Powers street.

Miss Elise Woodberry, of Savannah, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Henry Johnson, on East Fair street.

An event which will be of interest to their

many Atlanta friends will be the marriage of Mr. Charles Frederic Taffe, of this city, to Miss Bertha Dickinson Haines, of Hadley, Mass., which will occur at the home of the bride Friday evening next, the 22d instant. Miss Haines is a young lady of many rare womanly traits and is reor many rare womanly traits and is re-membered by a large circle of friends in Atlanta, who will welcome her most heartily to her southern home, where she resided until within the past few years. Mr. Taffe is a well and favorably known as one of Atlanta's most reliable and substantial young business men. He is an important attache of the Southern Express Company and is a nephew of Mr. O. F. Owen, the former agent. Mr. and Mrs. Taffe will be at home to their friends at 367 Whitehall street after April 1st.

The marriage of Mr. Moreland Speer and Miss Maude Roach will occur at 6 o'clock p. m. on April 17th, at the home of the bride, 153 Whitehall street. The ceremony will be witnessed by the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom. The young couple will leave after the ceremony for New York and other points of interest in the north, and when they return will be at home to their friends at 632 Peachtree street. They have hosts of friends throughout the city and state, who will wish them much joy and good luck in their married life.

Dr. Henry L. Wilson, who has been spending the past ten days at his son's stock farm, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., is now in Nashville attending the sale of fine

Thursday afternoon the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Fuller was the scene of one of the merriest gatherings of the season. The compliment was to their daughter Maude, on her birthday. Those who were so fortunate as to be present will long remember the enjoyment afforded. Games of various kinds were played. A fish pond was robbed kinds were played. A fish pond was robbed of its entire contents, a donkey was adorned

with many tails, but the crowning event of the afternoon was the candy pulling. Many amusing and laughable incidents caused merry peals of laughter from each and every one. The young hostess showed her-self quite capable of making every guest feel at home, and her popularity was de-monstrated by the beautiful presents received, which filled a table in the parlor. The growing shades of evening warned the guests that the time for departure was come, and all bade goodby to the hostess, wishing her many happy returns of her birthday. Mrs. Fuller was assisted in entertaining the children by the following ladies: Miss Brady, Miss Courtney, Mrs. Balley, Miss Hills and Mrs. Huzza. The following children were present: Helen Crew, Rep. Lee Crew, Mary Kirke, Alica Dixon. Ben Lee Crew, Mary Kirke, Alice Dixon, Fort Scott, Hugh Atkisson, Harold Atkis-son, Frank Abel, Fannie Newman, Harold Fuller. Emerson Peck, Nannie Waldo, Fan-Fuller, Emerson Peck, Nannie Waldo, Fannie Turner, Susie Hines, Mac Reed, Frankie Bridges, Emmie Leia Gramling, Nina Lou Blount, N. T. Waters, Minna Abel, Jennie Mobley, Ruth Lewis, Birdie Richmond, Eugenia Swanson, Lilian Smith, Bessie Balley, Hugh Fuller, Rob Fuller, Florence Fain, Frank Spencer, Maggie Fletcher, Belle Scott, Susie Fain, Pearl Peck, Sallie Waldo.

Miss Nannie Dudley Pilcher, of Nashville, is expected in the city on Tuesday and will, for a few days, the guest of Miss Maude Craig.

Miss Lucy Inman, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. S. H. Inman, on Peachtree. Miss Inman is a beautiful young girl, and has many admirers here.

The visit of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, of New Orleans, to Mrs. Clarence Knowles the latter part of this week has been the cause of a perfect social ovation in their honor. Mrs. Thompson has many warm friends here. She is pretty, gifted and thorough charming. Mr. Thompson is a young Englishman, wealthy and cultivated. They spend their winters in New Orleans, where they entertain delightfully in a handsome and elegantly appointed home.

The return of Miss Cornelia Jackson, after her winter in Washington, is a source of great pleasure to her many friends here. She is keeping house for her father at their lovely home on Capitol square, where she does the honors with charming dignity and grace.

Mr. Henry Alley is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles for a few days.

Mrs. Hugh Inman and son, Miss Josephine Inman and Mrs. Wells are at the Inman country place near Rome. A number of young men from Atlanta will be entertained there today.

Miss Belle Newman is receiving a great deal of flattering attention at Old Point Comfort.

The friends of Mr. Jack Cohen are delighted to see him here once again.

The Monday Afternoon Euchre Club is composed of the following ladies; Mrs. Locke, Mrs. Bewick, Mrs. Hawkins, Mrs. Darwin Jones, Mrs. Fontaine, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. Henry Tompkins, Mrs. John Clarke, Mrs. Huchinson, Mrs. Louis Goldstia, Mrs. Thed Ham. son, Mrs. Louis Goldstin, Mrs. Thod Ham-mond, Mrs. Dick Harris, Miss Luiz Fitten.

Mr. O. H. Jones gave Wednesday evening at his home on Pulliam street, a charming stag dinner. The service was indeed a pretty one, and the happy participants enjoyed the evening throughout. Those present were J. Miller Brady, Barney Dunlap, Dolph Walker, H. C. Jones, J. H. Stiff, George Adair, W. O. Jones, Ben Biacknall, O. H. Jones, George Hoyle, Gillam Morrow, Quincy Everett, Joseph Dunlap, A. H. Haynes, Stafford Nash, Jim Dickey and "Alf" Fowler.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Ella Alexander and W. Atticus Dodge Thursday evening, the 28th instant, at Walker street Methodist church, Miss Alexander is one of those charmingly sweet-tempered women whose suavity of Mr. O. H. Jones gave Wednesday evening

The Washington Post in speaking of the social features of that city last week, says:
"Quite a distinguished company gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cabell, No. 1435 K street northwest, yesterday after-

manner and cultivated tastes had drawn

about her a large circle of friends who wish for her every happiness this new relationship brings with it.

Mr. Dodge, the intended groom, is a son of Rev. W. A. Dodge, a prominent minister of this city, and a young man of strong codel cupilities.

social qualities, the business manager of

The Way of Life, and well worthy the no-

noon to hear Miss Finetta Sargent Haskell in her rendition of 'Les Miserables.' Miss Haskell recited the beautiful story as she had arranged it in five parts, without the use of a book, and the remarkable way in which she rehearsed its most pathetic and dramatic scenes caused much praise from many of the noted literateurs who reside in Washington. The entertainment was variewith interludes in the form of vocal solos by Mrs. Alice Swan Hunter, of Richmona and Miss Virginia P. Goodwin, Miss Mi-nerva Morris Buchner also rendered a vio lin solo, Miss Euchner is from Louisiana but has many friends in Washington, Dr

Anton Gloetzner, delighted the gathering with one of his original compositions on the The affair was one of the most brilliant and finished performances that have been

given in the national capital this winter." A masquerade party was given Thursday night at the residence of Mrs, Heade, on Stonewall street, Among those present were Misses Willie Nealy, Lizzle Heade, Mamie Willis, Eunice Heade, Gertrude Freeman, Helen Muller, Earnestine Johnson, Edith Stewart, Emma Castella and Mattle Alien, Measers A. V. Phillips, Hugh Heade, Ben Messrs, A. V. Phillips, Hugh Heade, Ber Willis, Arthur Mathews, Louis White, Herwhite, Arthur Mathews, Louis white, Herbert Balsden, Bod Williams, Clifford Baisden, Charley Castella, Sam Woodruff and others, Delightful refreshments were served and all present enjoyed themselves.

The concert which will be given Tuesday night for the benefit of the organ fund of the Church of Our Father, will be a great the Church of Our ranes, who has a vice a ready musical treat. The names of the artists who will take part is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the programme, as well as the perfection of its rendition. Among them are Mrs. Anna Simon-Werner, Mrs. Mae Pomeroy Graves, Mrs. Charles Sheridan and Mr. Gustav Prignitz—all names that would separately draw an audience to

Misses Amelia and Callie Burkert have returned from New Orleans.

The last one of Miss Clio Prather's pupils' recitals for this season will be given on next Tuesday evening in the parlors of Mrs. Prather's home school. On this occa-sion Miss Prather will introduce to her class Mr. Gettys, the barytone.

The engagement of Miss Rosa Wright and Major William L. Crosby, of Baltimore, Md., has been announced, and will occur Easter week. April 18th. It will be a quiet wedding, and only immediate relatives of the bride and groom will witness the ceremony.

Mrs. George S. Gilbert, of Springfield, Mass., is the guest of her brother, Mr. W. F. Parkhurst, on Richardson street. Mrs. Cornelia Benset, of Columbus, Miss.

Mrs. Cornelia Benset, of Columbus, Miss., is in the city, the guest of her sister, Mrs. E. G. McCabe.

Mrs. Henry H. Smith, of Atlanta, is visiting her friend, Mrs. Dr. White, of Athens. Mrs. W. W. Haskell has returned from New York with all the latest designs and patterns, and is now ready to receive spring orders at her rooms, 702 the Grand.

The marriage of Miss Laura Jowers, of Preston, Ga., and Mr. King Stillman, of this city, has been announced to occur the last of April. Miss Jowers is the daughter of Mr. William P. Jowers, of Preston, Ga.

She has many friends here who greatly admire and esteem her. Mr. Stillman is well known in the city. He occupies a responsible position with M. Rich & Bros, and has many friends who are congratulating him in his prospective happiness.

Warrenton, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)— One of the most brilliant social functions of the season was that given at the resiof the season was that given at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Jarnigan last Monday evening by their charming and accomplished daughter, Miss Maymie Jarnigan, in honor of her guests, Misses Reynolds and Blunt. The spacious parlors were brilliantly lighted with Japanese lanterns and the walls were beautifully decorated with holly and ivy. Music, recitations and games were indulged in. Refreshments were served during the evening. Miss Jarnigan was assisted in receiving her guests by Miss Carrie Reynolds, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Mattle Blunt, of Bellair, Ga. Miss Jarnigan is a charming hostess and her entertainment will long be remembered by those who swere present. Miss Reynolds will leave this week for Baltimore, Md., where she will reside in the future. A number of

she will reside in the future. A number of well-known belies and beaux were present. Humboldt, Tenn., March 16, (Special)—The ladies of Humboldt will issue a sixteen-page special Easter edition, on April 16th, of The West Tennessee Leader. The proceeds are to go to the fund being raised for church purposes in this city. The ladies in charge are: Mrs. Kiliian, chairman; Mrs. A. Thweatt, Mrs. J. W. Gatewood, J. M. Stratton, Mrs. O. C. Sharp and Miss Johnson.

one of the well-known jewelry firms here is showing a number of new and beautiful pieces in diamond jewelry.

Messrs. Maier & Berkele have the choicest stock of diamonds in the entire south, and one of the largest. They make a specialty of fine goods at very low prices.

The average purchaser knows very little about diamonds and can be easily deceived by an unscrupulous dealer. The spread shape, color, brilliancy and freedom from flaws having so much to do with the value of a diamand that it is impossible for a person who is not an expert to judge for himself, and he had better go to a reliable dealer and trust largely to him.

For instance, a carat stone may be worth \$75 or \$500, according to the quality. Do not buy an off color diamond when you can buy a fine white stone for a little more money, and you can always realize nearer the amount paid for it than for a yellow, flawy stone.

A Satisfactory Card.

A Satisfactory Card.

To the Public: We have opened an up-to-date drug store, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets—Schuman's old stand. Here we propose to carry in stock a full line of drugs, medicines and chemicals, and will sell them at prices in keeping with these hard times. We will not sell at so-called "cut prices," but at prices in keeping with strictly pure goods and honorable competition. On these grounds we solicit the patronage and encouragement of the people of Atlanta.

A specialty of ours will be the compounding of physicians' prescriptions, which will be done accurately, using only what your prescription calls for. There are no substitutes in our store. We don't use them. In filling prescriptions we mean to protect you and ourselves

In reference to toilet articles and druggist sundries, there is no store of similar character in the city that will carry a more select and varied line. Everything that is new and worth buying may be found with us. We are here to meet the demand of the trade.

In cigars we beg to say the best that is made will be sold by us. We're going to

In cigars we beg to say the best that is made will be sold by us. We're going to pay especial attention to this feature and carry a full line of smokers' "Favorites."

We have several specialities we are offering, among them, Hutchinson's Lung Balsam—the great remedy for all diseases of the lungs, throat and air passages. The original and genuine for sale by us.

We most respectfully solicit your patronage, promising to furnish you strictly pure and reliable goods at the lowest possible prices.

THE WESTMORELAND PHARMACY, Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets. —Dr. Henry L. Wilson, who for the past week has been at his son's stock farm in Murfreesboro, Tenn., is new in Nashville attending the sale of fine horses.

CANCER.

Its Scientific Treatment and Core Without the Knife. We have made the treatment of Cancer and other abnormal growths a specialty for many years, and have perfected a treatment which cures the disease. We will mail free to any one interested our "Treatise" on the subject, which contains full information regarding the treatment and its success, and especially invite correspondence with the afflicted. As an evidence of our success, we cite the names of a few well-known persons who have been cured by us.

a tew wei-known persons who have been cured by us.

Mr. T. E. C. Brinly, Youisville, Ky., president of the Brinly, Miles & Hardy Company, manufacturers of the famous Brinly Plows," was cured ten years ago of cancer of the mouth. Had been operated upon three times before coming to us. of cancer of the mouth. Had been operated upon three times before coming to us. Professor H. McDiarmid, formerly editor Christian Standard, Cincinnati, new president Bethany College, Bethany, W. Va. was cured four years ago of cancer of the face. Before our treatment was applied the diseased part had been cut out twice, each time returning in about six months. Mr. James M. Peerson, of Oskiand, Lauderdale county, Alabama, a well known planter, was cured by us fourteen years ago of cancer of the face. He, too, had previously submitted to the knife without success.

previously submitted and previously success.

Miss Sarah J. Anderson, of Gallatin, Copiah county, Mississippi, was cured by us in 1888 of scirrhus cancer of the right breast. Address,

DRS. McLEISH & WEBER,

123 John Street, Cincinnati, mar 17-sun sat CORRECT STYLE. If Your Taylor Is Correct, You're

A man's whole appearance is often spoiled by not having his suit in the correct fashion, and this is one reason why that so many of the fashionables make up the innumerable clientele of Mr. H. B. Elston.

the innumerable clientele of Mr. H. B. Elston.

Mr. Elston's point in view is to have every garment that he puts out tout a fait fin de siecle, and this has gone far towards placing his establishment foremost. Just now there is to be found at his place some of the swellest material for spring suits that has ever been shown. Drop in on Mr. Elston and he will easily convince you. Pants to Order-Sirkin, the Taflor, will make to order all the pants that were bought at the Plymouth Rock Pants Com-pany's sale, from \$1,50 up. All work guar-anteed, Suits cleaned and pressed for \$1.50 at 4½ East Alabama street.

Mr. Julius A. Burney, manager of the Connecticut Indemnity Association, left yesterday on the vestibule for Waterbury, Conn., the home office. He will be in the east about ten days, and on his return will be prepared to offer superior contracts to reliable agents. The C. I. A. numbers among the strongest financial corporations in the land. If you contemplate selling life insurance, you will never regret having connected yourself with Mr. Burney.

GEORGIA BAPTIST

CONVENTION, WAYCROSS, Good Schedules and Accommodations

Over the Southern Railway. Over the Southern Railway.

As has already been announced, the rate to Waycross for the occasion of the Georgia Baptist convention, april 9th to 13th, will be a fare and a third on the certificate plan, via the Southern railway (formerly the E. T., V. and G. railway). The schedules over this line via Jesup are most excellent, and all delegates and others attending the convention are advised to take the Southern railway.

Shoes for Little People.

Spring stock now in. We make a specialty of children's fine Shoes and Slippers. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.





ENT

nuing Until

MANCES.

Whitehall, your

all my pictures FIELD, Ga., Southers

TO BE REGLE

uld keep up with the newest shades and shapes of correspondence paper and envelopes. We make a specialty of high grade papers, such as appeal to the most renned taste and are used by the elite of society everywhere. Our new spring styles are just received and offered at popular prices. If you need fine correspondence paper do not buy until you see our stock or send for our samples.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

club.....

whiskies, the best is canadian clubit is being imitated-that's naturalall good things are imitated-trade on other people's brains as it were-don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label careful-

bluthenthal

& bickart.

Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY,

WHOLESALERS!

9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryes Q-Club, Monogram, Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain" tain"-our own brand and make.

'PHONE48.



SELLING OUT SHOES

To Leave Atlanta.

Saturday, April 6th, is the last day we can sell

Shoes Much Below Gost TO CLOSE OUT.

We will refuse no reasonable offer for any Shoe in the house.

All Shoes must be sold by April 6th.

M. L. LAMBERT,

82 WHITEHALL ST Mar 13-1m e.o.d.

Have Your HOUSE PAINTED

Contracts taken for all kinds of Interior and Exterior work.

Get our prices.

At 12 North Forsyth St.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.



KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC

Columbia and Rambler Riders THE NEW DICTIONARY

Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary Completed in Two Yolumes.

WONDERFUL WORK OF LEXICOGRAPHY

Dictionary That Will Fill a Long Felt Want-Its Many New Features and Characteristic Excellencies.

The publication of the Standard Dictionary places before the reading world a work that, for many reasons, is deserving of more than a passing mention. In the first more than a passing mention. In the first place it is the very latest publication in a feld in which we have already the Century, Webster's, Worcester's, the Imperial and Stormonth, not to mention smaller and more special works. Being the latest it has, of course, had the advantage of the work that has been done by its predecessors. In the next place, a book of this kind, in the very nature of the case, must have claims to serious consideration, or its publishers would not have ventured to risk a million dollars in its production. A careful examination of the book, and a comparison of it, page by page, and at different son of it, page by page, and at different points of test, with the Century and Web ster's—its two principal competitors—proves in the most conclusive and convincing manner that its merits amply justify its entrance into a field that, to an uninformed observer, might seem to be already filled. The special points wherein this book clearly outranks its competitors may be more clearly indicated by presenting them cate-

Its Vocabulary.

The Standard has a vocabulary of rore than 300,000 words-by actual count-as against 225,000 in the Century, 125,000 in the against 225,000 in the Century, 125,000 in the International (Webster's), 105,000 in Wor-cester's and 50,000 in Stormonth's. This in-crease of 75,000 words over a dictionary pub-lished so recently as the first named of these indicates much more than appears on the surface. It means, while there are com-paratively few important terms treated, that all literature has been ransacked for its unrecorded important terms, and that all the trades and the arts have been laid under contribution (in electricity alone something like 4,000 terms have been entersomething like 4,000 terms have been entered and described). It means, too, as gleaned by research in trial lines, that the characters in the principal mythologies of the world have been given; the terms in mysticism, formerly accessible only in special works, the very names of which were unknown to the general reader, have been gathered together and adequately explained; the science of Buddhism, with its little understood beliefs and system of worship, has been unfolded by Max Muller himself. From such valuable and not always accessible sources as these and the kindred lines sible sources as these, and the kindred lines of recent scientific investigation and eco-nomic study, have come these 75,000 words more than the Century, and 175,000 words more than Webster's International. They represent the onward march of science, lit erature, art and labor in the last decadein a word, the progress of the human race

Its Arrangement.

The book is a striking example of what may be done by judicious condensation and system. The idea of grouping of related words and terms is not altogether new, but in no other book of the kind has the plan been carried so far, or so carefully systematized, and with such excellent results in the way of clearness of presentation and breadth of scope, as in the Standard. The word architecture may serve as an illustra-tion of a group of this kind. Under this single word the reader is referred to twen-ty other words, representing the leading types or groups into which architecture is sypes or groups into which architecture is historically divided, as Byzantine, Chinese, English, Greek, Renaissance, etc. Turning to any one of these words we find there the subdivisions of the subject explained end still further distributed—the word English, for instance, opening up thirteen more minor branches. Thus, from the single word architecture, to which heading the reader in search of information on this point would naturally turn, the whole field, taking in every country, period and style, is revealed at a glance. Similar distributions (at the main word giving the keywords to the entire subject) are found under the other arts and sciences—the word science itself broadly grouping all the sciences. Even literature is subdivided at that word into its branches, which are again subdivided. storically divided, as Byzantine, Chinese

subdivided.

After all is said, however, concerning special features, nine times out of ten when a reader consults a dictionary in connection with one of the common words it is for one of three things—its spelling, its preferred pronounciation, or for its every day or most common meaning. The test, to the average reader, of a dictionary's efficiency will be the manner in which it meets such demands.

Reclaimed. Restless the chud-the night so drear and long. The mother, weary, sang an old, sweet song, And lulled the babe to sleep.

Long years have passed-the child, woman now,
Far from the right has wandered,
On through the night, stumbling,
knows not how,
Many the sad years squandered.

Oh heavy, heavy is the load Of sin and shame on life's dark road, Where shadows creep.

One night she roamed: an old church stood Where ivy creeped towards the vast-the

And as she passed, with shame bowed down, she hears

A song which, somehow, strangely smote her ears,

To trembling eyelids leaped the bitter The same old song which, once in days gone by,

gone by, Her mother sang—that dear old lullaby Which hushed the babe to sleep, A weeping woman, weeping at her moth-

er's knee, A wrinkled woman singing soft and The same old song—the same old lullaby Which she had sung—oh, many years

The mother held her dear one once again, She who had wandered through sin's stormy night, What matter though had beat the wintry Through darkness she had come-back

Rest, hope, at last!-oh night, so drear and long!
The mother sings again the dear old Again she sings her weary child to sleep.

O. G. Cox, in LaGrange Graphic.

May be obtained only through The Consti-tution. Bring or send 10 cents and read-ing certificate to business office of The Constitution and get this great art work. Reader's Certificate.

Reader's Certificate.

This certifies that the holder of this is a reader of The Constitution, and as such is entitled to participate in the distribution of the new religo-educational fine art series, "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Gailliee," upon the manufact terms speciality. ries, "Earthy Footsets of the Man of Gailliee," upon the momal terms specially arranged for our readers and subscribers as follows:

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Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decora-tion a specialty. Sale of Northeastern Railroad. STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, March 13, 1895.—By virtue of the authority given in the tenth section of the act incorporating the Northeastern Railroad Company, which is entitled "An act to open and construct a railroad from Athens, Ga., to Clayton, Ga., via Clarksville, in Habersham county, or some other point on the Blue Ridge railroad, near Clayton, by the most practicable route," approved October 27, 1870, and in accordance with an order this day issued by me as governor of Georgia providing for the sale hereinafter mentioned, will be sold at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the depot of the Northeastern Railroad Company, in the city of Athens, Ga., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 16th of April, 1895, all of the property of the said company seized and taken possession of by Rufus K. Reaves, agent of the state, under and by virtue of a proclamation issued on the 15th day of November, 1883, by his excellency William J. Northen, then governor of Georgia, selzing and taking possession of the property of the said Northeastern Railroad Company, and found by said agent in the possession and control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, company, as follows: The line of railroad, extending from Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, to Lula, Hall county, Georgia, a distance of thirty-nine and four-tenths miles, and about two miles of said track on the main road, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company connected with said road, consisting of its road bed, superstructure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, shops, town and city lots, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools, etc. A full and complete inventory of same being on file, both in this office and in the office of said company at Athens, and may be inspected upon request.

Terms cash, or, of purchaser prefers, fifty thousand dollars cash, fity thousand dollars cash, fity thousand dollars ash, fity thousand dollars and a

mar-16 to apr-16





Use our mits. So do college and amateur baseball players. We have a complete line of balls, bats, masks, mitts, gloves, uniforms, and anything to complete a professional or amateur player. Merchants and college trade solicited. Special prices. Catalogue mailed free of charge. The Clarke Hardware Company.



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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

poition Company, Atlanta, Ga.

Sealed proposals addressed to C. A. Collier, president, will be received by this company until 12 o'clock m. on Tuesday, the 19th day of March, 1895, for building complete the woman's building in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Elise Mercur, architect. Said plans are now on file at the office of Elise Mercur, architect, Pittsburg, Pa; Bradford L. Gilbert, supervising architect, New York, and Grant Wilkins, chief of construction, Atlanta, Ga.

A certified check of \$500 will be required with each bid as a guarantee that the bidder will enter into contract with satisfactory bond and security with time limit for a faithful performance of the work, said check to be forfeited to the company as liquidated damages should the bidder fail to enter into such contract within five days after the acceptance of the bid. The company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

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the best foreign looms—Suitings, choice in qualities, pleasing in patterns—ready for our artist cutter's touch—ready for your

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In fact, Men's and Boys' Pixings from head to foot. Nothing left undone to make this spring's stock worthy of your looking. Counters piled high with Suits from the best makers. Qualities right. Styles right. Prices right.

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with 400 rooms and 200 bathroom. The leading Southern Hotel of the dations at fair prices on either to American or European Plan. LOUIS L. TODB,

A New Suit This Spring?

SATZKY, Merchant Tailor, 11 E. Nahama Str Come. Test.

In Atlanta today older in the mo-vening; lectures,

dist church. W. J. Brown, employed at atur street, is applied to the

The sale of the Rock Pants Convesterday and with latter part heriff Greene is

Mrs. J. T. F the sad intelligence sister, Mrs. M. L. Va. Mrs. Lawrence visits to this city

IN THE FEL Sale of the In the aircuit country the northern derday a decree wa

ale and ordering to the reorganizat railroad, H. A. V. Sage, Thomas H. H. nd Newman Erb Gadsden, Ala., cas above (commit

They thousand derice has already being the decree of a The sale was contain in open court. The requiring the same of the debts of theyes and laborers in the same case derring matters a story of the debts.

with newness from qualities, pleasing ch-ready for your

to foot. Nothing t makers. Quali-

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K CITY. ek on Brondway 00 bathrooms rn Hotel of the

on either th UIS L. TODD, Proprieto

Springs KY. Alabama on

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

giper Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta today, weather, clearer and colder in the morning, warmer in the evening; lectures, Rev. D. D. Abro to young men at the Young Men's Christian ociation hall; Miss Florence Richards "Temperance" at the Marietta street Methodist church.

Services at all the churches.

W. J. Brown, a horse trader, who has been employed at Morris's wagon yard, on Decatur street, is missing and his family Decatur street, is missing and an family has applied to the detectives to locate him. He left his work several days ago and has not been heard from since. Brown was an industrious young fellow, twenty-two years old and of steady habits.

The case against Miss Lula Thomas in The case against Miss Lula Thomas in the United States court will be dismissed tomorrow. General Inspector Whiteside of Postoffice Inspector Jones have gone over the correspondence between the young lady and Simpson, the filted drummer. It is their opinion that there is nothing of a convicting nature in the letters written by Miss Thomas, and she will be so informed, Detective Si Basch, of Savannah, one the best known officers of the state, in Atlanta yesterday. The detective how in the service of the Central road.

is now in the service of the Central road He is on a return trip from Montgomery. Early yesterday morning a piece of iron was shoved through the bars of the station house to a negro woman by an unknown party for the purpose of assisting her to escape. Fortunately the turnkey, Cooper, discovered the Iron bar before the woman could use it.

The Seaboard Air-Line injunction case The Seaboard Air-Line injunction case was not disposed of yesterday, as the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis was not ready. It was set for next Saturday as tal order and will be disposed of

-An order was signed by Judge Lumpin yesterday instructing W. W. McAfee, receiver of the Ruby Brick Company, to accept the bid of P. J. McNamara for the stock and machinery of the company. The order was passed with consent of all

-The hearing of the Hale Investment apany injunction case went over until week. All parties consented that matter take this direction. The injunction against this company is the one that caused so much excitement several days ago.

-The sale of the stock of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company was in progress resterday and will not be finished before the latter part of this week. Deputy Sheriff Greene is in charge of the sale and disposing of everything at good prices —Mr. Joe Grantham, who has recently been appointed to a supervisor's position in the Postal Telegraph Company, will leave tomorrow on a tour of inspection of

the south. -Mrs. M. P. Owens, an aged lady, who -Mrs. M. P. Owens, an aged lady, who has been living on Smith street for a number of years, was severely hurt yesterday afternoon by falling from a porch in the rear of the house. One of her shoulders was dislocated and her head was badly cut. Dr. Westmoreland was called in and andered the necessary attention.

-Marshall Walker, a colored brakemar en the Seahoard Air-Line, had his left foot badly crushed yesterday afternoon while coupling cars near the turn-out and North estur. Dr. Nicolson was called upon. -At the meeting of Fulton county camp federate veterans tomorrow degates to the great reunion in Texas will be elected. General Tip Harrison will and a prote poem and matters of deep iterest will be presented. Every confederate veteran is invited to attend.

-The current number of Frank Leslie's Weekly contains a full page of illustraof the Cotton States and Interna tional exposition. The page is one of the prettiest and most artistic yet published of the show and makes a fine display of the enterprise. Accompanying the page of illustrations of the present the present the page of illustrations of the page of trations is a two-column writeup of the exposition from the pen of Mr. Remsen exposition from the pen of Crawford, of The Constitution

-Prof. J. M. Pound, president of the Gordon institute, of Barnesville, spent yester-day in the city. Professor Pound is at the head of one of the largest and best insti-tutions of learning in Georgia, and as an educator he stands in the front rank.

—Mr. H. L. P. Smith, who has been in Assistant Postmaster Maddox's office as a clerk for sometime, was yesterday promot-ed to the chief clerkship of the general de-livery department of the office in place of C. W. Weicking, resigned.

The custom house was almost deserted yesterday, all of the moonshine witnesses having been given a leave of absence from Friday until tomorrow, by Judge Newman.

—Mr. F. F. Moore was admitted to practice in the United States courts by Judge Newman yesterday, on motion of Hon. W. C. Glenn.

—Mrs. J. T. Pendleton has received the sad intelligence of the death of her sister, Mrs. M. L. Lawrence, at Hague, Va. Mrs. Lawrence had made frequent visits to this city and had many friends here.

IN THE FEDERAL COURT.

The Sale of the Chattanooga Southera Railway Confirmed.

In the airpuit court of the United States the northern district of Georgia yes. terday a decree was made confirming the all and ordering conveyance and possession of the Chattanooga Southern railway to the reorganization committee of the rallroad, H. A. V. Post, chairman; Russell Sage, Thomas H. Hubbard, Henry L. Lamb and Newman Erb, the purchasing com-

The road was sold at public outery by Joseph W. Burke, special commissioner, at Gadsden, Ala., on February 14, 1895, to the above committee for the sum of

Pifty thousand dollars of the purchase Price has already been paid, in acco

The sale was confirmed by Judge Newan in open court, who also made an orfor requiring the special commissioner to pay off the debts of the company to em-blyes and laborers. In the same case an order was made

Merring matters as to compensation ex-consea, etc., to W. P. Hill as special

Anthorized to Borrow An order was made by Judge Newman the United States circuit court yester-day authorizing the receiver of the An and Florida railroad to borrow \$6,000. The amount is to be devoted to the payment of the current expenses of the road.

Mr. William Bailey Thomas is the receiver of the road.

Testerday's secretary

day's session of the United States South was devoted to civil business, the conshine rush being suspended by Judge

wman until tomorrow.

number of orders and decrees were
de by Judge Newman, the above being he most important.

Note week's sessions of the court promise be important, it being probable that he Worley murder case will be taken in the early part of the week.

A Game at Jacksonville.

THE SOUTH'S

The Confederate Monument at Chicago to Be Dedicated May 30th.

GENERAL UNDERWOOD IS IN ATLANTA Wants This City to Send a Carload

GENERALS ON BOTH SIDES TO BE THERE

of Flowers.

Wade Hampton to Speak-The Only Con son and Dixon's Line.

General J. C. Underwood, ex-lieutenant governor of Kentucky, and one of the most prominent southern men, came to Atlanta yesterday morning on a mission that will appeal to every southerner.

General Underwood is the author and executor of the movement to build over the 6,900 dead confederate soldiers who sleep in Oakwoood park, Chicago, a handsome monument commemorating their brave deeds and heroic fortitude.

He has succeeded in this magnificent work, the monument has been completedthe only confederate monument north of



STATUE OF THE SOUTHERN INFAN-TRYMAN.

nized by the United States government and will be unveiled with imposing ceremonies on May 30th. General Underwood is here to ask the people of Atlanta to contribute a car load of flowers to decorate the monument and surroundings on the day of the dedication and unveiling.

The dedication of this monument, the eremonies attending which will be participated in by prominent generals of both armies, will be a great event in American history. It will make a great step toward cementing the division between the sections and will annihilate much of the bitterness that remains. It will be an occasion that will attract the people all over the country, and no one can fall to appreciate its significance.

The monument is a handsome affair. The pedestal is of Georgia marble and the statue is of fine bronze. It is forty feet high from the base to the top of the statue.

Surrounding the monument will be four cannons, appropriated by the United States government, by special act of congress, approved January 25, 1895. The bill makng this appropriation was pushed through the 'senate by the efforts of Senator John B. Gordon. The senators recognized his good purpose in the matter and lent him their willing assistance. The bill ing the la without a dissenting voice.

This act of the government constitutes the first recognition ever shown the confederacy by the government, and for that reason is very significant.

The guns appropriated by the government have an interesting history. They are four in number and are the pieces captured from the federals at Chicamauga They were afterwards used with great effect by the confederates in the battles Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Kennesaw mountain, Peachtree creek, Atlanta, and Franklin, Tenn. Afterwards the battery was recaptured at Nashville by the federals and has since been in the custody

of the government. The history of the movement which culminated in the building of the confederate nonument in Chicago is full of interest Traced back to its first source, it is the of General Grant in New York, in which a number of ex-confederate soldiers par-

ticipated. This was the first notable step indicating the decrease in the hostile sentiment among the soldiers of the late war. As such it attracted national attention and was the subject of much comment by the news-

The ex-confederates in Chicago were at-

tracted by this action and formed a soci-



ONE OF THE FOUR GUNS.

ety. It was made up of the prominent ex-confederates living in Chicago. General J. C. Underwood went to Chicago in 1891, and being a noted southerner and a distinguished ex-confederate, he soon became prominent in the councils of the society. When the movement to erect a monu ment over the dead soldiers in Oakwood cemetery was started it was placed in the hands of General Underwood. He took it up with his characteristic energy and went to work. He appealed to the business men of Chicago for subscriptions. It was a rather delicate undertaking—something that no other man had ever attempted, but General Underwood went about it in such a way as to meet with strong encouragement. He explained to the Chicagoans that in asking them to contribute to the erection of a confederate monument he did not ask them to surrender their convictions as to the merits of the issue involved in the war, or to endorse the south's position in that war, but merely to aid in building

a memorial to the men who with great for-titude endured untold hardships and died in Camp Douglas prison on the banks of the ake. He met with generous response and inside of two years he had, by tire less perseverance, collected \$10,000. When he had reached this point in the movement he ordered the monument and it was co

A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY

picted over a year ago. Altogether the monument cost over \$12,000. The monument is thirty-two feet high and the statue eight feet high. The figure is that of a confederate infantryman, and every old confederate will recognize the figure as that of a typical southern soldier. 'he figure is a representation of the conrederate sourier as ne appeared at the close of the war. He stands, arms folded, looking down in regret upon the field where so many of his contrades sleep. His clothing many of his contrades worn and his stock-ings are drawn over his trousers to keep the face out the dust. He bears no arms. The face is a typical southern one, and the work of artist is splendid. On the face of the monument is a bronze

On the face of the monument is a bronze seal of the confederacy enlarged, with the inscription; "Erected to the memory of 6,000 southern soldiers, here turied, who died in Camp Douglas prison, 1862-65."

On the base in large block letters are the words: "Confederate Dead."

On the eastern face is a bronze panel, containing an allegorical picture, entitled the "Call to Arms." It shows the front of an old style courthouse, with the numerical 1881 over the door. To the side of the door there is a representation of a southern volunteer in uniform, and on the other ern volunteer in uniform, and on the other side are a number of persons flocking to the entrance, some of them going in. They represent all classes—merchants, farmers, lawyers, students. In one instance a woman bidding goodby to her husband is

Shown.

On the west face of the pedestal is represented in bronze the return of the soldier to his home. It is not like the pictures of this scene usually seen in print, but is realistic to a powerful degree. The cabin is shown with a torn roof, the debris of a broken field piece in the road near by, and the paroled soldier standing leaning upon a hickory stick, cut to assist him in walking home, and all around-desolation. The door of the cabin has fallen in, and rank grass, indicating neglect, grows all around. Everything points to solitude. The last rays of the setting sun fall upon the desolate scene and even the birds are deserting it. This scene represents the end.

scene represents the end.

On the south side of the pedestal is shown an idealism of the soldier's last sleep. The artist has performed the wonserful feat of working the moonlight effect into this scene, which shows a dismantled fortification, with the debris of a battlefield in the distance. The soldier has hear graying undistance. The soldier boy has crawled un-

der a tree to die. A gun in placed at each angle of the mon-ument and at each gun is a plie of conical shell projectiles. Around the monument are two piles of twelve-pound shot, containing nearly eight hundred shot in each. On each side of the entrance walk to the burial plot, and in the lower corner, there will be a triangular pile of eight-inch shells ten

feet high.

The monument is ready to be dedicated and the guns are in Chicago. They will be placed in position as soon as the frost is out of the ground so as to permit the workmen to lay the foundations.

The dedicatory exercises will be notable indeed. The dedication speech will be made by General Wade Hampton. The southern controls who will be present are; General

py General wade Hampton. The southern generals who will be present are; General Fitzhugh Lee, General John B. Gordon, General W. W. Cabell, Harry Heth, E. C. Waithall, L. L. Lomax, Marcus J. Wright, M. V. Butler, Clement A. Evens, F. C. Armstrong, Eppa Hunton, William H. Payne and others, From the federal side are expected General Schofield General. are expected General Schofield, General Flagler, General Lawler and General Palr Fingier, General Lawier and General Paimer. The Grand Army posts will participate in the exercises and hundreds of confederates will be present. The Grand Army men have been for two years assisting in decorating the graves of the southern sildoers.

General Lindbrood is very enthusiastic



THE MONUMENT AS IT STANDS over the outlook for a great event on May 30th. He expects many southerners to be present. He also expects every southern city of size to send a carload of flowers. He yesterday appointed a committee con-sisting of General C. A. Evans, Amos Fox sisting of General C. A. Evans, Amos Fox and W. L. Calhoun to arrange for a car of flowers to be sent from Atlanta. Super-intendent McColum, of the Nashville, Chat-tanooga and St. Louis railroad, yesterday morning very generously offered a refriger-ator car for the flowers to be shipped in. ator car for the howers to be shipped in.
The car will leave Atlanta on May 25th.
General Underwood is one of the most
distinguished men in Kentucky. He was
for a long time prominent in the politics of
that state and is an elegant southern gentleman. He is prominent in mony big en-He will be at the Aragon for two three days.

MADE A BRUTAL ATTACK. A Negro Arrested for Attempting an Assault on Two Young Girls.

Yesterday morning Moses Latimer was captured by the county police and charged Thursday morning Miss Jane Sweat and Thursday morning Miss Jane Sweat and a younger sister were on their way to the Exposition mills when the negro sprang from his hiding place near the railroad and grabbed the elder sister by the arm. Both girls screamed, but the brute seemed determined, and it was not until some of the neighbors had heard the screams that he desisted. He was carried before the girls and positively identified,

CAUGHT IN THE FLAMES.

A Colored Child Falls in the Fire and Is Fatally Burned. Ethel Herd, a colored child four years old, was fatally burned at 91 Fraser street yes-terday afternoon.

was latary burned terday afternoon.

The child had been left alone in the room and was playing in front of the fire when she fell and her clothes ignited. With unshe fell and her clothes ignited. With inusual presence of mind for one so young
she seized the bed clothes and made an effort to stop the flames by wrapping the
blankets about her. It was too late, as the
the lower part of her body had alrady
been burned almost to a crisp.

The mother of the child was some distable from the house, and hearing the

The mother of the child was some dis-tance from the house, and hearing the screams ran to save it. She arrived in time to put out the fire, which had caught the bed. It was found that the girl was fatally burned, and she was not expected to live during the night.

Miss Flora Thompkins of Morristown Tenn, is in the city visiting her aunt, Mrs. H. J. Caldwell, on Howard street. Miss Thompkins is one of the charming and interesting young ladies of Tennessee, and will make many friends during her stay in the city.

WARD HAS A RECORD A MIDWINTER GLIMPSE OF FLORIDA

Colonel West's Impersonator Seems to Have a Bad History.

HE WAS IN ATLANTA IN DECEMBER.

It Was Here That He Heard of Colone West-Something of the Fellow Ward's Rascality.

Colonel West was thoroughly surprise when he learned the extent of his impersonator's swindles yesterday morning. From the description in the various dis patches, Colonel West believes that he has located the swindler. "In the latter part of December of last year," said Colonel West yesterday, "a very elegant-looking gentleman came into

my office and introduced himself as from

New Orleans. He stated that he was in

the city with a friend who desired to invest money in Atlanta real estate. "He told me that he was from New Orleans and that he was an ex-confederate veteran and had ridden by General Gordon at the parade in Birmingham during the reunion. He seemed perfectly familiar with a number of well-known con federate veterans and talked in a very polished fashion. He seemed to be a of fine family and apparently well con-

The next day he brought his friend to see me. This friend was a stylish man, equally elegant and polished. They drove out to the exposition grounds and looked over some property in that direction. After returning to the city the man I had met last explained to me that he had arranged to draw some money through the Mer-chants' bank, but that there appeared to be some little technicality which had gone wrong in his paper and that he would like to have the loan of \$5 for a day in order not to be without pocket change. I didn't have the money at the time, and so saved \$5. I never saw either of them afterwards."

HE HAS A RECORD. Colonel Ward Turns Cit to Be a Professional Swindler.

Boston, Mass., March 16,-(Special, -The bogus "Colonel Andrew J. West, of Atlanta, Ga.," the imposing individual who has been passing bad checks here, was today identified by the Boston police as one of the most notorious swidlers the country has ever known. He is none other than "Colonel" Daniel Ward, who has a world wide reputation with the police. He has been known in the past under such aliase as Captain Ward, Morgan, Pape, Miller, H. G. Wood, Colonel Sellers, etc., etc.

His last alias, that of Colonel West, is a new name for him to use so far as the police are aware, The "colonel" was during the war employed by the confederate government on various missions of a more of less delicate nature, "Colonel" Daniel S. Ward was one of the six men arrested in New York city on November 28, 1864, for having been concerned in a plot to burn everal of the principal hotels in that city. He was confined at police headquarters there for four months, under the order of General Dix. The plan of the conspirators was to burn Lovejoy's, French's, the Astor house, the Albermarle, the Fifth avenue the LaFarge house, now the Grand Central hotel. Two of the men arrested with him at that time were Captain Kennedy and Captain Bedloe. The two latter were found guilty of conspiracy, and Captain Kennedy was hanged in Fort LaFayette and Captain Bedloe paid the death penalty on Bedloe island in New York. Ward was sent to Fort LaFayette, where he was confined for several months, but he finally managed to get clear and went south. His experience cost the confederate government more than \$20,000 in lawyers' fees for his defense.

Since the war, Ward's career has been a calendar of crime. He spent a year in the seventies in jail in Mississippi for forging the name of M. W. Pape, of Baton Rouge, on a check for \$1,100 at Woodsville, Miss. In the next ten years he swindled many firms in New York, Boston, Providence, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincnnati, St. Louis, Louisville and Philadelphia, In July, 1885, he was sent to Sing Sing from New York for three years. He got out February 19, 1888. The next July he was failed in Cincinnati. How many jails he has been in since it is hard to find out, Among the New York firms he swindled were: Bates, Reed & Conley, dry goods, of Broadway; James M. Shaw, Duane street, china dealers; Peltus & Curtis, Seventeenth street and Broadway, tailors: Chickering & Sons, planos; F. F. Kramer, plano cover makers, Fourteenth street; Lord & Taylor, dry goods, Broadway, and some twenty others. His list in Boston is about as long. The man's name is said to be Albert C. Ward, and he is thought to be highly connected. He was born in Indianapolis and is about sixty years old. He has figured among women here, and has bought many presents for his favorites, some of whom called him "papa,"

THE TRAVELING MEN. They Held a Large Meeting at the

Kimball Last Night. The Atlanta post of the Traveling Men's Protective Association held a rousing meeting at the Kimball house last night.

The attendance was unusually large and much enthusiasm was manifested among the members by reason of the encouraging outlook for the association, as indicated in the reports of the officers of the national

association and the local branch.

Mr. D. R. Wilder, the secretary and treasurer of the Atlanta branch, presented the names of forty-eight candidates for membership last night, and all of them were in-

A report was read from the national sec-retary, showing that the association had on hand \$29,000, and that the membership had increased \$72 since the first of January. The post decided to increase its mer

The post decided to increase its membership among the jobbers and traveling salesmen, and a committee was appointed to solicit members from them.

Mr. S. W. McGraw, a member of the Montgomery branch of the association. was present at the meeting and addressed the Atlanta traveling men, telling them of the condition of the association in his state, which was very encouraging. He said that the Columbus, Birmingham and Montgom-ery branches were anxious to take stock in the hotel project of the Atlanta branch, be-lieving that it would be a great pride of the

lieving that it would be a great pride of the traveling men to own and operate a hotel for their special benefit.

The meeting adopted a resolution, thanking Mr. W. A. Turk, general passenger agent of the Southern railway, for issuing an order allowing traveling men to travel on freight trains on the first, second and third divisions of his road.

third divisions of his road.

The Atlanta post is rapidly increasing in membership, and bids fair to outstrip other southern posts in the near future, there being several hundred traveling men located in and around Atlants who have not jet joined the post, but who will do so from ed the post, but who will do so from

The Florida season is now at its height, and notwithstanding the pressure of hard times more people have been to Florida this year than for several years past. The east coast is crowded with tourists from St. Augustine to Palm Beach, while all of the winter resorts in the interior of the state and along the west coast are enter-

state and along the west coast are entertaining an unusually large number of vis-The Royal Poinciana hotel at Palm Beach has proven to be the biggest drawing card of the season, and there has not been a day since its opening that it has not been crowded from top to bottom. Of course, the novelty of this palatial hotel, set amid natural surroundings, which are not equaled in beauty by any resort in this, or any other country, has diverted hundreds of other country, has diverted hundreds of tourists from other sections of the state, and the average number of guests entertain-ed has been from 700 to 800 per day, while there has not been a week of the season that instructions were not issued at the upper end of the Indian River railroad to hold tourists until accommodations could

bold tourists until accommodations could be provided for them.

But the unprecedented influx at the Poin-clana has not, by any means, overshadow-ed the prestige of St. Augustine as the greatest of all American winter resorts. Its hotels are crowded, and in point of num



C. B. KNOTT

bers, St. Augustine has entertained m guests this year than since 1891. The Poinclana, instead of detracting from St. Augustine has, by a perfect system of co-operation, proved of great assistance to the Ponce de Leon, the Alcazar and the Cordova, all of which are under the experienced management of Mr. C. B. Knott, who has, probably, more responsibility upon his shoulders than any other hotel man

By the way, Knott is a wonderful fellow. Between thirty-five and forty years of age, he possesses the energy of a steam engine, and manages the great hotel properties of Mr. Flagler with such wonderful discipline that there is never the slightest friction, and everything moves with the system and regularity of clock-work. Mr. Knott has been in St. Augustine for ten or twelvears, having had considerable hotel exbeen in St. Augustine for ten or twelve years, having had considerable hotel experience there before the opening of the Ponce de Leon. He became connected with the management of Mr. Flagler's hotels about eight years ago, serving for several years as cashier, and being promoted a year ago to the management of all three of these great hotels on the retirement of Mr. Seavey from the control of the Ponce de Leon. It would be a big undertaking for any one man to conduct either of these three hotels, but the consolidation of the management of all three of them into the hands of one man imposes a gigantic task hands of one man imposes a gigantic task upon the person who assumes the responsi-bility. There are in the three hotels about 600 servants and a vast army of officials of various duties and chiefs of numberless departments. With his headquarters at the Ponce de Leon, Mr. Knott watches the de-tails of each of the hotels, and every move-ment comes under his observation. Every dollar paid out for service and material of all kinds passes through Mr. Knott's hands, and not a dollar goes but that he knows what it went for.

The Ponce de Leon has averaged a steady attendance of from 400 to 500 throughout the season, and, as the tide begins to turn northward from the Poinciana, it is being crowded beyond accomodation, and the ca-pacity of both the Alcazar and the Cordova is being pushed to its utmost test to ac-commodate the vast army of tourists who are now moving northward from the in-terior of Florida, and nearly all of whom would feel that a trip to Florida would be incomplete without a stay at St. Augustine.

"I have been in Florida a good man years," said Mr. Knott, "and the r cold snap was the severest weather I ever seen in this state. Not only did the thermometer surpass its record for the period of my personal observation in Florida, but the oldest inhabitant tells me there is nothing on record like it for the past

thirty years. "What is the real extent of the injury "It is hard to tell," replied Mr. Knott, "and it cannot be deunitely ascertained until the sap begins to rise, when the limbs which are not killed will take on new life. But we have already seen enough to know that a great many of the trees have been killed outright—entire groves have perished—and a large percentage of the young trees have been killed or seriously injured. I do not think that the destruction to the large trees has been as bad as at first report though many have been killed and many

Continuing, Mr. Knott, in speaking of Continuing, Mr. Knott, in speaking of the future of Florida—and no man is in bet-ter position to speak more intelligently than he—said: "In my opinion, Florida is just now entering the period of its most remarkable development. Until a few years ago the people of the country did not know of the vast resources of the state, and more particularly of the monopoly it possesses as a winter resort, for say what you pleas about other states and other sections, there about other states and other sections are none that will compare with Florida in the matter of winter climate. Of course, the recent cold spell cannot be taken as a standard, for it was a very rare exception, and Florida suffered like the rest of the country, but such a record as this will prob-ably not be made again for a half cen-

ably not be made again for a half century."

"What about the development of winter travel to Florida?"

"It is growing every year. There are many more people in Florida this year than a year ago, and there were more last year than the year before that. Just as soon as good times return and the people have a little more money you will find that Florida will not be able to accommodate the crowds who will come here until its present facilities are extended. Florida is now queen of all American winter resorts, and its hotels are unequaled anywhere on earth. They are growing in favor year after year, and I am impressed with the fact that we are drawing every year from new territory and from new sections. We have had a great many Europeans here this year, among whom have been many notable personages.

"The Cotton States and International exposition, to be held in Atlanta next fall, is going to make an early season for Florida. You see thousands of northern people will come to the exposition, which opens in September and closes on January 1st, on which date the Florida season usually opens in earnest. Now many of the visitors will take the occasion of their visit to come to Florida, and unless I am greatly mistaken the Florida season will open fully a month earlier next year than usual. The exposition will thus be of incalculable bene-

fit to Florida, and I am sure there is n a state in the union more interested its success than Florida."

The most interesting railroad war now going on in this neighborhood is that being waged between the Plant and the Florida Central and Peninsular systems for Florida business.

Until a year ago the Plant system had practically a monopoly of the business.

Until a year ago the Plant system rea-practically a monopoly of the business com-ing into and going out of Florida. It con-trolled the only trunk line entering Flori-da from the east and from the west coun-try extending between Pittsburg and Chi-cago. It was the great funnel into which the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia and the Louisville and Nashville poured their western business into Florida and through which the Atlantic Coast-Line and the Richmond and Danville systems reachthe Richmond and Danville systems reached Florida from the east. It held the key to the situation, had things its own way, and at all times it performed its services in a most satisfactory manner. Its lines ramify every part of Florida, but it did not control the situation in that state anything like as thoroughly as it did the means of getting into the state. The Florida Central and Peninsular divided honors with it in Florida, for interior business, and the competition between the two systems the competition between the two systems was partially for the business which the Plant system brought into Florida; but last year the Florida Central and Peninsular concluded to reach out, and in a marvelously short time constructed a road between Jacksonville and Savannah, connecting at Savannah with the Sauth Mound railing at Savannah with the South Bound railroad for Columbia, which it leased, there-by making a direct connection with the Richmond and Danyille system for the east. This likewise gave the East Tennessee system, with its direct connections to Chicago and Cincinati, the most direct route to Florida, the two lines crossing at Everett, which is between Brunswick and Jesup, the East Tennessee having formerly connected with the Plant system at Jesup and sending its through trains into Jacksonwille via Wayerose. ville via Waycross.

The season of two years ago ended the exclusive control by the Plant system of the trunk line business into Florida. The next season saw its active competitor in the field for business, not only between interior Florida points, but for the whole country. The first development of the war was the breaking of the cordial relations which had existed so many years between the lines of the Southern system and the Plant system. The old East Tennessee line, instead of doing business with the Plant system, transferred its connection to the Florida. Central and Peninsular at Everett, and the Florida Central and Peninsular between Jacksonville and Columbia became part of the trunk line reaching between Jacksonthe trunk line reaching between Jackson-ville and Washington city, the other part of which was formed by the old Richmond

and Danville.

This at once forced the Plant system to look for new connections, and it made them by establishing, for its Brunswick and western division, a western connec-tion via the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Central and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis by one route, and with the Louisville and Nashville, at Montgomery, by another.

Thus these two great systems, fully pan-Thus these two great systems, fully panoplied for war, and, figuratively, armed to the teeth, are in the field against one another. Each has had its hands full this season, and the people have lost nothing by the competition. There have been no open ruptures, no demoralization of rates and no unseemly exhibitions of ill will. The chief weapon used by each of the combatants is the effort to give good service and both are succeeding admirably on this line. No better train service is to be found in any part of the world than in Florida at this time of the year. Magnificient vestibule trains from every part of the country bule trains from every part of the country roll in and out of the union depot at Jack-sonville every few minutes, and on them the luxury of travel has been reduced to a

At the head of the passenger department of the Florida Central and Peninsular system is Mr. A. O. MacDonell, a railroad man of many years' experience, and one who has seen his system develop from an almost insignificant state line to one of the most conspicuous trunk lines in the southern states. It requires a man of extraordinary ability, as a railroad man, to hold down the responsibilities of the passenger trafficor such a great system, which reaches out on one side for through connections with the great trunk lines leading into the west, and on the other for the enormous through business from the middle and New England states. As the system has grown, Mr. states. As the system has grown, Mr. MacDonell has grown with it, and he now has the satisfaction, in the prime of his life, of occupying one of the most responsi-ble position on the system which he has seen grow from a single stem of a few hundred miles in length to one of the most elaborate network of railroads in the so

Mr. MacDonell is the man who on the breastwork to guard his system against the depredations of the irrepressi-ble Beverly W. Wrenn, who, since his con-nection with the Piant system as traffic passenger manager, has gone into the fight like a Texas steer on an alkali plain.

Everybody who knows Wrenn is cogni-zant of the fact that he is a natural born railroad man, and his exploits are so numerous that it would require a whole newspaper to outline them. He now occupies the biggest railroad position of his life and has thrown more activity and enterprise into the passenger management of the Plant system in six months than it ever Plant system in six months than it ever experienced for the same time in any period of its history. Railroad men who are acquainted with the Florida situation say that Wrenn has not been at the head of the passenger department of the Plant system long enough to tairly exhibit his qualities as a combatant, and that by the time the next season opens he will have been in harness for just about one year, and that this time will be all the time he wants to make the next season the liveliest ever known in the contest for Florida business. Wrenn is a man of plans, and as he never outlines his idea in advance, nobody knows what he is doing until he does it. He is said to have great schemes on foot for next year's business, and the impression is out among his friends that he is prepared to astonish the railroad world by a series of brilliant coups which will make him even more famous than now.

The Plant system did the best day's work of its life in putting him in charge of its passenger business, and the fact that he was selected by so sagacious a head as Mr. H. B. Plant, is the highest tribute which has ever been paid to his ability as a railroader.

So here's to the fight between MacDonell and Wrenn! May their shadows never grow less, and their great systems never be in less competent hands.

less competent hands.

For a judge on the bench to suggest to a witness that he had better stop lying is certainly extraordinary, if not altogether unprecedented. At a recent divorce trial in Engiand, Lord Justice Lopes made something very near this suggestion to the defendant in the box, who was denying charges sworn to by numerous witnesses. The judge made the remark that the defendant was raising a dangerous issue and it might be well for him to confer with his counsel. After this conference the counsel said that his client would not defend his case further; and the judge said that it was only prudent, as had his evidence been continued the court would have been obliged to call the attention of the "public proceedings for perjury. A warning against perjured evidence from the bench would often help matters out, but it might complicate them more at other times.

If you need anything in the Carpet line see our stock. We have all grades in new stylish weaves. Chamberlin, Johnson &

Alabama Takes Good Care of Her Blind, Deaf and Dumb.

VERY INTERESTING INSTITUTION

It Is Not an Asylum, but a School of Righ Grade, with Thoroughly Equipped Instructors.

Talladera, Ala. March 16-(Special.)-Alabama has no public institution of which she has a better right to be proud than of that at Talladega, which has for its human purpose the support and education of the deaf mutes and the blind children of the state. Notwithstanding the fact that this excellent institution had its birth some thirty-five years ago, the average citizen of Alabama knows little of its history or of its practical operations. Little is heard of the school in politics or in business circles, for the reason that those in charge have seen fit to devote all their endeavors to the perfecting of the plans and operations of the institution and to the care and comfort of the children entrusted to their charge rather than to advertising their charge, rather than to advertising the success they have achieved.

The institution for the deaf, dumb and lind is more properly three institutions nder one management, or three separate schools with one principal who presides over all. They are located in the town of Tal-ladega, in northeast Alabama, one of the most healthy, most beautiful and in all oth-

ALARAMA SCHOOL FOR NECRO DEAF MITTES AND BLIND

The special of the state of the

ATN BUILDING . ALABAMA INSTITUTE FORTHE DEAF.

r respects one of the most desirable com-

The property of the state known as the institute for the deaf is within a quarter of a mile of the public square of the city of Talladega, and embraces seventeen acres

of land and five substantial brick buildings,

two, three and four stories high. The main

two, three and four stories high. The main building is a magnificent four-story brick structure and contains the girls' dormitories, sitting rooms, sewing rooms, etc.; also the quarters of the teachers and officers. Just back of this, and connected with it, is a two-story brick building containing the hitchen storycome laystories etc. To the

kitchen, storerooms, lavatories, etc. To the

right of the main building is the school

right of the main building is the school building, a three-story brick, with a slate roof. In this building are the classrooms and chapel and on the third floor the boys dormitories, study halls, sitting rooms, etc. In the rear of the main building and a lit-

tle removed from it, is the mechanical de-

partment in a two-story brick. In this build

ing is a steam boiler and engine which fur-

nishes power for woodworking machinery, printing presses, sewing machines, etc. A steam laundry, perfect in all of its ap-

pointments, occupies one end of the ground

floor. The printing office, cabinet shop, shoe shop and other industrial appliances are found in this building. The institution is supplied with gas and

water by the city.
Of the seventeen acres of land, the front

yard contains ten, which is set in grass and

which is filled with beautiful forest trees-

oak, elm and maple. In the rear and on either side are the playgrounds for the children and also the flower and vegetable

The Academy for the Blind.

The property used as an academy for the blind lies half a mile distant from the

institution for the deaf and on the same

street. It consists of six acres, in the center of which, on a beautiful elevation, stands

an imposing three-story brick building in

which are located the chapel, the dining

hall, study halls, reception rooms, girls

dormitories, the superintendent's room and either side are the playgrounds for the

building is the school building, which is two stories in height with basement, which

contains music rooms, classrooms, library

and the boys' dormitory. The workshops laundry, bathrooms and boiler room are

found in another two-story building just in the rear of the building last named. The grounds, though comparatively new, are

tastefully laid off and are very attractive

Here, as in the institute for the deaf, the

sanitary conditions are carefully guarded, the best evidence of which is the remarkable healthfulness of the pupils.

School for Negro Deaf and Blind.

The state has not discriminated between the races in providing for the comfort and instruction of its unfortunate children.

The school for the negro deaf and blind is

ered with slate, trimmed with stone and comfortably furnished throughout. The lot embraces eight or nine acres, and is a fine site for a public building. The present

uilding will accommodate between seven

surrounded by every comfort, and are given such instruction as will enable the most unfortunate to make a living at some

schools are sustained entirely by the state, and board and tuition are free to all of Alabama's unfortunate children. It is, therefore, a remarkable fact that a larger

number do not attend. There are at pres

ent on the rolls of the schools 100 deaf pupils—sixty blind and fifty negro deaf and blind. It is estimated that there must be in the state within the school age at least 500 deaf and blind children. It will, therefore be seen that leave the roll of the roll

therefore, be seen that less than half of the

vantage of their chances to secure an edu-cation that would equip them for the bat-tles of life. It is admitted that the parents

are to blame They deny themselves to educate their seeing and hearing children, but allow their unfortunate ones to grow up in ignorance, when a practical education would cost nothing. Parents who are

oath to part with an unfortunate child for

nine months in the year, might well re-flect on the injustice that is being done their little one. One thing that parents appear to misinterpret is the object and

purpose of the schools. They are essentially not asylums or homes for the destitute, but schools—pure and simple. They

children of the state who are entitled the benefits of the school have taken ad-

ty-five and one hundred pupils, easily

honorable calling after graduation.

In all of these schools the pupils

handsome three-story brick building

munities in the state.

The Institute for the Deaf.

were established and are supported by the state in recognition of the fact that, as Alabama provides free educational facili-ties for its seeing and hearing children, it was, therefore, nothing but equitable and right that the deaf and blind children should be treated equally as well. It must be remembered that idotic or helplessly deaf or blind children have no place in these schools. It is intended that only those who can be benefited by the instruction should be received as pupils. It will, therefore, be seen that the idea of many that these schools are asylums is entirely er-

The course of study in the literary department is practically the same as that of the public schools of the state, including language, composition, rhetoric, grammar, geography, mathematics, physiology, anat-omy, natural philosophy and mental and moral science. With the deaf, especial attention is paid

to the English language, as it presents with them, the first as well as the greatest difficulty, for the reason that, it is to them as much a foreign language as Greek is to an English speaking child who hears With the blind, much attention is given to music, and some of the finest musicians in the state have received their instruction here. It is believed that a talented blind person can more readily and more pleasantly make a living by music than in any other, profession. The idea, however, that all blind persons have talent for music is pronounced by the management of the

school as fallacious.

In all of the schools there is a mechanical and industrial department, in which the pupils are taught trades by which they can learn to support themselves. At the institute for the deaf, the boys are taught general habits of industry. They receive special instructions in printing, shoemak-ing, cabinet and carpentering work, paint-

ing and vegetable and landscape gardening.

The girls are taught housework, dress-

making, sewing, crocheting, etc.

At the academy for the blind, the boys

are taught mattress-making, cane-seating, collar-making, basket-making, plano tun-ing, etc. The girls are also taught cane-

seating, and, in addition, sewing, knitting,

crocheting, house-cleaning, etc.
These several arts and trades are run
solely for the purpose of instructing the
students, and, although there is some little

revenue from some of the branches of

trade, they are without exception run at an expense. The industrial departments are considered

by the management of the institutions equally as important as the educational de-

partments, it being considered that no sort of instruction can be more valuable to a dumb or blind person that such as will enable him to make a living for him-

Rules for the Institutions.

The following is an abstract of the rules

Parents or friends must furnish clothing

and transportation.

The minimum age for admission is eight

The applicant must be free from such

chronic disease as would prevent study

Eight consecutive years is the period allowed for a pupil to remain in school.

Boys are put at a trade as soon as they are large enough to work.

All pupils who are large enough are re-

quired to do some sort of manual work.

A Georgian Establishment.

many of The Constitution's readers to

know that these schools were established

and for a third of a century were operated

by a native Georgian, afterward a dis-

tinguished Alabamian-Dr. Joseph Henry

Johnston. Dr. Johnston was born in Madi-

son, Morgan county, Georgia, in 1832, but

the succeeding year his parents moved to

Floyd county, Georgia, where he grew to manhood. He attended a medical college at Charleston, and afterwards graduated with high honors at Jefferson medical

college, at Philadelphia. At this period of his history, he was a classmate and inti-mate associate of Dr. Robert Battey, of

Rome, the renowned surgeon and gynae-

ologist.

Hon, William Taylor, of Talladega, Dr.

Johnston's life-long friend and councilor, in a biography of his distinguished friend, gives the following early history of the

"The older citizens of our community will

Talladega in the year 1858. He came of his own volition with the view of estab-lishing a deaf-mute school in this building,

then the property of the Methodist confer-ence of Alabama. They will remember his extreme youthful appearance—thin and spare in form, but lithe and active; attrac-

tive in manner; enthusiastic, alert and in-

telligent, impressing all who met him.

that, although young in years, he possessed in an eminent degree all the higher qualities which lead to success in grave

undertakings.
"Nor will they have forgotten how he be-

gan with a small number of pupils, taught successfully for about two years under a contract with Governor Moore, then the state executive, and meantime renting the

buildings; and how at the end of that time the institution for the deaf was in-

corporated by the legislature in 1860, and

low by a suitable appropriation these buildings and grounds on which they stand were purchased from the conference and conveyed to the state, when the school was inaugurated as a state institution under the charge of a board of commissioners

"The conveyance was made through John

T. Morgan, a young lawyer, then a citizen of Talladega, now the eminent statesman of international fame, and Alabama's peer-

less representative in the United States

"The original incorporators were Jacob

T. Bradford, James B. Martin, Marcus H.

Cruikshank and William Taylor, with the state superintendent of education, Gabriel

state superintendent of education, Gabriel B. DuVal, and Governor A. B. Moore, as ex-officio members of the board. The board of commissioners thus constituted organized and elected Dr. Johnston prin-

appointed by the governor.

recall the first advent of Dr Johnston

It may be a source of gratification to

The sessions last forty weeks, beginning

self.

years.

of the institutions:

September 15th.

cipal, and placed him in charge. Such in brief was the early history of our state schools for the deaf and blind, in which it will be seen that Dr. Johnston was the moving and inspiring spirit."

During the stormy war-times and the famine which followed, the institution suffered prepagate the

fered perhaps more than its share, the state government not being able to contribute much to its support. With the strong hands of Dr. Johnston at the heim, however, it breasted the waves of adversity and came up smiling when good times reappeared. By gradual, steady strides, it has advanced in importance and in power for good, and, when Dr. Johnston, last year, was called to his final account, one of the chief sources of gratification to him was the magnificent condition in which which the prestdent pronument. The directions of the chief sources of gratification to him was the magnificent condition in which which the prestdent pronument. The directions of the chief the prestdent pronument. he left his practical monument. The directors elected his son, Hon. J. J. Johnston, Jr., to his distinguished father's place, and for more than a year he has managed the affairs of the institutions in such a manner as to convince his friends that he is well worthy of the mantel that has fallen upon his shoulders.

ipon his shoulders.

The following tables, which are taken from the last report of the directors of the institutions, will show the number of students engaged in the different depart-

Literary Department-Numbers in arithmetic, 51; elementary algebra, 5; plane geometry, 7; university algebra, 3; reading and language, 51; spelling, 51; history, 21; rhetoric, 10; current news, 50; writing (Braille), 63; geography, 29; physical geography, 16; geology, 11; political economy, 11; physical culture (girls), 32; physical culture (boys), 31 (boys), 31

Manual training Department-Cane seat-Ing, 24; mattress making, 8; mat making, 7; collar making, 6; tuning, 9; sewing, 29 bead work, 31; crocheting, 4; knitting, 4. Musical Department—Singing class, 63; piano, 37; organ, 23; harmony, 3; tuning,

ALABAMA ACADEMY FOR THE BLIND.

SCHOOL BUILDING ALT INSTITUTE

9; orchestra and band, 16; cornet, 5; vio

"I RECOMMEND PERUNA

"To All Catarrh Sufferers," Says Ed-

itor W. T. Powell, if Clarington, O.

W. T. Powell, editor of The Independent

taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever, head was in a terrible condition, lungs were badly affected, being so tight and sore he could hardly breathe, and coughed almost incessantly. For two months tried local physicians, took cough medicines, and other medicines.

medicines and other medicines. Took three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was entirely

It is needless to attempt to give only the at is needless to attempt to give only the vaguest outline of the wonderful success which Pe-ru-na has met with in the cure of catarrh. This success is entirely due to the fact that Pe-ru-na eradicates the disease from the system, instead of tem-

porarily relieving some disagreeable symptom. Not only is catarrh in all stages and varieties cured promptly, but also colds, coughs, bronchitis, la grippe, catarrhal dyspepsia, all yield, surely and permanently, to the curative virtues of Peruna.

A valuable treatise on catarrh by Dr.

Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of

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As has already been announced, the rate to Waycross for the occasion of the Georgia Baptist convention, April 9th to 15th, will be a fare and a third on the certificate plan, via the Southern railway (formerly the E. T., V. and G. railway). The schedules over this line via Jesup are most excellent, and all delegates and others attending the convention are advised to take the Southern railway.

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a long while been connected with the George Muse Clothing Company, is now with Eiseman Bros., the well-known cloth-iers and furnishers on Whitehall street, where he will be only too glad to welcome

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Mr. Harper is tres recnerche with every one about town, and it was quite a coup d'etat on the part of Messrs. Eiseman Bros. in securing such a valuable acquisition in the person of Mr. Harper. There is nothing like hitting the mark, and in this instance both parties seem to have bit it.

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Embracing the Cotton States and Interna-tional exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End). Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car dues, ward boundaries, limit lines and other nec-trapolity presents.

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'I hereby announce that Plane & Field, whose office and warehouse is located on the Central railroad, opposite West Alabama street, this city, have been appointed sole agents for the sale of Ladd's lime in Atlanta. Their telephone is 254.

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Atlanta, Ga., February 25, 1895. feb2s im

his innumerable friends.

Mr. Moses H. Harper, who has for quite

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Blood and Skin Diseases,

Old ulcers, old sore legs, eczema, causing unbearable burning and tiching of the skin, pimples and blotches on the face, sore scalp, causing falling hair.

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Causing pain in back, scalding urine, frequent mixturition, brick dust and other sediment in the urine.

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a very desirable than and Sweet Water farmous Lithia Springs and Sweet Water Park hotel.

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and modern ... 6,000 9r., Washington street, and modern for and store, Chapel street, rents \$30 per month . Bast Hunter street, . 1,500 r month
and store, East Hunter street,
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Crew street, 50x200, close in and 2,000 We have several nice farms cheap for sale or exchange.

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7-R. H., North Pryor, close in
7-R. H., Mangum street
6-R. H., Spring street
6-R. H., Spring street
6-R. H., Mills street
6-R. H., Mills street
6-R. H., Oak st. at Lee st., West E.
6-R. H., Crew street
6-R. H., Crew street
6-R. H., Jones avenue
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From Hapeville 6 45 am To Hapeville 6 55 am To Hapeville 6 55 am To Hapeville 6 55 am To Hapeville 7 55 a

WESPERN AND ATLANTIC RALLOAD,
From Marietta, 700 am \$To Nashvine ... 8 35 am
From Marietta, 8 30 am \$To Chattanooga, 2 60 am
From Kome... 10 50 am To Rome ... 60 bm
4 from Chattanooga, 2 70 m To Marietta ... 8 37 af
4 From Nashvine 6 25 pm [750 Nashvine ... 8 27 a ATLANTA AN WEST POINT RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD

From Augusta.... 5 00am FPo Augusta..... 7 Han From Covington... 7 45am FTo Augusta..... 1 85pa From Augusta.... 11 5pm FTo Covington 8 15pa From Augusta... 16 00 pm FTo Augusta.... 16 45pa MIDDLE GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC. (VIA GEORGIA RAILROAD TO COVINGTON.) From Milledgeville 12 15 pm | To Milledgeville 1 45 am From Milledgeville, 6 00 pm | To Milledgeville 3 05 pm

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
(From Wash'yton 5 29 am \$To Richwoad ... 1 25 at
(From Wash'ngton 5 55 pm fo Cornelia ... 4 3 ps
From Wash'ngton 5 55 pm fo Cornelia ... 4 3 ps
From Rehmand. 5 3 pm \$76 Washington. 4 9 5
SOUTHERN RAILWAY (WESTERN SYSTEM)

No. 11 Fru Cincinnati 11 35 p No. 21 Fru Cincinnati 11 35 p No. 21 Fru Cincinnati 11 35 p No. 22 To Cincinnati. 42 su Si Fru Cincinnati. 42 su Si Fru Cincinnati. 42 su Si Fru Cincinnati. 43 p pm Si To Jacksonvie II sips Si Fru Cincinnati. 43 p pm Si To Cincinnosa 7 siss Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 sa m Si To Cincinnosa 7 siss Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si Fru Macon ... 11 45 su Si To Brunswick. 11 45 su Si To B

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Portsmouth, \$9.50. Baltimore via Bay Line,
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York, Pennsyivania and Norfolk railrad,
\$11.80. New York via Norfolk and all rail,
\$14. Boston via Norfolk and rail,
\$15.50. New York via Norfolk and all rail,
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sems to be genul. o base one's judgm reception of a play tances this is abs "Trilby" had its p in Boston it is certi A good many p doubts concerning ing a play in Du confess to being o was not so much the story that mad belief that It wo



so, there can be being a popular Nobody has be Trilby craze. No with the young Quartier, and in a fair degree that nything like an notic influence tainly has a g The story as it Act I. Studio of of the Brush," "Bill of the Brush," "Ell posing for "the start for Florence and the Laird for Svengali expounds for making million Billee gives up a away and is betro Act II. Merrym the eve of Trilby' atives, apprised by

FRIED

mirably in this

atives, apprised by off the match. To cumvent them. Fr Svengali hypnotize Act III. Foyer of made to snub the has a violent all and Svengall dies
the midst of the
inability to sing w
Act. IV. Trilby,
is on the point of
she finds Svengall
shock kills her.

The cast is an e ginia Harned is t Lackaye is Svenga Mr. Alfred Hickm Robert Paton Gibbs stein Zouzou, Mr. Miss Bertha Welby Cottrelly is Mme. The Herald's to

The Herald's te opening, says:

Mme. Cottrelly scene in the smart the conclerge; Bur his shirt sleeves a for the fire. Then the Laird, with a then Alfred Hick and lastly Virgini uttered her war c appeared in her m petiticoat and list si came Wilton Lackd dirtiest clothes, and dirtiest clothes, and settless the constant of the consta came Wilton Lack dirtiest clothes, an ko, the Hungariar Svengali and Gec Schubert's "Adieu" plete and all skept uses of DuMaurier". Those who had chollow the peregrii curious intenness. achieved in the lat Here the students dance and make n in shonor of the a Trilby and Lattle as Zouzou, was Herbert Ayling. as Zouzou, was as Zouzou, was as Zouzou, was Herbert Ayling.
Herbert Ayling.
Herbert Ayling.
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Herbert Ayling.
Horrison and Illimitable put the bride and brid was rudely intert was made and the bride and brid was rudely intert was all whether the highest would proper year.
Herbert Ayling in the bride and the bride and bride and bride and the bride an

to write the lette Billee. Similarly the where Svengali that of the fourth photograph causes an impression at Miss Virginia horter in stature to the was altogeth her military dress her famous cloth Lackaye was effect with every movement tention of the audient The cast on the intectory, and such the singing of "Au the Hungarian band the interest."

"Tillby" is to be three weeks, taki

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orth and northwest. Be do via the Evansville and quickest and most south.

ANAUGH, G. P. A.,
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<u>\. L.</u> Rates nd East.

ine still in the lead following figures: ns and Elberton vis nonlowing figures in sand Elberton visurs with the state of the state

VACATION o Europe Miss Virginia Harned made a notable success as Triby. Though somewhat horter in stature than DuMaurier's heroine, she was altogether lovely in her curls, her military dress, her grisette gown and her famus cloth of gold. Her death scene was remarkably well done. Mr. Wilton Lackaye was effective as Svengall, and with every movement held the closest attention of the audience.

The cast on the whole was most sattention of the audience.

The cast on the whole was most sattention of the audience.

The cast on the whole was most sattention of the audience.

The the singing of "Au Clair de la Lune" and the Hungarian band did much to heighten the literest. "Trilby" is to be seen in New York in three weeks, taking the place of Mrs. Langury at Palmer's. That the play will



of the "Trilby" production

sems to be genuine. It is not always safe

base one's judgment on the first night's reception of a play-in fact, in most instances this is absolutely misleading; but "Trilby" had its premise in Boston, and

A good many people have had grave doubts concerning the possibility of finding a play in DuMaurier's story, and I ss to being one of the number. It

was not so much the lack of action in the story that made me doubtful, but the belief that ut would be impossible to reproduce upon the stage the atmosphere,

which is all there is in "Trilby." If the newspaper reports sent out from Boston

are of any value, Mr. Potter, the dramatist, and Mr. Presbeny, who, mounted and ected the production, have succeeded ad-

FRIEDA SIMONSON.

mirably in this respect; and, that being

so, there can be no question of the play's being a popular and financial success.

Nobody has been able to escape the Triby craze. Napoleon simply isn't in it

with the young woman of the Latin

Quartier, and in a play reflecting in even a fair degree that student life, and giving

anything like an adequate idea of the hyp-

notic influence of Svengali, Mr. Palmer

The story as it is given in the play is

them. Frustrated in this scheme

Act III. Foyer of the Cirque des Bashiba-

zouks. Trilby sings in a trance. She is made to snub the three Englishmen. Taffy has a violent altercation with Svengali,

and Svengali dies with heart disease in the midst of the riot caused by Trilby's

hability to sing without him.

Act IV. Trilby, lying at death's door,

The cast is an excellent one. Miss Vir-

ginia Harned is the Trilby, Mr. Wilton

Lackaye is Svengali, Mr. Burr McIntosh Taffy, Mr. John Glendenning the Laird,

Mr. Alfred Hickman Little Billee, Mr. Robert Paton GibbsGecko, Mr. Leo Dietrich-

stein Zouzou, Mr. Herbert Ayling Dodar,

Miss Bertha Welby Mrs. Bagot and Mme.

The Herald's telegram describing the

Cottrelly is Mme. Vinard.

opening, says:

point of marrying Billee, when Svengali's photograph and the

ertainly has a gold mine.

in Boston it is certainly a hit.

remain there the rest of the season is certain, but if Mr. Palmer is wise he will put out a lot of companies to do the other parts of the country. The Trilby craze is not going to last long; no craze

Here is a piece of news which nobody else

has had as yet.

The Holland brothers, two of America's most prominent actors, are to star next season. That isn't the news, for a good deal has been said on that subject by the eastern papers, but nobody has until now been able to learn what play they would use. They have secured a new comedy from Sydney Rosenfeld—"Our First Cam-

paign."

Joseph Holland is one of our best comedians—a man whose work in comedy of the more refined class takes higher rank than that of any comedian I know.

E. M. Holland is universally regarded as one of the strongest character actors of the day. He has been for several years one of the leading members of the Palmer stock company, and his work has met with the highest praise. "Our First Campaign" was written for

Mr. A. M. Palmer, but the success of "The Masqueraders" delayed its production. The Messra. Holland were to have had the principal parts in Mr. Palmer's production, and have succeeded in getting the play for themselves. Nat Goodwin, who heard "Our First Campaign" read told me it was the best thing Mr. Rosenfeld has ever cone.

The New York newspapers have had a good deal to say about the litigation, present and prospective, between Sydney Rosenfeld and the present lessees of the Bljou theater, Canary & Lederer. This firm contracts two of Rosenfeld's plays, "The Passing Show" and "The Twentieth Cen-tury Girl."

Mr. Rosenfeld charges that Canary & Lederer are far behind in the payment of his royalties, and has entered suit against them. Lederer, on the other hand, claims that he has had an entirely new libretto written for "The Twentieth Century Girl," as Rosenfeld refused to make certain changes that he desired.

"That is a mere bluff," said Mr. Rosenfeld, who was here yesterday. "The fact is, they have been taking the money they have made in 'The Passing Show' and have used it to bolster up other productions with which they are entrusted. Of course the author is the first to suffer, and my royalties have not been paid. In order to escape, if possible, the payment of roy-alties on 'The Twentieth Century Girl' he tells the story about my failing to re-write the libretto. I never made any contract to rewrite the play, and he is simply making a bluff."

Mr. Rosenfeld left last evening for Memphis. He is making some very radical changes in "Lightfoot's Wife," and from what people who saw the play in New Or-leans tell me, the changes were sadly

I hope he'll give it another name. I see that Mr. Mansfield has denied in



MADAME NATALI.

interview with him, in which he was made to criticise Mr. Irving very severely.

It begins to look as if the Mansfield Interview is a part of the stock in trade in newspaper offices, and that when shy of other sensations, this interview is sprung. It serves a double purpose, for the denial is sure to be a spirited one. Richard is one of the men who talks "from the shoulder

shoulder."
During the past week Mr. Mansfield completed a deal by which he has secured for a term of years Harrigan's theater. It is to be rechristened "The Garrick," and it is the actor's purpose to devote it to his own productions.

The deal seems to be a peculiarly happy one. The theater is a handsome one; its location is excellent, and, so far as Mr. Mansfield's needs are concerned, it com-

Mansfield's needs are concerned, it completely fills the bill. Mr. Mansfield has long been anxious to secure a New York theater, where he can make such productions as suit him, and the time seems ripe for some sort of serious productions in the metapolise companies. tions in the metropolis—something perma-nent, I mean. There is every reason why this venture should be a successful one. The only dark cloud is that Mansfield will confine his attentions to his own theater and will not be seen down here for

The spirited contest that has been going on between Oscar Hammerstein, Koster and Bial, Keith and Proctor for the ser-vices of Yvette Guilbert, the French woman whose unique songs have been the his of London, as they have been of Paris, has resulted in a victory for Hammerstein Guilbert is to appear next December at Oscar's new amusement palace on Broad-way. It is announced that she is to re-ceive the remarkable sum of \$3,000 per

week for her services.
Yvette, by the way, is reported to have been a frost in Italy. But New Yorkers will rave over her, even if they do not understand her songs.

The Herald's telegram describing the opening, says:

Mme. Cottrelly came bustling on the seene in the smart gown of Mme. Vinard, the concierge; Burr McIntosh entered in his shirt sleeves as Taffy, carrying logs for the fire. Then John Glendenning, as the Laird, with a wealth of Scotch songs; then Alfred Hickman, as Little Billee, and lastly Virginia Harned, as Trilby, uttered her war cry, "Milk below," and appeared in her military coat, her striped petiticoat and list slippers. Close behind her ame Wilton Lackaye as Svengali, in his dirtiest clothes, and Payton Gibbs as Gecke, the Hungarian gypsy. So that when Swengali and Gecko had begun to play Schubert's "Adieu" the Illusion was complete and all skepticism about the dramatic mess of DuMaurier's novel vanished.

Those who had come to scoff remained to toliow the peregrinations of the play with curious inteniness. The same result was achieved in the latter scenes of the studio. Here the students and grisettes came to dance and make merry on Christmas eve, in honor of the approaching marriage of Trilby and Entile Bilice. Leo Dietrichstein, as Zouzou, was gloriously drunk, and Herbert Ayilng, as Dodor, made frantic to restrain him. Speeches were delivered, songs sung, quadrilles danced and Illimitable punch consumed in honor of the bride and bridegroom, until the wassali was rudely interrupted by Bertha Welby, as Mrs. Bogot, and Mr. Walton, as the Rey. Thomas Bagot.

There was also considerable doubt whether the hypnotic portions of the place would produce the effect contemplated by the playwright. The dramatist proved, however, to have made a clever calculation of their dramatic value, and few thether the hypnotic portions of the places Trilby in a trance and forces her to write the letter which parts her from Illee. Similarly the scene of the third act, where Svengali places Trilby in a trance and forces her to write the letter which parts her from Illee. Similarly the scene of the third act, where Svengali shorter in stature than DuMaurier's heroine, the was Guilbert's fellow country-woman does not seem to have made the expected success with her production of "Madame Sans-Gene." People who have seen both pro-Gene." People who have seen both productions tell me that the one given by Miss Kydder, under the direction of Augustus Pitou, is unquestionably the better, and the fact that a change of bill is announced at Abbey's would seem to indicate that the English production is certainly the more popular.

cate that the English production is cer-tainly the more popular.

Beerbohm Tree's business is not what was expected of it—another cause for sor-row in the Abbey camp. There is a wide diversity of opinion over the merits of this English actor, and New York is divided on the question. This sort of thing may make his season in this country a paying one, which it might not be without some such methods of advertisement. Tree is now in Chicago stirring up the same diversity of sentiment. While some cities consider him a real artist, others are equally as strong in their belief that he can't act at all-has no right to be considered "in it" with a dozen or more of our own character

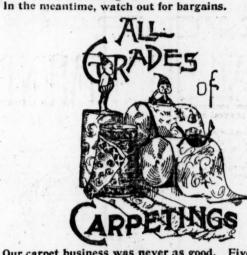
actors.
His "Hamlet" was considered insufferably bad. Tree has a lisp, which he succeeds in hiding pretty well in his character

RHODES, SNOOK & HAVERTY FURNITURE COMPANY

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES. MANTELS.

A Management in Touch With the People--a Stock Peerless in Extent and Variety--Prices Lower by Twenty-five to Forty-five Per Cent Than Any in Atlanta.

In a few days we will have a very important announcement to make. As soon as arrangements can be perfected, we will let the public into the interesting secret.



Our carpet business was never as good. Five large contracts, including the new Edgewood avenue opera house, this past week. Carpets and Draperies. Our low prices will continue in this department.
300 rolls new Matting opened Saturday. Parties furnishing for the exposition will save money by getting our prices.

BABY GARRIAGES.



Carpets, Draperies, Matting, Linoleums.

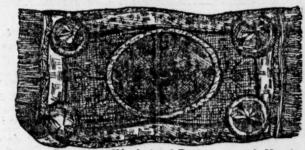
Over 300 new Baby Buggies just opened. Beautiful, cheap and stylish. Our \$10 Carriages with silk plush trimmings, satin parasol, lace edge, steel wheels, is a "Screamer."

BUGGIES

-FROM-

\$7.50 TO \$35.00

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR MONDAY IN OUR CARPET DEPARTMENT!



100 Smyrna Dresser or Washstand Rugs, 35c each Monday only.



50 4-fold Japanese Screens 51/2 feet high, colors gold, silver, blue, red, drab and black, at \$2.49 each for Monday only.

50 6-4 Chenille Table Covers, deep fringe. MONDAY.

O ш O

Parties going to housekeeping or furnishing for the Exposition, had better see our goods and get

Prices and Terms. Easy Payments If Desired.

6 Peachtree Street.

work; but in "Hamlet" more of his own work; but in "Hamlet" more of his opersonality crops out. The scene of this story is placed in one of the clubs. A distinguished critic, who had just seen Tree's "Hamlet" for the first time, was cornered by Tree and asked what he thought

\$10.00.

by Tree and asked what he thought of it. "Well, my boy," said he, "I never knew before that Hamlet had a sister!"

The "Brownies" production does an unique thing next week. It goes to New Haven for the entire week.

New Haven is not a week stand, but the New Haven is not a week stand, but the manager of the principal theater seems to have an abding faith in "The Brownies," for he has given Jefferson, Klau & Erlanger a guarantee of \$5,000 for the week, providing that the play was put on at no other point in Connecticut this season. The deal was made and excursions are to be run from all points of the Nutmer o he run from all points of th

State, special excursion trains for children being a feature. "Gossip" is said to have demonstrated without question Mrs. Langtry's total in-capacity to play comedy. Why single out



VICTOR HERBERT.

comedy? Has she ever shown capacity in any line? Of course I mean any line of any line? Of course I may line? Of course I may line? Of course I may line in the third A crown of diamonds worn in the third A crown of the piece.

THE MAN IN FRONT.

THE THEATER THIS WEEK.

Gilmore's famous old band, fifty strong, and under the management of John Mahnken, is to appear in the festival concerts in full uniform at the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday together with a number of celebrated solo artists, singers and instrumentalists. The festival is creating more of a commotion than anything that has occurred here for many a day. It will be the biggest musical event of the scason, and the whole city is aroused over it. So much interest is manifected that it is expected excursion trains will be run from surrounding places. We all remember well what a rage the old Gilmore concerts were all over the country, and the craze has begun again this season greater than ever. The famous band is directed by Victor Herbert, a great artist, conductor and composer, who is said to be as brilliant a leader as was Gilmore at his best, and who has brought the big band up to as high a pitch of efficiency as ever it attained. It is spoken of now as "the greatest military band in the world."

The old-time popular demonstrations and enthusiasm that were displayed all ever the country ever Gilmore and the performances of his famous band, are likely to be repeated. In fact, they began last summer at Manhattan Beach, when the band, directed by Victor Herbert, played to enormous crowds the concluding weeks, and were repeated as vehemently at the winter concerts by the band at the Academy of Music every Sunday evening. Victor Herbert, ac-

complished artist that he is, is in close touch with the people, and, having a keen knowledge of how to please them, he folknowledge of how to please them, he follows it up strenuously and makes it his purpose to provide for his audiences whatever most delights them. With the immense Gilmore and Herbert libraries at hand he can select on the moment that which is most desired, from the grand concerto or symphony, to the latest caprice or humoresque hit. Herbert inclines to the control that phony, to the latest caprice or humoresque bit. Herbert inclines to the opinion that what his audiences most demand they should have, and he is not arbitrary about conceding this pleasure. While in a sym-phony concert he would maintain strictly the highest artistic stangard, in a popular concert he conforms with equal grace and leads his great band to the highest pitch of popular performance. This is one secret of the popular enthusiasm over this old Gil-more band and its concerts.

One of the stars of the festival will be Madame Louise Natali, the operatic so-prano, whose singing here a year ago is so pleasantly remembered. Natali is now in the very zenith of her powers, and the critics declare she is singing better than she ever did. Recently she appeared before large audiences in New York and Boston and won brilliant successes. Her voice is a true high soprano of singular sweetness and power and exceptional range and compass, and her vocalization is so artistic that she delights the exacting audiences. One reason why Natali is so popular is that she does not disdain those dear old songs that the results charish. She sings these as no she ever did. Recently she appeared before uces not disdain those dear old songs that the people cherish. She sings these as no other can render them, and she always wins her way to the hearts of her hearers. In each of the three festival concerts Natali will sing. During her stay in Atlanta Mad-ame Natali will receive much social at-tention.

Freida Simonson is a healthy girl of eleven years of age, whose playing in New York and Boston a few weeks ago produced a furore. She is regarded as the most marvelous performer of her age living, and ranks with the greatest planists of any age. The New York critics were carried off age. The New York critics were carried on their feet by this young genius, and bestow-ed upon her the most extravagant praise. They declare that she is far more re-markable than Joseph Hoffman ever was. Mr. H. E. Krahbell, of The New York Tribune, gave a long and carefully con-sidered critique of Freida Simonson's play-ing, and he did not hesitate to pronounce her the greatest of all child pianists. The New York Herald says: "Not to take her age into consideration, Freida Simonson measures up to the proportions of a mature artist. She is already a finished pianist."

Other journals give her unstinted praise. It was a fine stroke of enterprise on Mr. John Mahnkin's part when he wonderful young planist for the Atlanta

wonderful young planist for the Atlanta concert.

The St. Louis critic had this to say of "A Romance of Coon Hollow," which will be seen here at the Grand Tuesday afternoon and evening, March 19th:

"The Hagan this week will have an entirely new play, 'A Romance of Coon Hollow,' a New York success, by Charles E. Callahan, well known to every theatergoer as the manager of Lizzle Evans, and author of 'Fogg's Ferry,' 'Our Angels,' 'The Buckeye' and other success,' for which I have heretofore expressed more or less disregard, but of the New York press, I do feel a little interest in the case. When he went before it Mr. Callahan did so on the merits of his play. There wasn't a barrel to be opened, and he didn't see a critic during the whole of his stay. Yet he received good notices straight dewn the lina. Alan Dale, of The World, probably the most cynical critic in New York, gave the Fourteenth street preduction half a column, describing the realistic features of the production, the bursted sam, the explosion, the historical race between the Lee and the Natchez, and all that, but, as he says, the strength of the play is not in its realism, but in its humanity. Tale, Mr. Callahan as of scenery, he relies en the humanism of the story to carry it. Another thing I am glad of Mr. Pale says—and I have the original notice before me—the play is admirably acted, by people unknown to

New York—a state of things unusual.' We have been done to death by people who have lived off of New York reputations.
"Mr. Callahan has searched the country for a splendid company, and he seems to have got it, according to this testimony."
The engagement opens with a matinee Tuesday, and closes Tuesday night.

Tuesday, and closes Tuesday night.

For seven consecutive weeks the Girard theater, Philadelphia, nightly turned people from its doors, the attraction being Mr. Wilfred Clarke, supported by a specially selected company in refined English comedy. The hold which high-class comedies have upon the public when properly presented by capable artists, was never better shown than in this recent engagement of Mr. Clarke's at the Girard. Every detail of an artistic production had been carefully studied, and the versatility of this eminent actor's talent has given to the interpretation of every part he essayed a portraiture as faithful in character as it is delightful in expression.

actor's talent has given to the interpretation of every part he essayed a portraiture
as faithful in character as it is delightful
in expression.

"It is possible, with average intelligence,
and by the liberal expenditure of perseverance, pluck and patience, to attain success in almost any occupation, but the most
successful men are those who, either
through the accident of birth or fortunate
circumstances, round themselves in that
profession to which they were best adapted.
Facts in proof of this are plentiful in almost any field of work, but nowhere is it
exemplified to a greater extent than in the
histrionic art. The men and women of the
stage whose names are most familiar to us
were, almost without exception, born and
bred in the profession in which they have
become famous, and Edwin Booth. Joseph
Jefferson, Fannie Davenport, the Wallacks,
Wilfred Clarke and many others, who are
or have been leaders in their particular
lines, were reared in the atmosphere of the
stage and surrounded by its best traditions.
They can all point with pride to an ancestry which present and past generations
have delighted to honor, and they all, no
doubt, as does Wilfred Clarke, give due
credit to the law of heredity for the possession of talents which have paved their way
to success. Mr. Clarke has been doubly
fortunate in that respect, for he has evidently received bequeathments from both
sides of his house. From his father, no
doubt, comes his ability as a comedian, and
from his mother, who was a sister of the
late Edwin Booth, he probably inherits that
intensity and earnestness which make his
work so interesting as well as amusing.
Mr. Clarke, like a worthy son, has not been
satisfied with his rich inheritance, but has
added to it a cultivated mind, and such
unflagging energy that he is today the most
promising comedian before the public.
Mr. Clarke appears in this city on the
evenings of March 22d and 23rd, when he
will present a comedy of the highest order,
giving on the first night "A Wildow Hunt."
his great

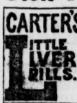
Excersion Rates via Southern Rail-Way. The Southern railway has arranged rates of one fare and a third on the certificate plan for persons wishing to attend the various conventions at the points named be-Amateur Athletic Union of the United tates, Pittsburg, Pa., March 19th to 22, 1895. Christian Workers' International Asso-cistion, Philadelphia, Pa., March 21st to 28, 1895. 28, 1895.
Sons of the American Revolution, Boston, Mass., April 30, 1895.
International Association of Machinists, Cincinnat, O., May 6th to 18, 1895.
American Institute of Mining Engineers, Ocala, Fla., March 27th to April 6, 1835.
National Conference of Charities and Corrections, New Haven, Conn., May 24th to 30, 1895.

T. J. Fambro & Co.
will sell you a beautiful suit of furniture
next week as a leader for \$17.59 Don't fail
to call for it at \$7 and 89 Peachtree street.

A Banker Killed in Minn. while trying to enter a moving steam vehicle and the supreme court of that state held that the accident company in which he was insured was not kable, as under such contract the meured was not covered "while attempting to enter or leave moving steam vehicle."

Moral-Insure in the Proferred Accident Insurance and get a policy free from unnecessary restrictions.

JOHN R. THORNTON, Manager, 19 North Pryor Street, Atlanta.



They regulate the Bowels and prevention. Are free from all crude and matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE Ask for CARTER'S and see you go C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

SOME TOUCHING SCENES.

Decrepit and Dying People Carried into the Presence of Dr. Evans, at DeGive's Opera House.

into the Presence of Dr. Evans, at DeGive's Opera House.

Dr. Evans, the famous magnetic physician, continues to astonish the mukitudes who assemble at DeGive's opera house on Marletta gtreet, where he heals the sick every Monday and Friday mornings from 16 to 11 o'clock, curing the lame, blind and deaf and doing other wonderful things that look like absolute miracles to those unversed in the occult sciences. It is really a touching sight to see the hundreds of afficied persons who throng this spacious theater to be cured by the wondrous magnetic touch of this great healer. The following is but a brief synopsis of what the writer witnessed last Friday morning:

An aged lady with the color of death upon her face was assisted from the audiendation in the stage, where the treatments were given and, to the astonishment of every ore present, after a few minutes' manipulation by the doctor, the color of health returned to her face and she walked of the stage declaring that she was a well woman. The writer lingered to see the doctor treat a little child who, the mother stated, had not walked for four years. After a few minutes' treatment by the doctor it stood upon its limbs and moved away as cleverly as if its little limbs had never been affected. The next case presented to test the doctor's skill was a lady who stated she had been almost totally deaffor sixteen years. In five minutes the doctor had her hearing almost as well as she ever could.

A sensation was created by the cure of a gentleman who had to crawl upon the stage on his hands and knees, who stated that he had been in this deplorable condition for eight years from paralysis. Dr. Evans placed him upon a chair and commenced manipulating his limbs and body and in less than ten minutes he had him walking around the stage like a well man. Dr. Evans demonstrated to the audience that his power to cure disease was not limited to certain cases, but that he cured all manner of diseases with the surfact of the best citizens of Atlanta whom he has cured during the p

THE GLOBE SHOE AND CLOTHING COMPANY.

Our Last Effort, our Final Stroke, to wind up the winter business. Read how we intend to do it: We don't intend to spring the old saying on you, "We rather count money than goods," for we've got a good many counters to count for us. We are not going to slaughter fifty thousand dollars' worth of Clothing at half price rather than invoice it, for we can invoice it for less than the twenty-five thousand we'd lose. Neither have we found several thousand dollars' worth of odds and ends that we are "going to sell for a song," for somebody might come in and sing "After the Ball," and we're too good merchants to have so many odds and ends. But what we are going to do this week is this. Give you the best values including Hats. Eurnishings and Shoes, that you have have so many odds and ends. But what we are going to do this week is this: Give you the best values, including Hats, Furnishings and Shoes, that you have ever had. In a few days we will begin to talk "Spring" to you. Until then, look over these prices, come in and look at the goods, then if you don't think it will pay you to buy, and you'd rather wait, all right—"nobody hurt."



Is too well known for us to say anything about it except that we have a new lot that are the best values we ever gave in Sacks or Cutaways, from size 33 to 50. If these were worth \$10 last season they are worth \$15 now, but we are still selling them at \$5.

THE MOST POPULAR

__LINE SEEMS TO BE___

Our \$7.50 Line

Which comprises Suits worth as high as \$15. It will certainly pay you to look at them.

Our \$7.50 Black Clay Worsted is the talk of the Clothing trade.



We know as well as you at this time of the year the people want extra good values to make them buy. We have put most all of our Suits worth \$15, \$16, \$18 and \$20 in one lot and you can have

YOUR CHOICE AT \$8.50

You can't afford to miss this chance. even if you must lay the Suit away, it would pay you. It is doubtful whether you will ever get such a chance again.

In case you don't want a Suit you very likely will want a pair of

ODD PANTS = =

to go with your Coat and Vest until you are ready to buy your Spring Suit. We can sell Pants from 59c up. The largest assortment in

Children's Suits

BOYS' AND YOUTH'S CLOTHING.

Knee Pants Suits for \$1.48. Knee Pants Suits for \$1.98. Knee Pants Suits for \$2.58.

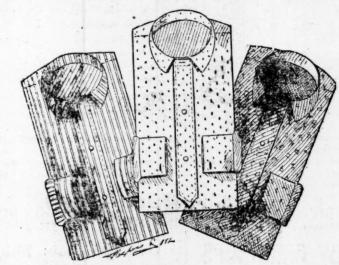
THE BEST VALUES WE EVER OFFERED.



A WATERPROOF \$3.98

Every man should have one

OUR \$5.00 LINE ... New Goods Received Daily Shoes.



A new lot of Negligee Shirts at 48c, sold everywhere for 75c.

Monarch Negligee Shirts at 98c. White laundered Shirts at 48c.

White unlaundered Shirts at 25c.

White unlaundered Shirts, reinforced, 38c.

Waterhouse Neckwear, the \$1.00 kind, at 50c. 100 dozen Tecks, Bows or Four-in-Hands at 25c,

Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c.

Cotton Handkerchiefs at 5c.

Suspenders 15c. Boston Garters at 38c.

And everything in the Men's Furnishing line at money-saving prices.



Hats Hats..





It won't be long now until youwill wear a straw Hat, but until then you must wear something. What is the use of paying \$2.00 for a Hat when we can sell you the same kind for 98c, either Derby or Alpine. A Fur Crusher for men or boys at 48c. All the latest shapes and colors at \$1.48. It will certainly be to your interest to visit our Hat Department before making your purchase elsewhere.

Special! Children's Tam O'Shanter, leather, worth \$1.00, at 48c, while they last.

It is very easy to understand why we do the largest Shoe Business in the south-we give the best shoes for the least money. We guarantee satisfaction. We carry the largest stock and never fail to suit you. Read our prices, come in and see our goods then if we can't sell you it is because you don't want

Men's Shoes . . .

183 pairs Men's hand welt Tan Russia Calf Shoes, Blucher or Picca. dilly last in Lace, Globe, Plain toe in Congress, made to sell for \$4.00. The Globe's price \$2.98.

116 pairs Men's hand welt Calf Shoe, Blucher, Piccadilly or narrow square toe in Lace, French or Globe toe in Congress, made to sell for \$4.00. The Globe's price \$2.98.

93 pairs Men's hand welt Blu cher, Globe cap toe, a sample lot, made to sell for \$3.50. The Globe's price \$2.50.

86 pairs Men's Dongola Shoes, made especially for wide feet, "a yard wide," Lace or Congress, made to sell for \$3.00. The Globe's price



160 pairs Men's Extension or Pump Sole Shoes, all styles of toes, Lace or Congress, made to sell for \$2.50. The Glob's price \$1.98. 234 pairs Men's machine sewed Shoes, all shapes of toes to fit all shapes

of feet, made to sell for \$2.00. The Globe's price \$1.48. 145 pairs Men's Buff Shoes, three styles of toes in Lace or Congress

made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price \$1.25. 136 sairs Men's Solid Leather Shoes, adapted for rough work, made to

sell for \$1.25. The Globe's price 98c, 74 pairs Boys' Satin Calf Shoes, Yale or Globe plain toes, sizes 2 1-2 to 6, made to sell for \$2.00. The Globe's price \$1.48.

91 pairs Boys' Buff Shoes, a splendid wearing one, sizes 3 to 5, made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price \$1.25.

108 pairs Boys' Machine Sewed Shoes, guaranteed "solid leather," perfect School Shoe, made to sell for \$1.25, The Globe's price 98c.

Ladies' Shoes . . .

86 pairs Ladies' Vici Kid Shoes, turned or extension soles, cloth or kid tops, made to sell for \$4.00. The Globe's price \$2.98.

93 pairs Ladies' machine sewed Shoes. cloth or kid tops, patent leather tips, sizes 2 to 8, made to sell for \$2.50. The Globe's price \$1.98.

154 pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes, fancy top facing, fancy web back stay and made to sell for \$2.00. The Globe's price \$1.48. 167 pairs Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes, standard drill lining, bottom and

counter flint stone sole leather, made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price \$1.25. silk fitted, silk worked button holes, sizes 3 to 8, made to sell for



82 pairs Ladies' velvet house slippers, sizes 3 to 8 made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price 98c.

65 pairs Misses' Dongola Kid Shoe, choicest grade of Dongola, sizes II 1-2 to 2, made to sell for \$2.00. The Globe's price \$1.48. Same Shoe, 8 to 11, \$1.23; 5 to 8, 98c.

89 pairs Misses' School Shoes, sole leather inner and outer soles, sole leather counter, sizes 12 to 2, made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price, 98c. Same Shoe, 8 1-2 to 11, 75c; 5 to 8, 75c.

103 pairs Misses' cloth and kid top shoe, something good for service, sizes 12 to 2, made to sell for \$1.00. The Globe's price 75c. 54 pairs Men's patent leather Oxfords, hand sewed, made to sell for

\$2.00. The Globe's price \$1.48.

67 pairs Men's patent leather Oxfords, size 6 to 11, made to sell for \$1.50. The Globe's price \$1.25.

Mail Order Department.

We have often been asked the question: Why do we devote so much time to our Mail Order Department? You might just as well ask, why do we sell Clothing? Because it is part of our business, we would answer. Does it necessarily follow that just because a man does not happen to live in Atlanta that we can't do business with him? We say, No. Our Mail Order Department is run by the best men in the business, and whether you want 5c worth or \$500 worth it matters not, you receive the best attention it is possible to give. Write to us for anything you want. Send for samples of Men's Clothing, and we will guarantee to give you satisfaction or refund your money. It's an asy way to shop, and you certainly get better values than if you ewould pick the goods out yourself.



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84P.

CONSTITUT

VOL XX

ilk Waists and W First glimpse at th re rich—Lyons Si Points, Jet, Ribbo and the cheapness

Dress

There is a Silk n Each day brings nore new things. we hundred and with chests of them, are loaded rare Silks.

Never before had lety of very fin things of course dium grades also. ar articles are wor

Our price

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VOL XXIL

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ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1895.

PRICE FIVE CENT S.

Silk Waists and Wrappers are now shown here in grand and prodigal variety. We have them with every new touch and trick of Fashin. Prices surprisingly little.

First glimpse at the Capes for Spring—the inspirations of Paris, Berlin, Vienna and New York. The stuffs prist gilmpse at the Stuffs are rich—Lyons Silk, Miroire Velvet, Satin Broche, Peau de Soie, Duchesse, Chantilly Lace, Van Dyke Points, Jet, Ribbon and Iridescent Beads. It's the brightness of the artists that makes them fascinating and the cheapness that makes them charming.....

There is a Silk revival. Each day brings along more and more new things. Double counters, two hundred and fifty feet long, with chests of drawers behind them, are loaded with rich and rare Silks.

Never before had we such a variety of very fine and choice things-of course we have medium grades also. These particubrarticles are worth a look.

raffeta Silks in small checks ond modest paids, wonderfully airy and graceful, but im and serviceable, twelve of the neatest of petitiest colorings, 24 in., worth 50c; Our price39C

Enticle Pols, a light taffeta with parallel wrought zig-zag crinkles, white ground with warp printed figures in a score of hyadish hues, worth 650;

Payadere Venetian Silks, white grounds, some with swivel figures, some with lacey stype, some peculiarly checked or striped, at beautiful with delicate tints, worth 75c;

Surah Silk Crepes, alligator effect, twen-gar plain colors, and Taffetas, zig-zag gazied, solid grounds with white stripes a inch apart, 24 in. wide, worth 75c; Our price.....50C

Amonumental collection of printed China, hdia and Japanese Silks, black and navy gounds, with white and colored designs of dus, stripes and figures, 24 in., worth 85c; Moorish Silk Crepes, cream grounds, ori-nal designs in Persian colorings. New-i, richest. For wrappers and waists, also rening wear, would be cheap at \$1.00;

Our price75C Sain Duchesse, quarter-inch black stripe smbled with blue, red, white, lilac and pilow, M in. wide and black ground Taf-tas with minute embroidered oblongs in ints, worth \$1.25; Our price......85C

morted Black Silks, Brocaded Satin Duckses, heavy plain Satin Ducksese, Statu Ducksese, Statu Ducksese, Statu Ducksese, Satin Ducksese, Satin Ducksese, Satin Ducksese, Satin Ducksese, Satin Duckses, Sa

swaded Taffetas, white, corn, nile and he grounds with self-colored figures, di-the by finger-width black satin stripes mains two inches apart, very effective the worth \$1.25;

Reveity Gros Grain Silk, very fine twills, all satin dots, crescents and shamrocks, the embroidered colored specks here and here on black grounds, exclusive and tan, worth \$1.25; Our price\$1.00

Casked Taffetas in darkish shades, ex-edingly stunning and rich. Pink, tan and he ground Taffetas with narrow satin thes of contrasting color half inch apart, with \$1.25; hith Plisse Satin Crepe. New thought is debutantes' costumes, pink, blue, white, man, illac. Alternate inch-wide crinkles at plain stripe. Direct from Paris, worth

Infeta Faconne Lance, black grounds in satin stripes and dots, sprinkled with make and splashes of white and colors, in wide. For the promenade or carage; worth \$1.25;

Taffeta Glace Broderie Cameo Silks, light, stilum and dark tan grounds, with em-widered dots and flower designs. These was are judged rare bargains at \$1.35;

mch Jacquard Taffeta Pompadour ciel, malze, cerise, lavender, pea and blue grounds, with satin stripe warp printed shadow pictures; worth Our price\$1.25 inted warp Taffetas, fifteen magnificent sties; cloudy, indescribable and positive, and effects, including all the evening s, worth up to \$1.75;

Our price\$1.25 Sack Miroire Taffetas, with embroid-th colored figures, some shimmered with the dots seed size. Handsome for street reception gown; worth \$1.65;

Our price......\$1.25 Roderie Gros d'Londre, imprime shadow lets on tinted grounds. Faille Faconne, lets lidescent figures on white grounds, as enhanced by satin stripes; worth \$1.65;

the and Frieze Chiffons and figured for Crepes, 46 in. wide. Filmy and through beautiful for party, ball or limited dresses; worth \$1.50;

deta Faconne Marbre, colored satin an inch wide and two inches apart printed warp effects on the Interven-lateta surface; worth \$1.75;

teta Broderie Broche, Taffeta Piquette me, Taffeta Haitienne and Chine Fa-and Taffeta Quadrille Piquette in ciel, nile, gray and cream; worth \$2;

Our price\$1.50 fied Taffetas with embroidered chain-bed an inch apart, six of the most want-radight tints. Very swell for waists or res; worth \$2,25;

Our price\$1.75

ridan Novelty Black Silks: Miriore Rekin Pelisse, Moire Satin Duch-Gros d'Londres, Brocaded Taffetas many others, worth up to \$3.50; Our price\$2.00

Dress Silks. Separate Skirts... Come quick for these.

Pure Worsted Serge, Separate Skirts in black end blue, worth up to \$8; price \$3, \$3.50 and.....\$5.00

Full Circular Skirt of black silk, heavy and dependable quality worth \$10, our price.....\$7.50

Black Mohair Brilliantine separate Skirts, lined with percaline, worth \$11.50; our pricee.....\$8.50

Plain and Eigured Black Satin Duchesse and All-wool Crepon Skirts, worth \$13.50; our price.....\$10.00 Raudnitz Skirts and Black Wool Pebble and Crinkle Crepon, tailor made, newest model.....\$12.50

Pasquin Skirts of Novelty Wool Crepon, organ plaits, fullest pattern, lined with hair cloth\$13.50

Dress Goods... The new Spring Dress must be selected. It is not only the latest styles and trimmings that must be studied and discussed, but appropriateness and cost. Our stock is prolific of ideas, and we are showing a long line of rich novelties for the season now so near.

FRENCH CHECKED SUITING AND ALL WOOL PLAID CHEVIOT. 50c value....12 styles... 36 in...our price.......30C

PASQUIN CHEVIOT CHECKS AND FRENCH MELANGE CREPE. 65c value....8 styles....40 in....our price..................40C

PINHEAD CHECK TAFEETA AND VARIOUS CREPON EFFECTS. 85c value....9 styles....42 in....our price..................50C

FIGURED GRANITE CLOTH AND PARIS MELANGE DIAGONALS. \$1.25 value....8 styles....40 in....our price........08c THREE-TONED PIN CHECKS AND SILK-AND-WOOL SUITINGS.

\$1,25 walue....9 styles....36 in....our prices......08c We have received certain Paris exclusives that deserve especial emphasis, Wool Zig-Zag Novelties with dewdrop flecks of silk-Silk-and-

wool Chitfon Crepon-Silk-and-wool Dentille, an extreme idea, yet practical—Three-toned Shepherd Checks-Melange Twills-Crystal, Armure and Taffeta Suitings-all colors. \$1.00 up to.....\$1.75

Black Goods.... We are compelled to open a new counter for these, and not a single piece of old goods laid upon it, but such as have come straight from the manufacturers, who could not get us to take anything but the latest and best designs.

BLACK ALL-WOOL SURAH SERGES.

BLACK SILK-FINISHED HENRIETTAS. BLACK MOHAIR BRILLIANTINE. 40 inches wide......worth 75c, at............50C AREMURE, HONEYLINE, CREPE EFFECTS. BROCADED AND SATIN-DOTTED ARMURES. 40 inches wide......worth 85c, at......50C BLACK SILK-FINISHED HENRIETTAS.

Black and Colored Crepons.

SILK-FINISHED DIAGONAL BROCADES.

Our constantly increasing stream of customers educate and help us to know the tastes and wants of Crepon admirers. Nearly fifty styles of these billowy, foamy Fancies are now on the counters.

.....s..Silk-Striped CreponChangeable Berege Crepons Venus Hair Crepons..... Bark and Chene Crepons.....Silk-Figured Crepons Crinkle and Wave CreponsOriental Brocade Crepons Pelisse and Tricotine Crepons..... Alligator and Roccoro Crepons.... Pineapple and Dragon Crepons

75c up to.....\$3.50

Cotton Stuffs.... The display reminds you of a June meadow. Queen Flora and all the Graces would delight to revel among the bright folds of these dainty

Fine Japonettes, French Printed Organdies, Figured and Embroidered Swisses, Colored Piques, Figured Maseilles, Mull Checks, Cotton Faille Francaise, Striped Colonna Dimity Cambrics, Printed Ducks, Bombay Lawns, Galatea Stripes, Scotch Gauze Ginghams.....

American Ginghams, Scotch-made Ginghams, Dress and Shirting Madras, Printed Irish Dimities, Printed Sateens, Woven and Crinkled Seersuckers, Zephyr Ginghams, Printed Dress Chintz, Woven Cheviots, Fancy Dress Crepes, Dress and Shirting Percales.....

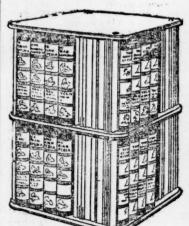
8c up to.....50c

Some of the printings and prettyings are just as perfect as though you had spread the filmy plain material atop a bed of buds and blossoms and coaxed them through the airy meshes. Here's where artful elegance is

KEELY COMPANY

DAMAGED

fered to the people of Atlanta will begin Monday, March 18th, at our store and continue until every book has been sold. We and we offer them at prices that will astonish any book buyer. Most of the stock we offer this week is only slightly damaged, The most of the stock has been sold. This is truly a bargain sale, and everybody who wants good literature at from 5c to 50c on the dollar, should visit our store as early in the week as possible. In this damaged stock will be found many of the standard setsclassic books, religious books, standard novels, cloth-bound, paper novels and an endless variety of children's books illustrated. Perhaps the greatest bargain we have to offer is in the damaged sets of Columbian cyclopaedias, which we are sell-



THE COLUMBIAN CYCLOPAEDIA, This cyclopaedia is the latest and best ork on the market, containing 32 handsome volumes, 26,000 pages, 7,000 illustrations, and endorsed by thousands of our best people.

COMMENDATIONS. Alvey A. Adee, second assistant secretary of state, Washington, D. C.

Rev. Oliver Crane, D.D., LL.D., Boston Rev. Eml. V. Gerhart, D.D., president of

We mention a few:

the faculty, theological seminary, Reformed Church of the United States, Manchester,

Professor E. A. Huntington, D.D. LL.D. Auburn Theological seminary (Presbyterian), Auburn, N. Y.

Rt. Rev. S. V. Bryan, Roman Catholic bishop of Buffalo, N. Y.

G. B. McElroy, Ph.D., D.D., Adrain college, Adrain, Mich.

A. D. Beechy, superintendent of schools, Norwalk. O. Henry P. Emerson, superintendent of pub-

lic schools, Buffalo, N. Y. William A. Dickey, A. B., M. D., professor of principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine. Toledo Medical college.

instruction, state of New York. J. Edwards Smith, M. D., late professor of histology and microscopy, Cleveland hos-

J. F. Crooker, superintendent of public

pital college, Cleveland, O. New York Tribune.

New York Mall and Express.

Milton S. Terry, professor in Garrett Biblical institute, Evanston, Ill. Rev. W. N. Jeffers, D.D., Western Theo-

logical seminary, Allegheny, Penn. William H. Payne, LL.D., president Uni-

versity of Nashville. Peabody Normal college, Nashville, Tenn.

Euler B. Smith, president Georgia Teachers' Association.

Rev. A. J. Battle, D.D., president Shorter college.

C. A. Judson, LL. D., Furman university. Dr. J. W. Lee, Atlanta, Ga. John B. Robins, D.D., pastor of First

Methodist church, Atlanta, Ga. N. E. Harris, attorney-at-law, Macon, Ga, Rev. H. M. Jackson, D.D., bishop of Ala-

Professor C. C. Cox, Southern Female

college, LaGrange, Ga. Rev. J. T. Gibson, pastor First Methodist church, Rome, Ga.

Dr. I. R. Branham, editor Christian Index. Samuel Barnett, Washington, Ga. Rev. George A. Lofton, author of "Char acter Sketches," Nashville, Tenn.

We carry the largest line of standard sets and miscellaneous books of any house in the state, Also stationery, blank books, office supplies and novelties. Everything sold at cut prices this week.

The Columbian Book Co., 81 and 83 Whitehall St.

THE NEW GOODS THE STYLISH GOODS THE SELECT GOODS

For Spring Opening

NEW WRAPS. NEW CAPES.

Our line of Capes, etc., for spring wear contains the prettiest, newest garments now in the market-both foreign and domestic produc-

NEW CAPES

velvets; all novelties in Weaves received today. styles. the line arrived during NEW PARASOLS. the week.

LADIES' SHIRTS.

attached—a new fad. | cy handles.

NEW GODET SKIRTS NEW SILK WAISTS Serges, black Silks, In black and all the In silks, satins and black Satins and Fancy leading shades and

We are showing a NEW WASH WAISTS beautiful line of new Parasols; the newest line of Wash Waists A full line of Ladies, things to match cos- that's new. The pretty Percale Shirts, pretty line Ladies' Umbrellas Fabrics make the lines styles; collars and cuffs at \$1.25 each with fan- the handsomest yet shown.

OUR NEW DRESS GOODS.

Hundreds of varieties and patterns, with a range of qualitie	s to su	ital).
Mixed Cheviots at25c and 3		
Cheviots, silk and wool5	oc per	vard
Tweeds, silk and wool	oc per	vard
Covert Cloths, all wool, 46 inches wide, at	5c per	yard
Checks, all wool, 44 inches wide, at7	5c per	yard
Crinkled Crepons, all shades and prices.		
7714 11 14 1	-	

The unlimited range of patterns, new weaves and new prices now in our stock makes it easiest of any stock in Atlanta to select from.

SILKS. SILKS. SILKS.

Handsome assortment of Wash Silks......35c per yard Taffetas, stripes, checks and figures......75c, 85c and \$1 per yard Crinkled Silks, best in market, at.....\$2 to \$3 per yard Rhadames, French Failles, Crystallettes, Borgalines.
LIGHT WEIGHT SILKS—China and Taffetas, plain and fancy.

VELVETS-All new Shades for collars, trimmings, etc.

WASH FABRICS.

Crepons, figured Pique, Ducks, Jaconets, Dimities, Zephyr Ginghams, etc. A thousand new things in cotton goods. We are showing an extensive line of Crepons in all colors and shades at 12 1/2 to 20c per yard.

Hosiery, full regular made and fast colors, at 121/2c a pair.

usually sold at 50c on our counter at 12 1/2 c a pair.

Misses'imported ribbed Ladies' drop stitch Gents' imported Half Lisle Hose that are Hose usually sold at 25c on our counter at 121/2c a pair.

Hamburg Embroidery Another lot Embroid- NEW LACES-During in all widths up to 5 inches. Some of the best values ever placed on a counter.

loc a yard.

eries in same widths and of finer grades next week at 15c a yard.

the past week we have received a large import order of Laces. Our stock now contains as fine an assortment as can be found South.

Our stock has no equal in the South. Our prices, considering values, cannot be touched.

Solid Oak Suits, well put together, and worth \$18 to \$29, at \$13.50 each.

cut on prices in Upholstered Rockers makes the prices the lowest of them all. Odd Chairs marked

line.

down to half price. DINING TABLES-We CHAIRS-Dining-room and Bedroom Chairs have a full line and marked down to great variety of deprices never before signs from \$6.50 heard of. See the

BEDROOM SUITS-ROCKERS-Another PARLOR SUITS-We are now selling a 5piece Parlor Suit at \$12.50 per suit, and can give you them up to \$500 per suit.

> FOLDING BEDS - A few fine Folding Beds at reduced prices. Special bargains.

China Closets, Wardrobes, Hall Racks, Book Cases, Office Furniture, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, Ladies' Writing Desks and Lounges upholstered in leather and all the new upholstering material. See our line of large easy Leather Chairs and Sofas.

MAMMOTH CARPET STOCK.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS THIS WEEK.

10 rolls best Axminster, with border, at.....\$1.10 per yard 10 patterns extra fine grade Moquettes at 1.00 per yard 12 rolls extra super. all-wool Filled Ingrains, made and

Carpets is the largest South. The spring stock has arrived and prices lowered 25 per cent. We can undersell the whole South on Carpets this season.

MATTINGS.

See our line of new China and Japanese Matting now offered at \$4 per roll of 40 yards. We carry all grades of Matting, Straw and

M.RICH&BROS.

54 and 56 Whitehall Street.

WATSON WILL RUN.

Poenlists of the Tenth Renominate Bim to Oppose Majer Black.

UNLIMITED COINAGE IS ENDORSED

The Money Question Is Declared to Be the Main Issue Involved in the Present Campaign.

Thomson, Ga., March 15 .- (Special.)-The populist congressional convention of the tenth district met at this place today for the purpose of nominating a candidate fo congress to make the race in the special election made necessary by the resignation of Major Black.

James Barrett, of Richmond, was made chairman, and George Mitchell, of Talia ferro, secretary. On motion of C. H. El lington, a committee on resolutions and platform was appointed. The committee reported to the convention the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted "1. We endorse and adopt the Omaha

"2. We declare the money question to be the main issue involved in the present campaign.

platform in toto.



HON. THOMAS E. WATSON.

"3. We advocate and endorse the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"4. We are opposed to all national banks. "5. We believe it to be the duty of the governor to order an election for congressman for the tenth congressional district at

Several speeches were made by delegates the main feature being an attack on the fourth, or silver, party. Each speaker contended that the object of the organization of the fourth, or silver, party, was a scheme of the money powers to side-track the populist party. Hon, Thomas E. Watson was unanimously nominated. He appeared before the convention, accepted the nomination and made an address, stating that it was his purpose to conduct a peace ful campaign.

KNOCKED THE DRUGGIST OUT. A Clerk Throws a Bottle of Ammonia

at His Employer. Brunswick, Ga., March 16,-(Special.)-Information has reached here that the Spanish bark Luz, which sailed from Brunswick January 28th, with a cargo of lumber from Rosendo Torras for Palma, Spain, was wrecked near the Strait of Gibraltar during the great storm last week. All the crew were saved. Fears are also entertained for the Spanish bark Felo, which sailed from here the same day, and was in that latitude when the storm came. Nothing has been heard from her.

G. A. McPherson, a clerk if Leonard's drug store, had a difficulty with the pro-prietor today over his dinner hour, and, in the heat of it, threw a quart bottle of ammonia in Leonard's face. Leonard is painfully hurt, and has employed a new

Thirty-five guests of the Jekyl Island Club donned bathing suits today, and the men, women and children had a great time for half an hour in the surf. It was an unusual sight, but the guests thought the water plenty warm,

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Sanford Williamson Steps on the Track in Front of an Engine.

Madison, Ga., March 16.-(Special.)-The outh-bound pay train on the Macon and Northern railroad ran over and killed Mr Sanford Williamson, an old and highly respected citizen of Farmington, Oconee county, this afternoon. The accident occurred near the eighty-one mile post on this road. Mr. Williamson was walking down the track. The engineer saw him and blew his whistle. The old gentleman step-ped off the track but stepped back on when the engine was within fifteen feet of It is not known what caused him this. Superintendent Porter was on board the train and witnessed the killing He had the body carried to Farmington Mr. Williamson was one of Oconee's oldest citizens. He leaves several children and

FIRE ON TYBEE.

The Islanders Talk About Lynching

the Firebugs, but Do Not. Savannah, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—The welling and store of J. F. Ryan and the dwelling of William Campbell were burned to the ground on Tybee island about 6 o'clock this morning. The fire is thought to have been started by an incendiary. Nathaniel Jones, the negro watchman employed by Ryan, was arrested and placed in the county jail charged with the crime. The negro who slept in the house last night ran away when the fire broke out and was afterward arrested by Marshal Nailor, of Tybee. There was some talk of lynching the negro who was supposed to have been the cause of the fire, but he was finally brought safely to the city.

COURT IN APPLING.

Jamaica Ginger Is a Favorite Bever age Down in the Wire Grass.

Baxley, Ga., March 16 .- (Special.)-The superior court adjourned last night, afte having been in session two weeks. The grand jury returned about forty true bills, an unusual number for this county.

Bill Ellis, charged with murder, was acquitted. Ed Dyal was convicted of volun tary manslaughter and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. The judge gave him a long lecture before pronouncing sentence. It is believed by many that Dyal is not guilty. The case of D. M. Crosby, who killed McCarty, was not called up. This is an old and important case. All these men are white.

case. All these men are white.

There have been many acquittals in Appling county withing the last few years of peope charged with murder.

Several of the druggists were indicted for saling Lamacians. sold in large quantities here. It is bought

and sold as a beverage, and the doctors recommend it for its medicinal quali-

STABBED TO DEATH.

One Negro Reproves Another and Then Kills Him.

Savannah, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—In a drunken row in Koeneman's bar, in Yamacraw, tonight, James Beatty was stabbed to death by Morris Brown, both colored. Beatty was stabbed in the breast just above the heart, and after running about 300 yards, fell dead. Beatty, it

seems, reproved Brown for cursing in the presence of Mrs. Koeneman, and Brown, taking offense at it, engaged in a quarrel with him, which resulted as stated. Brown has been arrested.

BRILLIANT WOMEN AS EDITORS. The Columbus Enquirer-Sun of Today Is a Splendid Paper.

Columbus, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—The woman's edition of The Enquirer-Sun, which appears tomorrow, will be a glowing success and each of the sixteen pages of the issue will sparkle with bright and in the issue will sparkle with origin and in-teresting productions of the talented women who have had the enterprise in charge. The literary, art, musical and other departments of the issue will be highly entertaining, each containing in-teresting and instructive contributions from some of Georgia's most brilliant women, of which Columbus justly claims a goodly of which Columbus justly claims a goodly umber. The success of the paper in a financial way has been most gratifying, the financial way has been most gratifying, the business men of the city having appreciated the importance of being represented in this excellent advertising medium. The demand for the paper is already heavy, many advance orders having been placed for extra copies. One gentleman gave an order this afternoon for three copies, for which he proposed to pay if each proposed to pay \$1 each.

The editorial, reportorial and business staffs are composed of the elite of Costairs are composed of the elite of Co-lumbus society, and each and every one of them is to be congratulated upon the effi-cient manner in which they performed their respective duties. Though not altogether as large as some similar issues, in point of brilliancy and variety the women's tion of The Enquirer-Sun will surpass any

of the kind ever published before.

Mrs. Craven T. Osborn and Mrs. Emily McDougald, who were the prime movers of the enterprise, deserve much credit for its success, and Muscogee's exhibit in the woman's department of the Atlanta exposition will be due largely to the indeficient tion will be due largely to the indefatiga-ble labors of those ladies.

FEW REMAIN OF GASTON'S PARTY. All but Ten Have Died-The Horsa Is

a Small Ship. Savannah, Ga., March 16 .- (Special.)-The collector of customs, J. F. B. Beckwith, stated today that he would not allow the International Migration Society to send the 200 negroes who are here to Liberia in the steamship Horsa unless she complies in every respect with the emigration law on the subject. The law is a very strict one. The Horsa is a very small ship. It is believed that the movement will be stopped on that account.

Rev. C. S. Smith, secretary of the Sunday School union of the African Methodist church, is here to see that the movement is stopped unless the law is compiled with in every way. He is just back from a trip to Liberia, and he says it is no place for any sort of an emigrant to go but a capitalist. He says that all but ten of the party d over by Gaston a year or two to been killed out by the climate, which they could not accustom themselves. He does not want to see any more of his race made victims.

The Storm in Randolph.

Cuthbert, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—A heavy wind, of cyclone proportions, passed over Spring Vale yesterday and did consid-erable damage to property in that section. Fences and trees were blown down. The negro Methodist church was demolished, part of the residence of Mr. Ned Lee was unroofed, the barn of Mr. Thomas Davis was blown down, a tree was blown on his cookroom and much other damage was done. No lives were lost, although several narrow escapes are reported.

The continued heavy rains in this section have delayed farming operations considerably. The farms have all been placed in readiness for planting. The rains have lands considerably.

It Pleased Brunswick.

Brunswick, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—A new schedule on the Southern beginning omorrow gives Brunswick advantages by which she can get a good share of winter tourist travel. There will be two trains daily from Jacksonville via Everett for Brunswick, and two through trains leaving Brunswick daily for the east and west. This new schedule will please Brunswick, and is what the people have desired.

GETS A THREATENING LETTER.

Dargan Makes a Tart Reply to His Correspondents. Columbia, S. C., March 16.-(Special.)-

Colonel John J. Dargan, editor of The Sumter Freeman, who spoke here last night against the proposed disfranchisement of negroes and in favor of yielding them justice and full political rights, has re-ceived the following letter, postmarked 'Hartsville, S. C.," a town in a neighboring county, and signed: "Legions of white

"Sir-After considering your course, we deem it for the good of our country to warn you that your policy with the negro must be stopped immediately or steps wil be taken to stop you. Your incendiary speeches are calculated to cause bloody strife in this state. We consider it blood economy to take the blood of one man rather than the blood of twenty. Take warning at this and save yourself from death and us from a hineous deed, and safe your wife and daughters from dis-grace—that the husband and father died a shameful death as an incendiary leader of negroes. No negro in this "

negroes. No negro in this." Dargan publishes the letter in The Freeman with this comment: "If the signer man with this comment: "If the signers will get up a meeting at Hartsville I will come there alone and address them on the negro question. It would save them a long ride and have me handy for the 'hineous' deed they say they wish to commit on me." Dargan is a man of high courage and character. He is a brother of ex Congressman Dargan

MISSISSIPPI IS COMING.

The Exposition Is the Main Topic in the State.

Meridian, Miss., March 16.-(Special.)-Sec meridian, miss., March 16.—(Special.)—Sec-retary Crook, of the Young Men's Business League, of this city, informed The Consti-tution's correspondent today that a splen-did display of Meridian's and Lauderdale county's products will be made at the Cot-ton States and International exposition. Manufactured and agricultural products will chiefly constitute the exhibit and the exhibitors will make the display indepenent of the state's financial aid, as there ha been no appropriation for such purposes. The exposition is the main topic of conversation throughout the state and Mississippi will be well represented there.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Cuthbert, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—Cuth-pert lost one of her most useful and valuable citizens yesterday in the death of Dr. E. S. Parks. Dr. Parks had been a citizen of Cuthbert since the war, and since his residence here and up to only a few weeks ago, was actively engaged in the mercantile business. He was over seventy years old. The immediate cause of his death was heart trouble. He leaves a wife and three children—Mrs. Mary Colcock and Miss Fanchildren—Mrs. Mary Colcock and Miss Fannie Parks, of this city, and Mr. R. B. Parks, of Cedartown, Ga. Rev. E. L. Parks, of Gammon Theological seminary, of Atlanta, is a nephew and ramesake of the deceased. Dr. Parks was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church and was a member of the board of deacons in this church. His remains were interred in the western cemetery this afternoon, the funeral services taking place from the Presbyterian church, and were impressively conducted by Rev. E. M. Craig, local pastor, to whom the deceased was tenderly attached.

Columbia, S. C., March 16.—(Special.)— Columbia, S. C., March 16.—(Special.)-Mayor W. W. Hursey, of Florence, S. C. died today.

Louisville, Ky., March 16.-Dr. John Broadus, the eminent Baptist divine, died today,

For Once the Citizens Are Not Taking Interest in an Election.

THIS ONE IS FOR A BOND ISSUE

A New Afternoon Paper is to Appear Soon Luther Hall Is Reported to Be Doing Well.

Macon, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)— Very little interest is being manifested in the election to be held on April lith for the purpose of obtaining the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters of the city of Macon to the issuing of \$130,000 of bonds for paving, curbing and parking the streets of the city, and making cer-tain other public improvements. Two-thirds of the votes of the last general municipal election will have to be cast in favor of the bonds to legally authorize their ssuance. The total vote in the last election was 665; therefore, only 446 affirmative votes will be necessary. This is an ex-ceedingly small number, and, if ever Macon intends to pave, now seems to be the opportunity. There is a quiet and determined opposition, however, to the issu-ing of bonds, at least for the present. There will be a mass meeting on Monday night, at the Academy of Music, in the hope of arousing interest in favor of the bonds. The different "saddles" attached to the proposed issue may weigh it down to defeat. Many citizens express themselves as simply wishing to vote on the one prop osition of street paving, and not on othe public improvements like swamp drainage building an engine house on the hill, etc

A Fine Bridge. Though Judge John L. Hardeman has been on the bench but a short time, he has already made a bright reputation as an able and impartial jurist, with capacity and energy for much and rapid work. During the November term which has just ended, Judge Hardeman disposed of 311 cases, as follows: Verdicts by jury, 102; settled, 38; dismissed, 48; decrees with-out verdict, 5; nol prossed, 18; certioraris tried. 25: mandamus, 1: causes heard at chambers, 43; pleas of guilty, 31; mistrials, 3. Total, 311. Of the mistrials, only one was a civil case. Out of the 311 cases, only six have been carried to the supreme court. The above record does not embrace cases heard by other judges in which ge Hardeman was disqualiefid. Judge

Pearce and Holtzelaw. Judge Hardeman has appointed Messrs. Bob Holtzclaw and Chester Pearce as democratic registrars for Houston county. to succeed Messrs A. B. Greene and to succeed Messrs, A. B. Greene and Green Fitzgerald, who were originally appointed and declined to serve; the former because of business, and the latter because he is a county commissioner. Messrs. Holtzclaw and Pearce are two of Houston's best known men, and they will make excellent registrars.

\$3.750,000 the Price.

On next Tuesday a second attempt will be made to sell the Georgia Southern and Florida railroad. The upset price fixed for that day is \$3,750,000. No one believes that the road will be sold then, but will have that day is \$3,750,000. No one believes that the road will be sold then, but will have to be offered again on the first Tuesday in April, when the upset price is fixed at \$3,000,000. If no sale is made then it will go on the block on the third Tuesday in April, when the bridles will be taken of and the road will be knocked off to the highest bidder. It is shought that the road may sell on the first Tuesday in April, when the upset price is \$3,000,000. This idea is based on the statement of Hon. Hoke Smith, of counsel for the trustee for the bondholders, made at the recent hearing of the application of Simon Borg & Co., who said that, at least, \$3,000,000 would be offered for the property. And in the event he could not be present to attend the sale, then and there desired to say to Judge Griggs that if the property sold for less than \$3,000,000 he, would ask the court not confirm the sale. The impression is general in Macon that he bondholders' committee, H. P. Smart, of Savannah, chairman, will bid in the property. If it sells for only \$3,000,000 a number of minority creditors will be left in the lurch.

Detective Patterson Returns. The coils seemed to have been fastened ery tight around J. R. Dominick, the The Cours seemed J. R. Dominick, the Fourth street groceryman, who is charged with having been a "fence" for various negro burgiars. Detective Patterson has returned from Turin, Ga., where he recovered a quantity of goods alleged to have been stolen in Macon and shipped by Dominick to J. L. Lester, at Turin. Lester married a niece of Dominick.

Macon's New Afternoon Paper. Macon's new afternoon paper will appear some time next week. It will be called The Heraid, and will be published by Messrs. H. T. Price and R. E. Butter. Price was formerly managing editor of The Telegraph, and will be editor of The Heraid. Butter was formerly business manager of The Evening News, and at one time was connected with the business daager of The Evening News, and at one time was conrected with the business department of The Telegraph. He will business manager of The Herald. The Herald will be published in the Crump building, on Second street. The paper has organized with an excellent board of offi-

cers and directors. Newsy Notes.

Newsy Notes.

Newsy Notes.

St. Patrick's Day will be celebrated in Macon tomorrow with a military mass at 10:30 o'clock a, m., at St. Joseph's Catholic church, The members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will attend in a body, and will be escorted to the church by St. Joseph's Cadets, U. G. Gewinner, captain. This will be the first public appearance of the Cadets since their organization six months ago.

Deputy United States marshals who have just returned from the Ohio penitentiary report having seen Luther A. Hall, the well-known Dodge county life prisoner, and he seems in perfect health. He welghs 321 pounds, which is about forty pounds more than he welghed when he was first placed in the penitentiary about four or five years ago. Hall is still the florist of the penitentiary.

Dr. White, of New York, will preach at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow He will possibly be called to the pastorate of this church, vioc Rev. W. B. Jennings, resigned.

The Hibernians had a splendid rehearsal

of this church, voc resigned.

The Hibernians had a splendid rehearsal of "Pinafore" tonight. The opera will be presented at the Academy of Music at a near date, under the auspices of the Ma-con division of the Ancient Order of Hi-

a near date, under the auspices of the Macon division of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

All the courts of Macon were closed today, except the city court, and in this tribunal only unimportant civil cases were tried. Bibb superior court has adjourned for the term.

Ex_Jailer Nat Birdsong wil employ two of the best lawyers in Macon to defend him against the indictment which charges him with complicity in the escape of Tom Allen. The public is confident that Birdsong will be acquitted of the charge.

Dr. W. A. O'Daniel, principal physician of the state penitentiary, is in the city today. His term expires in two weeks, when he will be succeeded by Dr. McIntosh, of Thomas county. Dr. O'Daniel will resume the practice of his profession in Twigss. He had a large patronage which he gave up to accept the office of principal physician at \$2,000 per year.

Captain Perry Duncan, of Louisville, Ky, will deliver a lecture in Macon, on "Lee," on March 28th. The lecture will probably be for the benefit of the Ladies' Memorial Association, which desires some more money to finish paying for the headstones to the graves of confederate soldiers in Rose Hill cemetery. The lecture of Captain Duncan is said to be vigo beautiful and interesting, and will, no doubt, be heard by a large audience.

Rev. J. E. Wray, of the Vineville Metho-

ing, and will, no doubt, to wineville Metho-audience. Rev. J. E. Wray, of the Vineville Metho-dist church, who has been quite sick, has sufficiently recovered to be able to preach The track of the Central railroad at Wet Cut is covered with three feet of water, but trains run through it in safety.

The Ocmulgee river continues to rise, and there is apprehension of a severe freshet. Mrs. Joe Bond, of Louisville, Ky., who has been visiting relatives in Macon, was called home suddenly today by the illness of her child.

MR. NEELY GETS 8785.

The Arbitrators Make an Award in Athens, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—The final settlement between the city of Athens and Mr. Howard Neely, who built the Athens waterworks system, has been made. The city claimed that Mr. Neely had damaged them by delay to the amount of \$1,200 and that they held back \$1,000 due him to balance this. Mr. Neely claimed the \$1,000 due him. The matter was referred to arbitration, the city naming Alderman Rhodes, Mr. Neely naming Mr. J. F. McGowan, and they selecting Professor D. C. Barrow. This board has awarded Mr. Neely \$785 in full payment of his claim. of his claim.

Have Secured a Captain. The Clarke Rifles have at last secured a captain who will stand by them and pull through the organization of the company through the organization of the company to success. He is Mr. Jesse H. Beusse, a popular young business man, full of energy and determination. The company will be able to enlist fully seventy-five young men and Captain Beusse will strive to make it one of the leading companies of Georgia. It will receive the fiearty aid and co-operation of the citizens.

Wide Apart.

Tonight two very different scenes are being enacted in adjoining buildings. At the Baptist church the Young Men's Christian Association convention is in session and next door, at the opera house, Mabel Paige and her company are interesting the theaterquers.

Still Unsettled. The Porter-Illingworth stabbing and has not yet been settled, although it wrumored around that a settlement wpending. Porter is still in the custody the sheriff and Illingworth has fully covered from his wounds.

TOO MUCH MORPHINE.

W. C. Reese, a Book Agent from At-lants, Dies in Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 16.—(Special.)—
W. C. Reese, a book agent, canvassing orders for dictionaries and atlases for N. D.
McDonald, publisher, printer and binder, of New Orleans, traveling out of the branch house at Atlanta, died last night at Mrs. Perry's boarding house on the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, from an overdose of morphine with cocaine

His body was found this morning in bed, His body was found this morning in bed, stiff in death, and the tale was told by a two-ounce bottle, which had contained morphine, and which is now almost empty, standing on the table near the bed.

Reese was about twenty-five or thirty years of age. Almost six years ago he came to Birmingham and canvassed the city for

his boooks, then representing a western firm. He remained here about six months, stopping with Mrs. Perry, who then lived

on Third avenue.

Sunday night last he arrived in the city, and Monday morning went to Mrs. Perry's house again, at 2130 Fourth avenue, and engaged room and board, saying he intended staying here for about three weeks.

Several times he remarked to Mrs. Perry and morphore of her family, that he was and members of her family that he was tired of living, and wished himself dead. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock he went to the boarding, house and said he was deathly sick. During the night he got hold of some morphine and took enough to pro-

se was a patient at the Keeley institute in Atlanta once for the morphine habit.
The body was shipped to Atlanta for burial,

BROKE HER NECK. Fatal Accident to a Young Lady Near

Birmingham. Birmingham, Ala., March 16 .- Miss Grace Coleman, a young lady of East Lake, a subarb of this city, met with a peculiar death at that place last night. She was on the asy to Howard college to take part in an entertainment. The night was dark and rainy, and a negro girl with a lantern was accompanying her. The college is but a chert distance from her home. While crossing a bridge two wagons came along, and stepping to one side she fell from the bridge, striking on her head in the mud, The little negress screamed and assistance came at once, A physician was hastily summoned and on examination found her be dead and her neck broken. The fall was only six feet. She was a most lovable young woman, and was a postgraduate of East Lake Athenaeum. She was the daugh-ter of Rev. Dr. James L. Coleman.

RAGING RIVERS.

The Alabama Is Rising and Threatens

Property at Selma.

Ala., March 16.—(Special.)—The Alabama river at this point is rising very The indications are that it will rise to forty feet or more above low-water mark before morning. This will put the river out of its banks and cover the eastern part of the city. The creeks in the country around Selma are reported out of their banks, and bridges are being washed

The Warrior Is High. Tuskaloosa, Ala., March 16.—(Special.)— The Warrior river was fifty-three feet high

at dark and was rising slowly. R. H. Hudson Arrested Birmingham, Ala., March 16.—(Special.)— eputy Sheriffs C. H. Cole and Tom Jones this morning arrested R. H. Hudson First avenue, crossing Twentieth street. The arrest was made on two warrants, charging assault with intent to murder, and were sworn out by H. Clint Cole, brother of Charles Cole, who was killed while going with Deputy Sheriff Jim Smith opens a warrant on cld may Huderic to serve a warrant on old man Hudson's

son, at the home of the Hudsons at Coa burg last July.

Selma, March 16.—(Special.)—The Alabama presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church met in this city today. A sermon was delivered by J. H. Sewingle, of Birmingham the retiring moderator, after which Rev. T. B. Cross was elected moderator and R. J. Goode state clerk. The presbytery will install Rev. J. J. Dalton as presbytery will install Rev. J. J. Dalton pastor tomorrow afternoon. Rev. W. J. Darby, of Evansville, Ind., will preach the

GOV. MeINTYRE INVESTIGATING Whether the Murdered Italians Had Been Naturalized or Not.

Washington, March 16 .- The secretary of state has received a telegram from Governor McIntyre, of Colorado, dated at Denver, today, in which the governor says he has reliable and positive information that two of the Italians lynched at Walsenburg had taken out their first and probably their second citizenship papers. The governor does not know whether Danino was an American citizen, but he says it is as serted that two prisoners, who escaped from the first attack of the mob, had first citizenship papers. The fate of these two is in doubt, as they have not been heard from since their escape. The governor informs the secretary that he has directed the district effects of the secretary of the sec the district attorney of the section where Walsenburg is situated to take speed steps looking to the arrest and convict of the lynchers.

GERMANY LEADS THE WAY. Rejects the Goldbug's Proposition and Accepts That of the Silverites.

Berlin, March 16.—The council today adopted a resolution of the silver advocates endorsing Chancellor Hohenloh's monetary statement in the reichstag and immediate ly afterwards rejected the proposal of the gold advocates that the guarantee of the present currency continue unaltered. It is learned that France has infor Germany of her willingness to co-operate in settling the currency question.

A Dispensary Short. Columbia, S. C., March 16.—(Special.)—A State special from Kingstree says that it is numored that the Kingstree dispensary is

WORK OF THE Y.M.C.A

Special Attention Is Given to the Association in Colleges.

A FIELD NOT REACHED BY THE CHURCH

ness Men Testify That the Organiza tion is a Great Factor in the Com-mercial World.

Athens, Ga., March 16 .- (Special.)-The Young Men's Christian Association convention is certainly made up of devoted Christian delegates. The people of Athens are greatly interested in the work for, despite the inclemency of the weather, the Baptist church was filled to overflowing last night. This morning the sun came out and every eart was glad.

The opening services this morning were ducted by Mr John Lake, of Battesburg, S. C. Rev. C. P. Williamson, of Atlanta, gave another of his delightful talks on "Bible Study." These talks have been highly appreciated by the large audiences that have greeted him. Dr. Williamson is one ablest delegates in attendance upor

Mr. H. M. Rowland, of Athens, gave an interesting talk on the attitude of the business men towards the association. He showed how the business men not only support the cause very liberally in financial affairs, but take the most lively interest in the religious work of the association. Even business men not professing Christianity see the good work it is doing and give it aid. It is a great help to the busi-

man in his work. Mr. H. O. Williams, of Virginia, delivered an earnest and eloquent address upon the subject, "The Young Men of Georgia for Christ." He spoke of the perils surround-Christ." He spoke of the perius surrounding the young men of Georgia and the great importance of working for the salvation of their souls. Despite the terrible money stringency of the past few years, the association had done better work than ever in its history, and the future is bright for increased activity in the work if the association workers and the Christian men association workers and the Christian hoof Georgia gave themselves thoroughly into the service of the Master. Mr. Williams spoke interestingly of the good work to be done in carrying the gospel to classes of young men who never go to church. His remarks had a deep effect upon the audi

Following his remarks, the committee on the report of the state committee made their report, in which they recommended the carrying out of the recommendations

the carrying out of the recommendations of the state committee, which were published in today's Constitution. The Young Men's Herald, of Atlanta, was made the official organ of the state committee.

Messrs. W. Woods White, Henry Hillyer and E. L. Mathews, of Atlanta; W. A. Candler, of Oxford; J. H. Reynolds, of Rome; J. M. Moore, of Hapeville; George R. Lombard, of Augusta, were elected as members of the state committee. Then members of the state committee. Then came up that part of the report recommending the raising of \$2,500 for the work of the state committee and state secretary 1895. The associations from Athens, lanta, Augusta, Savannah and Griffin re-ported how much they appreciated the aid rendered them by the state committee dur-

ing the past year.

Collections from individuals and associations were then taken, with the following

Individual subscriptions, \$407; Atlanta asscciation, \$200; Atlanta railroad associa-tion, \$10; Augusta association, \$100; Savan-nah association, \$50; University of Georgia ssociation, \$15; Atlanta Medical Associaresociation, 415; Atlanta Medical Associa-tion, \$25; Rheinhart normal association, \$10, a total of \$17. Several associations were not prepared at this session to pledge any given amount, but it is safe to say that this amount will be largely increased before the convention adjourns. College Work.

Mr. F. J. Orr, of the University of Geor-gia, read an admirable paper on "The As-sociation as a Factor in Reaching College Men." He took the position that in college work lay a great department of the Young Men's Christian Association's work. Half of the college men, as a rule of the college men, as a rule, are not members of the church and in large numbers of instances will not go to church or the town Young Men's Christian Association building, while they will go to the college

The co ordial greeting of the college Young Men's Christian Association committee to the new student on his arrival at college to the new student on his arrival at college many courtesles extended the new many courtesies extended the new man bring him to a realization of the fact that he is in the hands of his friends, and it is quite an easy matter to interest him in the work. The college Yaung Men's Chris-tian Association counteracts the evils attendant upon college life. The perils of coltendant upon college life. The perils of college young men are peculiar and insidious
and the college Young Men's Christian Association has a glorious mission to fulfil
in preventing the student from contracting
pernicious habits.

The personal work of students among
students accomplishes better results in
many ways than could be accomplished in
any other manner.

Mr. H. O. Williams gave an interesting

Mr. H. O. Williams gave an interesting talk on "Fall Campaign Work Among Stu-dents," telling how to interest the new stu-dents on their arrival at college at the opening of the session.

Mr. R. C. Morse discussed the best ways

Mr. R. C. Morse discussed the best ways of inducing college men to take their stand for Christ. The Young Men's Christian As-sion men in college are becoming very pro-ficient in this line. Getting them to work in Bible study and Christian work is what should be aimed at. It was remarked that should be aimed at. It was remarked that the frateruities here generally got ahead of the Young Men's Christian Association committee in taking hold of the young men on their arrival. It was thought best to conduct the Young Men's Christiau Association campaign separate from fraternity work. There is room for both and no need of clashing.

Mr. O. A. Park, of Macon, took the stand that the churches do not reach college.

of clashing.

Mr. O. A. Park, of Macon, took the stand that the churches do not reach college men. They are transients, as it were, and have no definite work to do in the church, while the Young Men's Christian Association work engages them actively.

Mr. A. A. Jameson, of Augusta, discussed the subject of "The Physical Work; its Place and Aim in the Young Men's Christian Association." The work of the Young Men's Christian Association is for the spirit, mind and body of the young man. He held that the physical contests should be restricted to association members. The physical director should be a Christian man, and his aim should be to develop men symmetrically, instruct them in laws of health, and not to prepare them for athletic contests.

The Afterneon Session.

to prepare them for athletic contests.

The Afternoon Session.
The afternoon session began at 3 o'clock.
The first hour was devoted to a college session. Large numbers of the students of the university were present.
The meeting was conducted by Mr. Charles W. Ottley, of Atlanta, who has, in the past, rendered splendid service to this work. He was assisted by Messrs. J. Ackerman, of the University of Georgia; Daniel, of Gordon institute; Bell, of Young Harris; Burts, of Pheinhart Normal college; Hall, of the Boys' High school, of Atlanta; Parks, of Vanderbilt, and Professor Mosely, of Macon.

Parks, of Vanderbilt, and Professor Mosely, of Macon.
The railroad men's session was then held, presided over by Mr. J. H. Latimer, traveling passenger agent of the Nashville and Chattanoga railroad. The paper read by Mr. W. A. Waggoner, general secretary of the railroad department, of Atlanta, was an interesting presentation of this work. The subject was "Our Responsibility to the Railroad Men of the State." The association, during 1896, will strive to organise a

men's department in every large railroad men's department in encity in Georgia, and will spend deal of its time in the work of these men who, on account e men who, on account of their deprived of many church private H. O. Williams, of Virginia man these men who, on account of their sare deprived of many church private Mr. H. O. Williams, of Virginia man brief talk on this subject.

The reports from the different assessions throughout the state were made the ing them to be in good condition, as we shown by the state committee's report ready made.

ready made. Judge Van Epps Speaks, Tonight's services were song and praise service which was folked by an address by Hon. Howard Epps, of Atlanta, upon "The Divinity Christ." This address was one of the minteresting features of the convention. song and praise service interesting realities of the convention, was greatly enjoyed by the large autie of citizens and delegates present.

Mr. J. R. West, of Richmond, va. so of "The Worldwide Work."

The convention closes tomorrow is and the programme of exercises for Sabbath is an interesting one. It is as

Sabbath is an interesting one, it is as lows:
Consecration meeting at 9:30 a. m., it is sociation hall, led by Mr. E. L. Manmo of Atlanta.

At 11 o'clock Rev. E. H. Rowe, president of Wesleyan Female seminary, will continue the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Mr. John Lake, of Batesburg. S. C. is preach at the Christian church.

At 2:30 p. m., there will be a college meaning at the chapel, conducted by Mr. Lah.

At 2:30 p. m. a grand mass meeting to be held by Mr. A. A. Jameson, of Aususta.

At 4 p. m., a grand mass meeting for mat the association hall will be held by Mr. C. M. Jameson, of Griffin, and the A. C. Moore, of New York.

The farewell union meeting will be held so clock tomorrow night at the Presbyrian church, and will be presided over State Secretary W. M. Lewis.

The state executive committee meticeted Mr. J. Frank Beek, of Atlanta.

The state executive committee met a elected Mr. J. Frank Beck, of Atlanta, raident; Mr. J. C. Dayton, of Atlanta, truer, and Mr. J. N. Moore, of Harvett

secretary.

Hon. Henry Hillyer, of Atlanta, was, the past ten years, had held the position president of the state committee, for factory reasons to himself safe he contacted accept a re-election to the office.

THAT SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Officers of the Allianca Correl Their Captain's Statement. New York, March 16.-There was no ther correspondence today between off of the steamer Allianca, which was on by a Spanish gunboat on March while off Cape Maysi, and the state partment. The officers, in fact, const that they have furnished the depart with every possible detail regard Spaniard's attack on a Columbian Spaniard's attack on a steamsnip off Cuba, and are now restauthorities at Was entirely upon the authorities at Water ton to see that justice is done. First cer Corning said this morning: "I am perfectly confident that the Span government knows the name of the

government knows the name of the man boat which attacked us. If it does a however, it will be a very simple name for it to find out. All the government we have to do is to obtain copies of logs all ships which were then in that when the state of the st and it will then be a very easy it to discover which one was in the lar tude and latitude where the shooting curred. Had the Spaniard been justice! curred. Had the Spaniard been justified in firing upon us, she would undoubtedly him reported the episode at one of the pra. That no such report has been made is my mind proof positive that he committer realized that he had made a errealized that he had made a errealized that he had made a errealized that he shotling occurred in as we reported to the state department absolutely-true, and it matters not had the Spanish ministers in the world for the Spanish ministers in the world the Spanish ministers in the world it. Captain Crossman would never dared to have sworn to a false and and sent it to Washington. Moreover, story of Peterson, of the a story of Peterson, of the a line steamship Alisa, is also I was on deck myself when was sighted, and there was a bit of snoke discernible from her peters until 3:20 celeck in the morning. nels until 9:30 o'clock in the morning hours after the attack of the Spaniard

SACKED NEWSPAPER OFFICE Spanish Soldiers Take Revenge Tye

the Editors.

Madrid, March 16.—The Resumen p paper in an article on the Cuban ins tion, charged junior officers of the and with a lack of enthusiasm and indipa tion to go to Cuba because of the di to which they would be exposed there Reenting this imputation, a party of the five officers raided the office of the past last evening, smashing desks and others damaging the premises. The Globe commented severely upon to

action of the officers and protest their conduct, whereupon sixty offer visited the office of The Globe last alchies made an attack upon the staff of paper. In the melee, the city editor subordinates were badly injure the office completely wrecked.

The crowd of officers and their

thizers increased every minute, unil reached in number four hundred, and all tempts to prevent their sacking the were futile. The officers and their fewers then went to the office of The Heritage. but were unable to gain an ent the premises, and finally withdrew. Is they made another visit to the office The Resumen, but the captain-gram-who had in the meantime been summen persuaded them to disperse. Military conhave already begun an inquiry in

Spaniards Diseass It Madrid, March 16.—The minister of a affairs announced to congress today the United States had addressed to 3; courteous remonstrance in the case of Allianca, which was said to have fired on by a Spanish cruiser off the end of Cuba. Deputies Villanueva, and Morenu spoke at length concerning American note. They insisted that as Allianca was in Cuban waters, the comander of the Spanish cruiser acted with his rights.

mander of the Spanish bis rights.

The minister eventually promised that full inquiry should be made into the independent and that the government would be neglect to fulfill all the demands of justice. As vet, he said, the governme ceived no official report of the affair-LI HUNG CHANG'S MISSION.

He Has Started to Simonoseki to S gotinte.

Washington, March 16.—Official above have been received here stating that to powers of Viceroy Li Hung Chang Chang Change nese peace commissioner, are to negotiate upon four points-first,, independence Corea; second, money indemnity; this cession of territory, and fourth, read-ment of treaty relations between the countries in regard to commercial relati extra territorial jurisdiction and other ters previously covered by treaties have been terminated by the war.

Li Hung Chang's credentials read sure to negotiate," but he is clothed with powers for this purpose. Negotiations previously stated, will take place at 83 oseki, The fact is confirmed that Li E Chang started vestereday on his mission. Chang started yesterday on his m

Beseeching the Powers London, March 16.—The Chinese at St. Petersburg has started for His errand is to seek support for in the preservation of the integrity territory on the mainland.

Flight of Chinese. Tien-Tsin, Murch 16.—Hurdreds of gees are arriving from Kin-Chow at hakwan. Trey say that they last hes Generals Bung and Ju as fleeing, wit Japanese in hot pursuit. Two Views Presented uation in North OSEPHUS DANIEL

legator Marion Butler Det of the Recent Le

The Other Replies Ti rated Needed

INCREASED TAXE

DOUGLASS IS O

ats Declare That of the Populists and Bas Disgusted

Constitution pres of the situation from the pen of H United States sena from Hon. Joseph ng young democratic last Wednesday ar

Its effect upon th

known exponent Butler is mator Butler is ted by the fusion publicans who had ture. He speaks in islature. Hon. Jose for the minority. legislature and she effect will be disa ists next year. Each side is prese

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A DEMOCRAI Daniela

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che a very easy matter for che one was in the leagt-where the shooting co-Spaniard been justified in e-would undoubtedly have ode at one of the ports. Bort has been made is to sittive that her command-he had made a serious

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SPAPER OFFICES.

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conducted by Mr. Law grand mass meeting to at the association hal-dense meeting for mass d mass meeting for mass d mass meeting for mass ball will be held by Mr. d mass meeting for mass Virginia. INCREASED TAXES, SAYS ONE

The Other Replies That It Inaugurated Needed Reforms.

RED DOUGLASS IS QUITE A FIGURE

WHAT OF FUSION?

Two Views Presented of the Sit-

uation in North Carolina

JOSEPHUS DANIELS ATTACKS.

Senator Marion Butler Defends the Actions

of the Recent Legislature.

pemocrats Declare That the Co-Operation of the Populists and Republicans Has Disgusted the State.

Allianca Corroborat in's Statement. The Constitution presents herewith two h 16 .- There was no news of the situation in North Carolinae today between offe one from the pen of Hon. Marion Butler, the United States senator elected by the Ilianca, which was fir gunboat on March su fusion legislature just adjourned, and the ysi, and the state other from Hon. Josephus Daniels, the sterlicers, in fact, consider ling young democratic editor of The Ranished the departm ligh News and Observer. e detail regarding the on a Columbian lin

The legislature of North Carolina adjourn Wednesday and The Constitution. order to present a review of its work and its effect upon the future political depment of the state, telegraphed to these rell-known exponents of both sides for

their expressions. Senator Butler is a populist and was sected by the fusion of the populists and republicans who had control of the legissture. He speaks in vindication of the beislature. Hom. Josephus Daniels, speakor for the minority, attacks the work of the legislature and shows wherein he thinks s effect will be disastrous to the fusion-

Each side is presented for the consideration of The Constitution's readers. They written from entirely different standcoints and for this reason will be the more

A DEMOCRAT'S REVIEW.

creased Taxation.

bleigh, N. C., March 15 .- Editor Constition: The constitution of North Carolina porides that the members of the general membly can receive pay for only sixty ays in a biennial session, and if the term prolonged beyond that limit, they shall erve without pay. This constitutional inlibition against receiving pay for more than tity days served a good purpose this year. It was the intention of the leaders of the his movement to put through, in the last hours of the session, bills that would fre them the management of the two railmads in which the state owns a controlinterest; the control of the state peni-ary, and other state institutions. The cratic minority had employed every resure known to prevent the consummation of these purposes, and the bills were held of until the sixty pay days expired. Then cough republicans and populists went leme to break a quorum and the contem-jisted legislation failed. When the repub-lams were in power in North Carolina, pior to 1876, they almost destroped all rail-mad property, and made the state institu-

Taxes Increased. ises of refuge for incompetent and celess politicians. The memory of their mer corruption and mismanagement was the though to make all conservative citi-

gress is everywhere halled with delight. Elected on a platform of retrenchment metrorn and lower taxes, the tax levy was increased from 41 13 cents on \$100 with of real and personal property, to 613 cents. its, and many new and untried ex-Priments in taxation were adopted that will prove unpopular. Not a salary or fee was reduced, and nearly every appropriaattre was about \$5.000 more than any dem-tante legislature has cost. Many were created were created and thus new expenses ted. The favorite campaign argument

mated. The favorite campaign argument rade by the successful candidates was:

The farmers get less price for their roducts than ever, but the salaries and fee of the state and county officers are at the same figure as when cotton brought and iz cents. There ought to be a scallar down of salaries and fees just in prowing the salaries and fees just in prowing the salaries and fees just in promining and president of the university get and president of the university get as year. Cotton has gone down one-lift first salaries ought to be curried out a two. This ought to be carried out serry institution and department of government. It is nothing but fair that the disc holders should feel the pinch of hard has as well as the farmers."

Simonoseki to Kese solders should feel the pinch of hard is as well as the farmers."

Then the voters who left the democracy vote for "lower taxes and economy" in that there was an increase in taxation that there was an increase in taxation. ere stating that the d that almost every item of expense was an increase the talmost every item of expense was agred, there will be such widespread indigitation that whenever fusion is mentioned tain in North Carolina it will provoke

and abhorrence.

The Douglass Incident. other act will do quite as much ike the populists sick of fusion as the rax rate and extravagance. When Douglass died a negro republican intered a resolution that the house of tentative of the control sedured a resolution that the house of presentatives adjourn out of respect to a mrmory, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 34 to 20. On the same ay a resolution to adjourn on February 22d a honor of the birthday of George subject on the senate having refused to concur adjournment) to adjourn on the birthday Lee. The rank and file of all parties the outraged at this honor paid to the amories of Washington and Lee. Indignation meetings were held in several councard and resolutions were adopted descenting the serveral councard and resolutions were adopted descenting the serveral councard for the serveral fo and resolutions were adopted de-sing this action of the legislature. opulist organ here, edited by Sena-tutier, characterized the act as an time the second of the legislature.

ture of a stup

are not slow to say that the republi-

His followers

cans led their unsuspecting legislators into a pitfall.

Republicans Are Split. On the last day of the session an incident occurred that made the greatest breach between the republicans and populists and which will make the most serious inroad into fusion. Early in the session Captain Peebles, a democrat from Northampton county, introduced a result. Northampton county, introduced a resolu-tion to instruct the senators and request the representatives in congress to vote for free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was referred to a committee and never heard from again until Captain Peebles called it up on the last day. He demanded that it be put upon its passage and called for the year and nays. At this juncture, Mr. Hileman, the populist leader, offered the populist platform as a substitute. Mr. Ray, demo-crat, offered an amendment to the sub-stitute to include the Ocala demand declar-ing against protection. Then Mr. French, of New Hanover, the leader of the republicans, arose and moved the matter be "indefinitely postponed," and the republicans and enough populists voted for the motion to adopt it. This shows that fusion has carried enough populists into the republican camp to make them hostile to any declaration on the financial question. The rebublicans wanted to avert any declaration at might commit themselves. They are divided into three camps:

1. Supporters of Tom Reed. Supporters of McKinley

3. Opposed to both and in favor of Cameron, or some "good sliver man."
The anti-sliver men prevailed, and the legislature adjourned without any declaration upon any national question, and with a practical defeat of a silver resolution. This failure to endorse free silver will chill all the ardor of the honost popullsts for fusion and will be the entering wedge of the split that is sure to come. 'there are many por ulists who are really republicans and who will co-operate with that party next year, but the populists, as a rule, will not continue an alliance which, as is thus shown compels them to oppose silver or straddle

Populists Are Dissatisfied.

As a result of the dissatisfaction with the republicans the populist legislators held a meeting just before leaving Raleigh and declared their sympathy with the movement recently organized in Washington for an organization of a new silver party. This aens more than appears on the surface It shows radical dissatisfaction with the populist party, as a party, and a purpose to leave it when an easy opportunity offers It also discloses a lack of faith in the re publican party, and is a forerunner of the line of division that must of necessity com-In the fusion of populists and republicans.

If an election were held in North Carolina today on state issues, the democrate would sweep the state like a whiriwind, so deep and so universal is the disgust at the venality and incompetency of the legislature. In the main, the republicans manifested the same spirit of destruction that character-ized them in 1868. But for the conservatism f two or three republicans, and the better informed and more honest populists, the tution and every state railroad over into the hands of spoilsmen, most of whom would be dishonest of incompetent. Certain populists, who had been democrats, read the riot act to their republican co-operationists and helped the democrats to defeat much revolutionary legislation. Those men are coming back to the democratic party. One of them said to me last night: "I have had no idea of the spirit of hate and destruction that possessed the republicans of this state until I met them in caucus. They would tear down all we have created in twenty-five years in order to make a few places fo

Senator Fowler, populist, of Sampson, said in a speech in opposition to the creation of more offices for republicans: "The populists have been getting buzzard long enough; they want some turkey now." This state ment supports the charge that the repub licans gobbled up the good offices to which they thought they could read their titles clear, and gave the worthless offices, the ways to which are blockaded by the contitution and lawsuits, to the populists. Other populists refused to vote to turn Raleigh and other cities over to the contro of ignorant negro majorities, and declared that they were opposed to the republican policy of drawing the color line again as they are doing. These straws show the hos tility of honest populists to the republican

Starbuck republican senator from Builford county, in opposing a section of the revenue act, said: With Fred Douglass for sentiment, and the business men down on increase of taxa-

tion, it will be hard for another co-opera-tion legislature to get back here two years hence.

He Is a Good Prophet.

Senator-elect Butler, populist, and Pritchard, republican, and the other office holders and aspirants for place will make every effort to continue fusion in 1896. But when Scnator Butler reads the handwriting on the wall and sees that his followers will

not go again into a co-operation which has to quote a prominent populist, "degraded and disgusted every honest populist who voted for fusion," he will hesitate to go his full length, and will probably go into the new silver party. The "machine" is in favor of continuing fusion, and it is strong and powerful, though there is a seed of inde powerful, though there is a seed to be populated and manliness among the populates that threatens to grow into a plan lists that threatens to grow into a plan powerful enough to destroy the machine I try to make populists put republicans in office

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

SENATOR BUTLER'S VIEWS.

The Populist Defends the Fusion Leg-Islature and Attacks Democracy.

Raleigh, N. C., March 16 .- Editor Constitution: The North Carolina legislature of 1895 was the tangible result of a political state revolution. It was the expression of a rebellion on the part of the people against a regime inaugurated and enforced in state and county government by the democratic party, which had held political sway in the state for twenty years. During that time the political methods, or "party machinery," of the ruling party had been so thoroughly organized and established and was used with such a reckless disregard of honesty and justice as to make the task honesty and justice as to make the task of removing that party from power in the state almost hopeless; and such a task would have been hopeless but for the fact that a large part of the party became disgusted at the methods practiced in both elections and administration and left its

ranks. This secession amounted in 1892 to 47,000 as counted by the democratic machine, and in 1894 the ranks of these secessionists had swelled to perhaps 75,000, all of whom became members of the populist party. But even this would not have invalidated the democratic party machinery had the populists adopted the policy of a straight party ticket and the republican party had put out its regular ticket in the campaign. Both these parties knew this; but they also knew that before the "centralized" form of county government installed by the democratic there could be no party was broken up, there could be no hope of reform in the administration of county or state affairs. To break up this 'centralization," a plan o.' "fusion" or co-"centralization," a plan of "fusion" of co-operation was arranged by the populists and republicans. The practical conditions of the fusion movement were that the ju-diciary of the state should be strictly non-partisan, and that nominations for con-gress, the general assembly, county officers, etc., should be divided equally as far as possible between the representatives of both parties. There was slow approval, and in ses bitter opposition, to this move-the part of populists and republi-t realizing that such an arrangement was the only practical way of securing a fighting chance against the machine, they endorsed the arrangement as being a much

The movement was successful. For the first time in twenty years the lawmaking power was wrested from the democrats, as a majority power, and was in the hands of the co-operationists. Neither party had a majority vote on joint ballot in the legislature, but the fusion of the populities and ture, but the fusion of the populists republicans was sacredly obser

republicans was sacredly observed by both parties, and they easily controlled all matters of state polity.

The co-operationists came to the capitol charged with the duty of enacting great reforms—in fact, they were practically charged with effecting a revolution in state government, including a revision of the election laws, county government, educational policy and nearly everything else. tional policy and nearly everything else. With few exceptions, the men by whom these problems were faced, were inexperienced in legislation. They had not been politicians. They were men who had condemned the work and practices of politicians and had been sent by their constitutions are the property of ents to reform existing evils. They went at their work crudely perhaps, but with an honesty and a sincerity that foreboded and resulted in success. In addition to their inexperience they were hindered and hampered by such obstructive power as a num ber of professional democratic ringsters and politicians could exert. In fact, the ocrais, proving true to their training practice, argued in caucus that ob-ction should be their policy. These conditions, combined with the caution and conservatism of the co-operationists, mad-their work slow, but it was finally accomplished. The greatest care was observed to prevent any sudden or violent transition from one system to another, and the changes provided for will be gradual but

less evil, from their point of view, that the conditions which existed.

Offices Fairly Divided.

The New Election Law.

The new election law is one which cannot be criticised from a standpoint of equity and justice. If it be equity and justice to lisfranchise citizens who have, under state constitution, a right to the ballot, the new law is a failure; for it seeks to provide and does provide a system by which the rights of all parties shall be respected and guarded, and their strength fully ascertained and made known. Under its provisions there can be and will be a fairer expression of the will of the people than under any law ever before put on the statute books

be the best that could have been framed but it is the best compromise, representing various opinions of all representatives, tha could have been passed. It gives every county both majority rule and minority representation by administering its affairs through its board of county commissionthrough its ers and carries with it a same ers and carries with it requires that all parties, for it requires that minority vote shall be given involving an exp ers and carries with it a safeguard for that one all matters involving an expedi-ture of money and a levy of taxes. County administration under the old law was, it principle, a partisan farce. The county nmissioners were elected by the magistrates of the county; the magistrates were appointed by the legislature; the legisla ture was democratic. It will, therefore be seen that in every county there was full democratic board of county commis full democratic board of county commissioners, regardless of what the majority of the people of the county might have de sired, and that the commissioners were practically not accountable to anybody. The consequences were that in many cases there was a serious abuse of the powers with which they were invested.

The legislature enacted a 6 per cent in-terest law—a measure which the people have demanded for years, and which the democratic legislatures have for an equa-number of years refused to enact, though it has been a chief issue on which a number of them have been elected. The Appropriations.

The public school fund was increased from 15 to 18 cents on \$100 worth of property, and a law was enacted providing that, with the consent of the people, counties might levy an additional tax.

In the matter of appropriations there has been conservative liberality. Funds for public educational institutions were in creased: enlarged provision was made for creased; enlarged provision was made the charitable institutions, and an

propriation of \$25,000 was made for the establishment of a reformatory for young criminals. Retrenchment was made in some cases where the public interests will not be injured by such action. These were not be injured by such action. These were the most troublesome matters with which the reform legislature had to deal, for if was confronted with the fact that the state expenditures for the past two years had been \$67,000 more than the receipts, and the receipts included \$93,000 from sources which will not be available in the future. Added to this was the fact that the usual which will not be available in the future. Added to this was the fact that the usual quadrennial assessment of tax values must be made this year, and under existing conditions the values will fall much below what they have been thereby seriously diminishing the sources of general tax re-ceipts. To overcome this, new sources o revenue were sought, resulting in the tax ation of various professions, etc., thereby requiring all classes to contribute their fair share of the burden of taxation

Notwithstanding the fact that the last campaign was one of the bitterest ever known in the state; notwithstanding the fact that there was more excuse fo exhibition of a partisan spirit than there has been for many years, this legislatur to the highest plane of state patriot rose to the highest plane of state patricism and refused to lay hands on the educational and charitable institutions, anyet there were probably well founded charges that these same institutions, under democratic management, had been used for partisan purposes. This is a record which a democratic legislature in North Carolina a democratic legislature in North Carolina would never make. The commissioner of labor statistics, a strong democratic partisan, was unanimously chosen to succeed himself simply because he was regarded as the right man in the right place.

The Fred Douglass Incident. There is one other thing that ought to e mentioned, and that is the famous Fred be mentioned, and that is the lamous resolution. Language strong encugh to properly condemn the course of democratic newspapers in this matter should not be seen in print; in fact, there no language strong enough to expres condemnation they merit. It has bee the condemnation they merit. It has been proclaimed all over the country that the general assembly adjourned as a mark or respect to Fred Douglass and refused to adjourn in honor of Washington and Lee. It is utterly futile to imagine what could have instigated the fathomless iniquity of the maligraphy seemed to this falsehood. Its malignancy seemed to give it the wings of an evil spirit, and i flew so fast and wide that it will take slow moving truth a long time to overtake it and brand it as a base, bitter and desperate lie. As a matter of fact there is on the record of the house journal a resolution providing that when they adjourn on a certain day it be as a mark of gespect to Fred Douglass. The senate took no notice of the matter at all. The resolution was offered by a colored representative in a rush of business and was voted for by all parties, democrats included, none of whom ever expected to hear of it again; and while the regular hour of adhis falsehood. Its malignancy seemed gain; and while the regular hour of ad journment by the house was 2 o'clock pm., it is a matter of record that the house

journment by the house was 2 o'clock pm., it is a matter of record that the house was in session that particular day till thirty-seven minutes past 2 o'clock; in fact, a quorum was not present when the resolution was offered.

Both senate and house adjourned promptly in honor of both Washington and Lee the house being in session less than twenty minutes on Lee's birthday.

The truth is, the democratic press was famishing for something to howl about. It was desperate. It was in despair, and when the Douglass resolution went on the record of the house it gave a shout of joy that was heard nearly all over North America. The venom of its evil genius burst forth and in their malignant, halle-ulyah jubilee over the discovery of a "dead issue." they sought to make up a case b saying that Washington and Lee had been passed over unnoticed. This willful, intentional and absolute falsehood shown and condemned by the records of both houses—and the records were made known—the and the records were made known-th

Continued on Sixth Column Sixteenth Page,

IN HONOR OF PEEL.

Mr. Gladstone Expects to Pay a Tribute to the Speaker.

DOES BARCOURT WANT THE CHAIR?

Low Telegraph Rates for the News papers Cause a Small Scandal.

PROBABLY NONE TOO LOW, HOWEVER

he English Telegraph System Is Not Con Sidered as high Class as the American. Great Britain Owns the Lines.

London, March 16 .- The great interest which has been aroused in the question of the election of a new speaker to succeed the Rt. Rev. Arthur Wellesly Peel has become heightened somewhat since it is known that the retirement of Speaker Peel and the selection of his successor are likely to involve a change in the personnel of the cabinet. If Sir William Harcourt should succeed in persuading his colleagues to accept his nominee for the speakership Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, who occupied the position of deputy speaker from 1886 to 1892 the situation would be made less complicat ed. Mr. Courtney, it is believed, would be able to secure the chair in a struggle against the conceded nominee of the con servatives, Mr. Matthew White Riley.

Among the radicals there is a feeling against Mr. Courtney, but although this feeling is strong, it is not sufficiently bitter to afford any material assistance to the opposition in electing a speaker. Sir Walter Harcourt is so greatly interested in the candidacy of Mr. Courtney that he has personally canvassed the radical section of the of commons in his behalf against Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, whose election is really desired by a majority of the ministerial party.

Gossip in the lobby of the house of commons has associated Sir William Harcourt's nterference in behalf of Mr. Courtney against Mr. Bannerman, with a personal inclination to secure the speakership for himself, but if the candidacy of the chancellor of the exchequer has ever been entertained, the idea has been confined to himself, as he is regarded as wholly impracticable. Apart from the fact that he is sixty-six years of age, and the additional fact that his defective eyesight is getting worse, he has other physical disabilities which would render it impossible for him to discharge the duties of the speakership. The speaker is sometimes compelled to sit at his post six hours without intermission, and this would be impossible for Sir William-However, since a majority of the mem-bers of the cabinet have selected Mr. Camp-bell-Bannerman as their candidate for speaker, and that gentleman has accepted the nomination, it appears to be settled that he will be the next incumbent of the Thus the matter appears to be set tary of state for war for the place, and it is quite probable that his nomination will be made unanimous.

Mr. Gladstone to the control of th

ite to the departing speaker.

Subsidies to Newspapers. The long suppressed scandal concerning the subsidies which newspaper proprietors drew from the postal department, through the system of press telegraphy, has ob-tained ventilation through the debate in the recent congress of the chambers of The postmaster general having stated that upon the face of the officia returns the annual loss upon press tele grams was £300,000, the congress discussed a motion to revise the press rates in such a way as to enable the cost of public telegrams to be reduced. Some of the speak ers denounced the present system, contending that the public service was being injured by the immense subsidy to newspapers. Two members of the body, wealthy newspaper owners, defended the present system, and traced the deficiency in the revenue of the telegraph department to the extravagant prices paid for the purwhich the state acquired control of the telegraphs from private companies. this connection the newspaper owners are unquestionably right, for it is a matter of government acquired from private com panies which were nearly bankrupt

For a quarter of a century the press thus drained from the public funds a enue which no government during that time has had the courage to oppose. Although the telegraph system of Great Brit-ain is well organized, the service cannot compare in any respect with the tele-graph service in the United States, which service in the United States, which inducted as a private enterprise. Still the British system is drawing a sum from the public purse amounting to £7,000,000 an-

Gladstone on the Sabbath.

Mr. Gladstone has issued a second article on the observance of Sunday, in which he argues that, with a true Christian it is not "how much of the Lord's day shall we give to His service, but rather how little shall we withhold?" Mr. Gladstone who is personally a strict of the contract o Gladstone, who is personally a strict observer of Sunday, recently attributed his ong life to the fact that he invariably iong life to the fact that he invariably kept Sunday apart from his ordinary life, and especially from his political life. Out of a hundred or more candidates for the position of court examiner of stage plays, including many eminent dramatic critics and literary men, the government has appointed an unknown bank clerk pamed Redford. The salary and employed. named Redford. The salary and emotu-ments of the office amount to £1,500 a year. The derision which has greeted the selec-tion seals the fate of the post, as nobody of literary or dramatic reputation will care to succeed Redford.

The Spenkership Succession.

The Openators of the Succession to the probabilities of the succession to the speakership forecasts the rearrangement of the cabinet in the event of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's election, which it regards as almost certain. The assignments, according to the article article are on follows: cording to the article, are as follow according to the article, are us tollows.

Mr. Henry Fowler, at present secretary for
India, secretary for war: Mr. John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, secretary
of state for India; Mr. Herbert Gladstore,
first commissioner of works, chief secretary st commissioner of works, chief sccretary r Ireland. it is pretty certain, however, that if

It is pretty certain, however, that it this programme is carried out the Irish this programme is carried out the Irish nationalists will vehemently oppose the substitution of young Mr. Gladstone for Mr. Morley. The suggestion of the retirement of Mr. Morley from the Irish secretaryship and the withdrawal of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman from the war office at this juncture, however, may so threaten to disturb the ministry that a change will be caused in the selection of a speaker-ship candidate. candidate.

ship candidate.

Mr. Peel's resignation will not be submitted until the return of the queen from

the continent.

Mr. Hugh Everand Hoare, radical member of parliament for Cambridgeshire West, and other anti-Turkish members in the radical section, have recently been trying to obtain the publication of a collection of dispatches from Mr. Hallward, British vice consul at Van, in regard to the Amenian atrocities. The Armenian association professes to have learned that Mr. Hallward dilates upon the Armenian

dence of the increase of their brutalizing influence upon the Armenians themselves.

GERMANY'S COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Emperor Said to Be an Excellent Presiding Officer. Berlin, March 16 .- Members of the council

of state agree in describing the emperor as an unusually able chairman. He can control speakers and lead their excursive addresses to a peaceful conclusion, they say, with more diplomacy and success than any other presiding officer in their experience. The only criticism is that he has often drawn the rein too tightly. The emperor's prestige has become somewhat embarrassing to him. The appeals made con-tinually to his judgment as chairman and sovereign had become such an annovance that, according to today's report, he felt obliged in rather sharp language to rebuke them. If his person were drawn constantly into the debates within the council, as well as the discussion outside of it, he said, he must cease presiding at the meetings. The reference to outside discus sions bore on the published statement that Count Kanitz, at the emperor's special request, would not bring his grain monopoly motion to a vote in the reichstag unti

the council's decision should be known As far as is known the council of state has done little for the agrarians beyond recommending steps to increase the sugar bounty and promote the exports of the small distilleries. No member seems to have ventured an open criticism of Count Kanitz's socialistic enterprise and others the same sort, whose plan is to tax the workingmen and the middle classes for the enrichment of conservative land own-The Reichstanger publishes this afternoon the council's resolution en Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe. The lution expresses the opinion that the cil should await the result of the govern-ment and not seek to initiate measures of

Today the council discussed again the Today the council discussed again the best means of promoting the sale and export of farm products. The persistent demands of the wheat growers for more protection has aroused the wine growers of the empire to beg for similar favors. The growers of Missel valley have petitioned grewers of Missel valley have petitioned the council to recommend a state wine monopoly, under which the government shall purchase and sell all foreign and artificial wines at minimum prices which will be high enough to save the German wines from keen competition. Despite the protests from the committee of Berlin merchants, the chambers of commerce and influential trades throughout the empire, the certainty grows that the government will summon an international monetary conference. Prince Hohenlohe must obtain the acquies-cence of the federal government first. With this in hand, he will prepare a programm

this in hand, he will prepare a programme of the conference with the aid of specialists at home and abroad.

The situation in the state council has caused the revival of two Bismarck sayings. Parison Stecker, in Das Volke, relates that in 1884, after his appointment to be a member of the council, Bismarck

wrote to Yon Gerlach:
"My wife has asked me what the council
of state is like. I replied that it was the essence of all stupidky.' Recently after signing Count Kanitz's ooly motion, Count Herbert Bu

arck was questioned as to his opinion of marek was described the project.

"Well," he replied, "I would not support it would not support it although as a deputy if I were chancellor, although as a deputy

If I were considered at the season of the se form of a well-known malady, which commonly mentioned in polite societ disease is not an epidemic and the interest

Against the Clerionis. The Koelnische Zeitung says that Count Hozenbrech, who forsook the Jesuits and was converted to Protestantism, will enter the Prussian diplomatic service under the emperor's special patronage. This will be hitter pill for the clericals, to whom Hoze broch is a constant thorn in the side, It will do much to widen the breach already threatening to separate the government and clerical party for this and the next parlia-

The jury elected to choose the Bismarck birthday poet, to be sung to a student air, by a students' chorus in Friedrichruhe on April 1st, gave the first prize to Heinrich Schmelderhorn, of Charlottenburg. There were 250 competitors. Twenty poems beside Schmeiderhorn's were accepted for publi-

Has Not Been Arrested. City of Mexico, March 16.—Nothing 18 known here about the report of the arrest in Mexico of defaulting state treasurer,

Taylor, of South Dakota. THE AUBERY DIVORCE CASE. Aubrey Has Retained Counsel and

Chicago, March 16 .- J. Matt Aubrey, the on-in-law of Chief Justice Melville E. Fuler, of the United States supreme court, has retained counsel to make a defens when the suit for divorce brought by his wife comes to trial before Judge Horton No cross bill will be filed, but the allega-tions of Mrs. Aubrey will not pass unchal-lenged. Manager Darling, of the American dramatic exchange, who is well acquaint-ed with Aubrey, said today that the latter had received several offers from theatrical men to go on the stage, but could not say what the young man would do. The state-ment was made by Mr. Darling that Mrs. Aubrey had sent loving letters to her hus hand within the last two months, and that the present separation was not the work of the wife alone. Aubrey will claim the right to see his children whenever he chooses, and to have charge of them part of the time. The request that the name of the chil dren be changed to Fuller will be strongly

RETURNED FROM THE HUNT.

President Cleveland in Washington After Eleven Days' Recreation.

Washington, March 16,-President Cleveland came back to Washington this after noon, after his eleven days' recreation or the water. As he stepped down the gang plank from the Violet to the wharf, he looked hale and hearty, and smiled broadly when somebody in the crowd shouted "Bring out the ducks." There was a glow of health upon his cheeks, which was there when he left Washington, on Marc 5th, the day after congress had adjourned. It was just 4:15 o'clock when the Violet tied up to her wharf. About fifty people were there waiting her arrival.

ONE WIFE TOO MANY. The First One Had the Marriage Cer-

tificate and Drew It. St. Augustine, Fla., March 16.—Special.)-Samuel Fizer, white, was married on Tuesday to Maggie Grainer, employed with him in the Ponce de Leon laundry. Yesterday, wife No. 1 called at the laundry for money as she had only received \$5 in two months from her husband. The two wives met. Fizer denied that she was his wife, and when she returned with a certificate of marriage performed in Collinsville, Ill., he had gone. Today the sheriff hunted for Fizer, and the horse and buggy hired from Davis's stable to flee with last night. Wife

No. 1 goes to her people in Illinois, and No. 2 goes to New York. Announced an Advance Announced an Advance.

Pitteburg, Pa., March 16.—The Oliver Coke and Furnace Company today notified their employes of a general advance in wages amounting to about 15 per cent. The action affects several thousand men.

HAS ON WAR PAINT

Gresham Wants an Apology or a Fight Right Away.

BARON FAVA MAKES HIM VERY TIRED

The Secretary May Insist on Italy Recalling Him.

NO NONSENSE IS TO BE TOLERATED

Spain Must Do the Proper Thing-The Rumor About Carter Tate and s Judgeship Is Bavived.

Washington, March 16 .- (Special.)-The mosphere around Washington today has been filled with all sorts of rumors of foreign complications. Secretary Gresham has war plumes in his hair and war paint on his body. He is indignant with Baron Fava. Italy's representative, for the latter's unprecendented letter to the governor of Colorado instead of treating with him through to conceal the disgust he feels toward Muruaga, the Spanish embassador for daring to criticise the administration of foreign affairs with respect to the firing on the merchant liner Allianca.

Gresham is a sick man and has been confined to his room. He ought to be there now, but his ire and resentment got the better of him and he arose early this morning and has been on the warpath ever since. He took a carriage and respectfully called on each of the cabinet and in the evening spent an hour with the president In addition to these troubles, he and the secretary of the treasury spent some time in the forenoon with the Chinese minister relative to the United States assuming its part in furnishing the emperor with silver should the indemnity be paid in that metal.

His chief annoyance comes from Baron Fava's undiplomatic performance and the Spanish minister's impertinent criticisms. Great interest is manifested in the matter in official circles and the war fever inspired by Gresham's peremptory demand upon Spain for an apology appears to be spreadcles that the Spanish government will make its reply by merely handing Minister Taylor his passports and severing all diplomatic relations with the United States. This would place the countries in the position now assumed by Venezuela toward Great Britain, France and Denmark. There is a feeling here that Gresham will carry war into the enemy's camp and hand the Spanish minister his passports, and may also insist upon the recall of Baron Fava by Italy.

Cleveland's Chance.

nity to popularize this administration, may seize the opportunity to wage an aggressive foreign policy. He will be urged to do by the secretary of state. In the possible event of its becoming necessary the United States government is better prepared at the present time than ever before to enforce compliance of its ultimatum to the Spanish government as a result of the Allianca incident. Secretary Gresham has notified the Spanish government that further interference with legitimate American commerce in the Windward passage, the natural and usual highway for vessels plying between ports of the United States and the Caribbean sea, the scene of the Allianca insult, will not be tolerated, and that Spanish naval commanders shall be prohibited from committing "all acts wanunder the flag of the United States." without regard to questions of jurisdiction, in the absence of a declared state of war. In addition, the Spanish government was called upon to express "prompt disavowal" and "regret" for the Allianca incident. There is an impression that the Spanish government will be loth to meet these de-

Regardless of the action of Spain, the United States is fortunately better prepared that ever before to protect its co mercial interests in the West Indies. If comes necessary there can be centrated on the coast of Cuba, within a mmeasurably superior to any similar force of Spain. Although somewhat scattered at present, they can easily be concentrated at any given point in the Caribbean sea or gulf of Mexico in less than a week's time. The New York, Minneapolis and Cincinnati are at LaGuayra, Venezuela; the Atlanta and Raleigh are at Colon, and the Montgomery is on the Honduran coast. As already said, these vessels constitute a force overwhelmingly larger than that of Spain at present available for service in Cuban waters. The suggestion that this governnent renew the old effort to secure is naturally the outgrowth of all this trouble. To purchase Ouba, by itself, as a separate proposition, would hardly meet with the present complications and others which might arise, would be a popular move. The proposition to annex Cuba in no way would weaken the attitude of the administration toward Hawail. The purchase of the formdoctrine-"American soil for Americans ergo, non-American interference on foreign soil." Cuba ta clearly American soil where as Hawaii, if anything, is Asiatic. This is the way the question is agitated here, and

it certainly become interesting in connection with Gresham's action Tate and the Bonds. Does Carter Tate want to give up his seat in congress for a judgeship in the Indian Territory?" is what The Washington Evening News asks in its issue today. It says, after it exhausts the operations of Springer in this direction: "It now transpires that Colonel Tate, of the ninth Georgia district, is willing to become an Indian justice for life at \$4,500 per year. He was re-elected to congress, but has come to the conclusion that the opportunities for a middle-aged man with an office in the Indisn country are far better than can be found in congress. So Colonel Tate is one of the many listening for the toot of the Violet and longing to see the president on

'very important business.' ' Colonel Tate was not to be found in the city today, and so he may want to deny all this and may do so after he sees or

hears from the president.

Acting Supervising Architect Kemper has sent the plans for the extension of the government building at Atlanta to Mr. Mc-Afee, asking him to submit a proposition for its construction.

A Certified Copy Filed.

San Francisco, Cal., March 16.-Judge Stack this morning decided to allow the executors of the estate of ex-Senator Pair to file a certified copy of the will in place of the lost document

A BETTER OUTLOOK

Mr. Jeff Pearce Points Out Encouraging

Signs in the Business Situation. GIVES CONVINCING FACTS AND FIGURES

Shows How the South Has Grown in Fourteen Years.

A SURPRISING STORY OF GROWTH

What the Local Manager of Bradstreet's Says About the Present Condition and the Future Outlook.

Manager Jeff Pearce, of the Atlanta office of the Bradstreet company, gives a most encouraging view of the business outlook Mr. Pearce has for several months refused to furnish an interview on the busi ness condition for the reason that he did not think the situation warranted him in saying anything of an encouraging nature Not wishing to spread gloomy news, he kept his silence.

The breaking of bright skies through the clouds has inspired him to talk about the situation, and he does so in a highly gratifying way, supplying facts and figures to sustain his position.

"The general business situation shows day. "It is encouraging to note the gains reported in the volume of trade in most of southern cities, which can hardly be said of other sections of the country. ton factories report increased orders, many for future delivery. There has been an improvement in the demand for lumber and other building materials. Manufacturers of furniture in this city say that there is marked improvement in their line, and in almost all directions jobbers report increased sales in dry goods, hats, shoes and hard-

The increased activity is shown in the tal bank clearings for the past week, 002,000,000, an increase of 30 per cent over the total in the preceding week, which is also an increase over the corresponding week in 1894.

'Merchants report collections very satishave existed for some time past. I think that the improvement is mainly due to the adojurnment of congress, and I believe that the outlook is favorable for the spring

There were fewer failures in the south-n states in 1894 than in 1893, and there is ern states in 1894 than in 1893, and there is a noticeable decrease since January, 1895. Regarding the improvement in underlying conditions of trade in 1894, it is of interest to note that only 200 concerns failed with liabilities between \$100,000 and \$500,000, compared with 468 such failures in 1883, and that only 23 business enterprises with more than \$500,000 liabilities failed in 1894, while 83 such failed during 1893. Of the 23 which failed over, while of the 83 referred to as failing in 1893, 46 had each an aggregate of indebtedness amounting to \$1,000,000 and over. It is a matter for congratulation that the number of business failures throughout the United States due to speculation outside of one's regular business has continued to fail off to a marked degree within the past live years, both in number and volume of liabilities. It is interesting to to note that only 209 concerns failed with of liabilities. It is interesting to study the primary causes to which failure

ess failures in the southern states

1894, 1893, 1892, . 215 293 216 . 134 122 116 . 424 602 482 . 88 60 144 Failures due to-350 150 731 201 68 59 40 50 431 146 186 22 19 32 22 558 46 259

 Neglect
 36

 Competition
 28

 Disaster
 918

 Speculation
 12

 Fraud
 238

 35 235

These figures show that the in petent ones are gradually falling off, that there is a greater accumulation of capital, and a gratifying decrease in the number of those failing from speculation, while disas-ter and fraud have shown an into those who give credit of a thorough inwestigation of every applicant. I do not see anything in the foregoing figures to alarm those who extend credit. There were fewer failures in 1894 than there were in any of the past four or five years, with the exception of the year 1892, and the increase over 1892 was due to unusual disasters. The truth is, there is nothing to asters. The truth is, there is nothing to discourage, but everything to encourage the people of the south. I believe that the low price of cotton for the last two years will prove a blessing. The lesson has been a hard one, but has been learned and will not be easily forgotten. Of course everything is dependent upon the producer. everything is dependent upon the producer, and he from this time forth will be in better condition than he has ever been. Heretofore, the farmer has been going to town with an empty wagon and coming home with a load, where it should be the reverse. be the reverse.

Indications at this time encourage us

the color of the south of the color of the c ta, ca., was in a large measure the cause of it, and its organizers and promoters are entitled to the credit for that progress. The exhibits and work done at that time filled our people with a spirit of energy and enterprise and a desire for improvement. The north and south were hardly acquainted with each other at that time, but when centralists and reprofessives. acquainted with each other at that time, but when capitalists and manufacturers who were induced to come to that exposition from north, east and west, were shown the country, which possessed natural advantages which only needed development to produce ample profit, they began to invest, not only in Atlanta and Georgia, but in every counters state postable here. but in every southern state, notably Ala-bama, Tennessee and Florida, and in the face of this truth I am surprised that some of the southern states have refued to liberally contribute to the coming Cotton States and International exposition to be held here this fall. I submit the following figures to substantiate my claim made for

road mileage of the south has increased from 20,612 miles to 47,000—more than doubled. A comparison was made of the carnings of 119 separate systems of railroads of November, 1894, with November, 1893. The southern roads reported the only important increase of any single group.

"The spindles in our cotton mills have increased from 657,000 to 3,000,000. The south has the advantage over the north and east of, say 1 cent per pound on cotton, \$2 per ton on coal, and 40 to 50 per cent on labor, nearer to the fields, lower freights, a lower nearer to the fields, lower freights, a lower tax rate, a milder climate, requiring less fuel for heat and longer working hours. The northern and eastern mills are interrupted more by strikes, and are nampere in many ways by adverse legislation.

"The increase in pig iron production is from less than 40,000 tons a year to rearly 1,600,000 tons. Iron can be made in the south cheaper than in any part of the world. It has been shown that the cost of production in Tennessee is about \$5 per ton. Although this industry is comparatively in is infancy in the south, its growth is cealthy and vigorous. The advantage that south has over other iron section that her mines, fuel and furnaces are in close proximity, cheaper fuel and labor, and saving of transportation. The question f transportation is, at this time, a serious ne with Penusylvania manufacturers. In of these facts, it seems reasonabl that in time consumers of iron must necessarily look to us for their supply. I can call to mind at least three manufacturers of iron goods in Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee who ship their goods not only into all the states, but to Australia, Mexically the states of the several transfer.

o and other countries.
"Half the high grade timber of this coun n the southern states, and the stry has probably invited more and western capital than any other. Millions of dollars' worth of lumbe is shipped to the north and west annually is shipped to the north and west annually,
"I have not the time, nor have you the
space, for me to go into detail of the other
industries, such, for instance, as the vast
mineral lands, phosphate deposits and the
manufacture of tobacco.

"The Boston Journal of Commerce said some time ago editorially: We predict that the child is now born who will see more wealth per capita in the south than any other portion of the world, and again, 'Fifthe child is other portion of the world, and again, 'Fif-teen years ago had persons predicted the position the south would have occupied at the present time, they would have been thought fit subjects for a lunatic asylum, and efforts would have been made at once to put them there. Yet she is hardly in the dawn of her prosperity.'

"The Cotton States and International ex-

position will demonstrate more fully the superiority of the south as the place for in vestments of every kind. At an carly date I will give you data which will show the which Atlanta has made since the progress which Atlanta Cotton exposition of 1881.

THE ROPE BROKE. Accident While Testing a Patent Fire

Escape. Duluth, Minn., March 16.—George Marcat aged thirteen, was killed and his cousin Fred Marcat, aged twenty-five, was fatally injured tonight while illustrating the work ing of a patent fire escaps. The elder Marcat had made a successful descent from a six-story window and started again, carrying the boy with him. When at the third story window, The rope parted and the pair fell to the pavement below, in the midst of a throng of horrified spectators. The boy's story window. The rope parted and the pair fell to the pavement below, in the midst of a throng of horrified spectators. The boy's head was crushed and he was killed in-stantly. Fred Marcat's head was also crushed and several bones were broken. He was taken to the hospital, where the tors say he cannot live a day. The was chafed and under the strain of ight of the two persons it was cut by the sharp stone window ledges.

KILLED BY PTALIANS. A Tragedy Growing Out of a Quarrel Over Some Saw Logs.

Carlton, Minn., March 16,-An awful tragdy occurred at a hamlet, about thirty miles west of Carlton today. A family named Jeanette, consisting of father named Jeanette, consisting of father, mother and four children, the oldest twelve years of age, and the youngest an infant, lived in a cabin and kept store there. Two Italians, who were clearing a homestead nearby, had some some trouble with Jeannearry, had some some trouble with Jean-ette, over some saw logs which resulted in a quarrel last night. The Italians, whose names are Nick and Angello Cristello, brothers, left the Jeanette cabin last night in an angry mood and returned this morning to renew the quarrel. They were armed with rifles, and Nick shot Jeanette, tearing a hole in his side. Angello shot Mr ette, blowing the top of her head off. Both

died instantly.

The children were in bed at the time, A family named Riloa occupied another portion of the Jeanette house. Mike Riloa rushed into the room just as the first shot was fired. The gun was fired so close to his face that it almost burned him. He immediately ran to the depot and gave the alarm.

The murderers escaped to the woods, but the sheriff of Atkin county formed a posse to go in pursuit. The coroner arrived just before noon and after examining the bodies of the victims placed them on the freight train which was just about to pull out for Atkin, the county seat.

ALL QUIET AT NEW ORLEANS, But the Militia Is Still on Duty-The

Appropriation Exhausted. New Orleans, March 16.—There is no change in the labor situation here. Everything is quiet. The governor estimates the cost of keeping out the militia to be between \$1,000 and \$1,200 per day. There being but \$5,000 appropriated by the state during a whole year for use of the military in actual service, this sum will be entirely exhausted within the next day or entirely exhausted within the next day or so. It will then become necessary for the business men of New Orleans and all others lance which has been so effective, at least

temporarily, in restoring peace. Mrs. Gilmore Wants a Divorce

Louisville, Ky., March 16.—A sensation was created here this afternoon by a divorce suit begun by Mrs. Harry Gilmore. She charges drunkenness and abandonment. Mrs. Gilmore is a member of the Wardfamily and a niece of Mrs. Sallie Ward-Hunt & Group health in the day. Hunt, a famous beauty in her day.

Bootmakers Strike. March 16,-The bootmakers London, March 16.—The bootmakers' strike has been extending throughout the week until today there are 200 idle operatives in that branch of industry. The strike affects all factories in England except those in Stafford, Norwich and Bristol. Some of the London trades unions are granting ten shillings a week to strikers, Employers are

1000.		1894.
Railroad mileage	20,612 6,755,000 431,000,000	Yield cotton, bales 9,500,00 Yield grain, bushels 600,000,00
Coal mined, tons	6,049,000	Coal mined, tons
Number of cotton mills	190	Number of cotton mills 42
Number of spindles	667,000	Number of spindles
Number of looms	The same	Number of looms 68.00
Capital invested in cotton mills Capital invested in cotton oil	\$21,976,713	Capital invested in cotton mills b\$107,900,000 Capital invested in cotton oil
mills	\$3,504,000	mille myested in cotton oil
Number cotton oil mills	40	Number cotton oil mills 30,000,00
Lumber sawed and planed, val-		Lumber sawed and planed val-
ue of product	\$46,938,100	ue of product a2114.748.87
Lumber sawed and planed, cap-		Lumber sawed and planed, cap-
ital	26,902,644	ibal 92,604,37
True value of property as per census report	7.641.000.000	True value of property as per
	2,314,000,000	census report a 11,534,261,000
Value farm products	686,000,000	Farm assets a 3,182,000,00
Capital invested in manufac-	600,000,000	Value farm products 850,000,00
Capital myested in manufac-		Capital invested in manufac-

the Cotton exposition, held in Atlanta in 1881, and to the south's wonderful progress

have enormous stocks yet unsold. Nevertheless they are preparing to protect themselves by the employment of American labor saving machinery.

ONE OF CULBERSON'S

The Judge Explains How Bill Davis Came to Be a Populist.

COLONEL BEN ABBOTT INTERRUPTS

He Sandwiches in a Reminiscence of War, but the Texan Finally Gets to Tell His.

Washington, March 16 .- (Special.)-"It is fact," observed Judge Culberson, one of the coming conferees to the international bimetallic conference-"it's an actual fact; I never felt so mortified since I fell out of a coon tree one night when I was coon hunting as a boy, and the dogs in --e first thrill of my descent mistook me for the coon and tore erroneous specimens of flesh from my person, whereof I still bear

The occasion was one of those chi sown meetings among statesmen after dinner at the Metropolitan. "What are you alluding to, judge?" ask-

ed a colleague from Texas.

"Why, I was talking about Bill Davis down my way, who run against me last fall on the populist ticket. Bill and I used to be good friends, and Bill at that time was a straight up-and-down Jackson dem-ocrat as ever stood-without a knot or "Speaking of Jackson," interjected Sam

at this hotel."
"Not at this house," interposed another "Jackson used to throw his saddle bags "Jackson used to throw his saddle base into the old Indian Queen tavern, which stood where this one does. Old man O'Neal kept the Indian Queen; had a daughter, Peggy O'Neal, who married Timberlake, and after he cut his throat in the Mediterranean-he was purser in our navy-she n ried Major Eaton, Jackson's war secret ry. You recollect the Perry Eaton scale that busted Jackson's cabinet, and left it on both sides of the road?"
"We know all about that," replied Representation of the Parlie of the Par

sentative Bailey, "gut go on, Culbers about Bill Davis."

about Bill Davis."
"Why," resumed Judge Culberson, placid-ly, "I was simply saying how mortified I felt to have Bill turn on me the way he did, for the cause he did. You see Bill came on here just after inauguration two year ago, and wanted an office. Bill didn't care much what for an office it was, so 'twas at office, and paid something. As I say, he was a good man. There was nothing back on his trail you could bring up against Bill, except a killing over at Laredo in which the deceased man was a Mexican, and it was all right—so I said, 'yes,' and allowed I go projecting around the departments and find Bill a place. I told Bill I'd do it, and next morning we struck out. I rather got it in my mind I'd try and get Bill a place of the structure of th place as United States marshal, headed up for that yankee—and, by the way, I must say the longer. I stay up no'th, the better I like yankees—for that yankee attorney general—what's his name—?"
"Speaking of yankees," cut in Colonel Ben Abbot, of Georgia, "I recall mighty

well just as the war was breaking out a speech Ben Hill—he used to board at this hotel—made in Atlanta. It was a war meeting, and Hill and old ex-Senator Brown that died the other day, made speeches of living fire. You should have heard Ben Hill talk. Have you ever paid a visit to a wire mi Have you ever paid a visit to a wire min the night and seen them draw wire? Did you ever see it come out white hot and spitting fire? No. Well, if you had, you'd have gained a good notion of a speech of Ben Hill. I remember that day how he exhorted us to enlist.

horted us to enlist.
"'The yankees,' he said, 'are good people but they are deficient in manly accomplish ments—they can't shoot; they can't ride thorse; they've been in trade all their lives. behind counters and cash boxes, and it ha sapped them and left them without that sapped them and left them without that stark manhood and high courage which to-day, all untrained though he be, makes eve-ry southern man as good a soldier as ever marched upon a battlefield. It does not present a case of numbers—this pending strife between the north and south. The northern man is by education and by na ture, too, incapable of war. He can't shoot and how can you make soldiers of men who wouldn't know a gun from a pudding

"Then," continued Abbot, "Hill called on us to enlist, which we did very liberally.
It wasn't a week before we were in a fight. shed the hott nght which turnished the hottest muskerry fire I ever was introduced to. We were in a bunch of trees, and the lead was peeling the bark off in big scales and blotches, and with a patter like hail. It got so thick that all a man of any sense tried to do was stand behind his tree. Those yanks—and I understand it was a Maine outfit firing on understand it was a Maine outfit firing on us—wouldn't let you stick your nose from behind your sapling. Stick it out and they'd wipe it with a dozen bullets. I was planted on the safe side of a good sized oak, and wasn't looking out or trying any experiments. A couple of rods from me was a fellow named Dismucks, also behind a tree. Dismucks couldn't look out any tree. Dismucks couldn't look out any ore than I could; and there he stood, made

more than I could; and there he stood, mad as a hornet and swearing to beat the band Finally he looked over at me, "'Abbot,' he yelled, while the bullets kep knocking the bark and splinters—'Abbot, do you recollect what Ben Hill said about do you reconsect what Ben Hill said about these yankees not knowing how to shoot? "I answered that I did. I was thinking of the very same speech, 'Well,' retorted Dismucks, disgustedly, as a rifle bullet sent down a shower of dust and bark from his tree, 'I wish we had Hill here. If those yankees couldn't shoot when he made that

yaraces couldn't shoot when he made that speech six weeks ago, all I got to say is they learned d—d fast.'
"Well, now," interposed Representative Bailey, apologetically, "let Judge Culberson go on about Bill Davis, I want to hear it; he's from my state."
"Why, judge I her your parter for its

"Why, judge, I beg your pardon for in-terrupting you," said Colonel Abbot, with vast heartliness, "but you said something about yankees, and put me in mind of how them yankees shot that day."

"Oh, those yankees can shoot," remarked

on, those yankees can shoot," remarket Colonel Durham, a Kentucky newspape man, in a loud voice, aside to Colonel Ab bot, "It isn't ten days since I saw Ton Reed take an open-sight rife in a shooting gallery on the avenue and break everything in sight except the front window-shooting off hand. Reed is a tack-head shot, let me tell you," concluded Colonel Durham. "He looks like he might be," assented Colonel Abbot, thoughtfully, "but, beg pardon again, juuge; go on about Bill David-son."

"Bill Davis-that was his name," observ "Bill Davis-that was his name," observed Judge Culberson, as he again took up the thread of his story. "As I was saying, I'd sort o' got a notion of winning out a marshalship for Bill, so I headed for the attorney general. I took Bill along so if the general wanted to see Bill, I'd have him hands."

"We hadn't talked more'n a minute before I could see Oiney didn't like Bill; seemed like he sort o' took a notion against Bill. When I found I couldn't do anything at the department of justice, I led Bill over to the treasury. But while Carlisle talked all pleasant enough, I could see he shied at Bill every time. And it was so everywhere. We prowled around to every department, and sometimes I'd begun to have hopes, I'd be making my talk, and getting along all right, kind o' taking them my way, when all at once Bissell, or Morton, or Herbert, or Lamont, or whoever it was, would turn and take a look at Bill; and just as shore as he did, it would just seem would turn and take a look at Bill; and just as shore as he did, it would just seem like he'd hit something and glance off. I asked one of 'em on the quiet, lingering behind for that purpose, what he saw wrong in Bill, He said he didn't see anything specially wrong. But in talking he let it drop that Bill had on queer boots.

"After I got out on the street with Bill and never struck me as unusual, but maybe that was because I was sort o' used to such things. They had never struck me as unusual, but maybe that was because I was sort o' used to such things. They were number 11½, so Bill said, but as likely as not he threw off on 'em a size or two: and were made of alligator leather. They were made some time during the war, I reckon, and had been worn red as a bev pony in the rough prairie grass war, I reach, and had been war, I reach as a bay pony in the rough prairie grass where Bill came from Around each seam was a deep crease; maybe a crack half an inch deep. I rather concluded as I looked at them that if I'd been raised in patent leather surroundings like Bissell and Olney before a surrounding the contact and the surrounding states. and others, I might hesitate myself befo and others, I might hesitate myself before I'd name an unknown man who wore red alligator boots like Bill's, to a position of power, trust and emoluments.
"Of course," continued Judge Culberson, "I didn't explain to Bill that his boots

vere slowly but surely destroying his prot pects in life, and laying waste, as it were, his whole future; but I did tell him I reck-oned he'd better stay at the hotel here the next day and let me go it alone. As a fact there was nobody left but Hoke Smith to there was nobody left out that see; the interior department was the last chicken on the roost and if we didn't catch on there Bill would have to go back to out there Bill would have to go back to does for a living. As I wanted to make a shore thing of Hoke Smith and cinch something for Bill. I thought I'd go and chase out Gresham and some of the Texas crowd who had nests over at the National—"
"Speaking of the National." interrupted

who had nests over at the National."
"Speaking of the National," interrupted
Colonel Sterett, of The Galveston News,
"that was the hotel where Henry Clay
died. Some months ago when Bronson Howard was over here about that dramatic
copyright bill, which he had in before the
patent computites. Speaker of Connections natent committee-Sperry of Connect was heeling and gaffing it for Howard and he rest—he and I were welking up the the rest-he and I were walking up the avenue and just at the Sixth street corner Howard stopped and pointing over at National, said: 'My first recollection of any ort is coming to Washington as a mersort is coming to washington as a mete-baby with my parents and standing right here on this corner and watching them bring the coffin which enclosed the body of Henry Clay out through the front door of the National, It was called Gadsby's

"You remember," continued Colonel Ster ett, "where Mark Twain in one of his y speaks of the man who stopped at Gads Yes, Colonel Sterett, we know all that," said Representative Bailey, with a tinge of severity, "but please let Judge Culberson settle up with Bill Davis."

"Well," resumed Judge Culberson, restor-ing his tobacco and jack knife to his pock et, having availed himself of the interrup tion to sever a mouthful from the base nd to Hoke Smith: and to make a long story short. I made it. Got Bill appointer Injun agent to the something or other Stoux out in the Wind River country. breathed more freely. After all the hard luck I'd had with Bill and his boots, I'd begun to be afraid I wouldn't land Bill. But I went back and told him; and he was as tickled as Howdy Martin when he though he could telephone from the house of rep entatives to his convention in ack in the fifty-first congress. Of course there were preliminaries. We had to out an application for Bill, and a pass us had to sign it. And then there wa us had to sign it. And then there was no commission, and his bond, and taking the oath, and it all eat up a couple of weeks, And by that time what do you all think had happend?"
"Can't guess, judge." Thorused the audi-

"Just to show you what sort of luck a starts to tumbling; and particularly when he starts to tumbline; and particularly when he opens his game by clothing his feet in two such hoodoos as those red alligator boots of Bill's, I'll tell you. Why, sirs; we no stooper files Bill's bond and gets the game straightened up so that all Bill has to do on earth is to go out there and deal death and destruction to those savages than word comes in that the whole outfit has got hostile all at once. They had turned loses and tile all at once. They had turned loose and crawled the hump, and took the hair of every white man not otherwise engaged, and set fire to the agency. They had gone through everything like the grace of heaven through a campmeeting, and after leaving the entre situation too dead to skin, they had stampeded off all spraddled out into had stampeded off all spraddled out into the mountains. Those Injuns never did show up no more. And here was Bill; an Injun agent and no Injun to be agent to, Bill's principals had fied.

"Of course they canceled Bill's commis-

sion, Bill always laid it to me and I always laid it to Bill's boots, But I never could fix it up with Bill, and that's how he come to join the third party and run against me last fall.

GOODWAY ACQUITTED.

End of the Murder Trial at Char-

Lynchburg, Va., March 16.-Walker G. Hamner, late teller of the First National bank, of Lynchburg, who robbed the bank of \$25,000, was sentenced by Judge Paul this morning in the United States court to even years at hard labor.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the prisoner was secrecy surrounding the proceedings, the room was packed. Every seat was filled and every available space was thronged with interested spectators. Mr. Hamner was seated just behind his counsel, Mr. N. C. Manson, and between his wife and daughter. Two of his sons were seated

Judge Paul entered the room and the crier forthwith announced the opening of court. Mr. Manson, addressing the judge, said that the prisoner entered a plea of gulliy to the offense as charged in the indictment, but that he deemed it advisable to have the jury enter their verdict of guilty, and that he would then briefly state the excuses in behalf of Mr. Hamner. Mr. Montague said that, although he did not know the exact custom in such cases, he would not raise any objection to such proceedings, leaving it to the decision of the court. Judge Paul entered the room and the

ceedings, leaving it to the decision of the court.

The judge said that this formality could be dispensed with and that he would hear Mr. Manson's plea without delay.

There was a pause in the proceedings at this point in which the dropping of a pin might have been heard. Mr. Manson arose and facing the judge, made a strong and touching plea for mercy. There was no emotional effusion about his language, but simply earnest and forcible words that burst their way to the heart of very spectator.

tator.

Judge Paul stated that it was a disagree-able duty for him to sentence the accused, but the offenses of a like character had ecome too frequent to go without se the accused to the penitentiary for seven

years at hard labor.

Mr. Hamner will be sent to the penitentiary in Brooklyn. He will be removed there very probably at the close of the criminal docket of the United States court. He will not be permitted to testify in the trial of Robert H. Pannill, charged with being in collusion with him to rob the bank. The statutes are explicit on that subject, and unless a felon has suffered the penalty of his crime or been pardoned he cannot appear as a witness.

Dies at Panama.

Richmond, Va., March 16.—(Special.)—Intelligence was received here today of the death in Panama of Mr. William S. Dashiel, formerly of this city, who was prominent here in both business and politics. Mr. Dashiel was a son of the late Rev. Dr. T. G. Dashiel, who died a year or two ago at Colon, where he had gone for the benefit of his health and, it was believed, to visit his son who had left here under a dark cloud growing out of alleged irregular business transactions. The deceased was for years a member of the large real estate Dies at Panama.

firm of J. Thompson, Brown & Co., and it was soon after he had retired from this concern and entered that of Dasheil & Cobb, that he became involved and left Richmond. He was an active politician and was a close friend of ex-Congressman John S. Wise, now of New York, and of ex-Governor Willam E. Cameron. He was buried where he died. A wife and two children survive him. Ten years ago there were few brighted. A wife and two children surviv Ten years ago there were few bright er or more popular young men in Richan Willie Dashiel.

HAMNER PLEADED GUILTY

and Was Sentenced to the Penften-

Lynchburg, Va., March 16.—Walker G. Hamner, defaulting teller of the First National bank of this city, who embezzied \$25,000 of the funds of the bank, pleaded guilty in the United States district court this morning and was sentenced to continu ment in the Albany penitentiary for seven

Tom Patterson Surrenders Lawrenceville, Ga., March 16 .- (Special.) One of the sensations of the day was the One of the sensations of the day was the surrender by his father and family and himself of Thomas Patterson, who was indicted in 1891 for the offense of murder for the killing of J. E. Berrier, of North Caroline and the surrender of the control o

lina, at Patterson's bar in May, 1891.

He entered a plea of guilty of involuntary manslaughter in the commission of a lawful act without due cause and circumspection. The jury which indicted Patterson son for murder recommended that the so-licitor general accept this plea. The shew-ing by affidavits of the witnesses to the killing made a case that on trial would, in all probability, have resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

The court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of \$500, which his family promptly paid. He had been in a western state since the killing and voluntarily gave himself up, Patterson was a young man liked by everybody, and his friends are rejoicing at his rybody, and his friends are rejoicing at mireturn and release. He is a son of James M. Patterson, ex-sheriff, one of the best citizens of the county. The grand jury, of which Colonel George H. Jones was foreman, was one of the best which has ever man, was one or the best which has ever served this court. They recommended a county court and recommended that the governor appoint Colonel Samuel J. Winn as judge and Colonel F. F. Justin as solic-

Bostons Leave for Columbia. New York, March 16.—Members of the Boston baseball club, with Manager Selectin charge, met at the Sturtevant house this on. The team was on its wav Columbia, S. C., for practice, for which place they left at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The following players reported: Ryan, Tenny and Warner, cutchers; Sullivan, Dolan and Stivetts, pitchers; Tucker, Nash, Banon, Duffy, McCarthy, Nye and Collies, fielders. Ganzel, Long and Lowe will join

the team in Washington. An Engagement Announced

Danville, Ky., March 16.—The engage-ment of Miss Julia Stevenson, daughter of Vice President Stevenson, to Martin D. Hardin, son of Hon. Watt P. Hardin, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky, is announced. Young Hardin is a student in the Theological in-

Goodman Acquitted. Charlottesville, Va., March 16,—At 9:15 o'clock this morning the jury returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Conduc

verdict of not guilty in the case of Conduc-tor Goodman, on retrial for the murder of Colonel Parsons, of Natural Bridge. The verdict was received with a tremendous shout of approval and there was an af-fecting scene between Goodman and his No Change in Delaware.

Dover, Del., March 16.—There was no change in the concest for United States senator today. The seventy-eighth ballot, taken at noon, resulted: Higgins, republican, 6; Addicks, republican, 6; Massey, republican, 4; Wolcott, democrat, 6; Tunneil, democrat, 3; absent, 5.

A Brisy Court. Meridian, Miss., March 16 .- (Special.) Meridian, Miss., March 18.—(Special.)— The federal court adjourned today after a five days' session, the grand jury having found eighty-four true bills, the majority of which were for lilicit retailing. The next term of the court will be held in Sep-

Incendiarism in Iowa

Algona, Ia., March 16 .- The fifth attemp to burn this town was made last night. Four business blocks were burned. The militia are on guard and detectives have been employed to ferret out the firebugs.

Moody's Meetings Crowded.

Mr. Moody preached to a larger audience tonight than at any previous meeting. Large crowds have been pouring into the

A Druggist in Luck. Meridian, Miss., March 16.—(Special.)— William Toft, a pharmacist of this city, was notified last night that he had fallen heir to an estate valued at 320,000 in

Killed His Wife.

Selma, Ala., March 16.—(Special.)—This morning, about 11 o'clock, Nelson Hunley, colored, shot and killed his wife out in the eastern portion of the city. When arrested he said that he was cleaning his pistol and that he shot his wife accidentally.

Sullivan Will Challenge the Winner. Boston, March 16.—John L, Sullivan says he has decided to challenge the winner of the O'Donnell-Kilrain match on Monday light. He decilnes, however, to box in

Ex-President Harrison Improving Indianapolis, Ind., March 16.—Ex-President Harrison has so far recovered as to be able to sit up. His improvement has been steady ever since his daughter and grandchildren

A Blaze in a Texas Town. Divine, Tex., March 16.—Ten buildin the business portion of this town burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000.

GRORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

Lexington is expecting much from the development of the blue granite quarries which have been bought by the Venables of Atlanta.

which have been bought by the Venables of Atlanta.

At an unique entertainment given recently by Mrs. W. Stewart, of Lexington, at her home, each guest carried a little bag containing one penny for each year of his her age. The total number of pennies was 4,500. The sum was a contribution to the missionary society.

Oglethorpe shundy farmers planted a large acreage of oats this year.

Thomasville has had more northern visitors within her bounds this month than ever before in the history of the place. All of the hotels and boarding houses are crowded to overflowing.

The people of Thomas county are watching with interest the progress of the Atlanta exposition and it is the purpose of that county to make an exhibit second to no county in south Georgia.

A fine two-story hotel is in course of construction at Cochran.

Mr. Henry Mylam, while at work in the saw mill of Barlow Bros., near Cochran, last week, was run over by the heavy carriage. It broke his right leg and foot.

Incendiaries burned recently the barn and corn crib of Mr. Lake Smith, a farmer living three miles from Monroe. The loss was 500 with no insurance.

Mrs. Peter Onderkirk, of Toronto, s visiting Mrs. Henry Ellis, at 28 J

WHAT OF FUSION?

Two Views Presented of the Situation in North Carolina.

Contined from Third Column Fifteenth Pa

hallelujah lying chorus sent up a driveli whine that the journals had been doctor The utter degredation of the democra press in this matter is that they structo uphold the falsehood when they at the truth. Pronounced to Be a Success.

There is no reason to doubt the permanent retirement of the democratic party, so that the concerned Two the Carolina is concerned Two nent retirement of the democratic party, as far as North Carolina is concerned. The record of the legislature is satisfactory is the people generally, and already a proposition to endorse its work by public meetings is being circulated. The experiment of co-operation has been a success. On the state issues the populists and republication of the proposition of the success. are in harmony, and will remain so a long as the present democratic party of show life enough to attempt to regain to state government. On national issues that is a well defined divergency of opinion and each party will vote their conviction converting particular matters. concerning national matters. The lists will bring the financial question front and will make it an issue, the chi feature of which will be the free coins of silver. The republican party shows son division in its ranks on this question. The state democrats will make for the national issue whatever comes fr national democratic headquarters, and Mr. Cleveland should be renor Mr. Cleveland should be renominated for president they would give him all the support they could muster. In state politics the democrats will draw the color lim and will make a desperate effort to regain life through the death of Fred Douglass. This is their only issue and hopes, in comparison to the living material issue which the populies will present it. comparison to the living material issue which the populists will present it is at to say in advance that the democrate effort will fail. The people of the state know that there will never be any negariale in it, and the nigger bugaboo no longer has any terrors for them.

MARION BUTLER.

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

The Carbon Print Makes All Woma kind Beautiful.

York, March 16 .- Any wo can boast a decent gown to her back, whose expression is not forbiddingly sour and whose features are not hopelessly defe can secure a likeness of herself at once a truthful and pleasing, so graceful and sweet, she will wonder her mirror and friends never expreciated her good pol before.

To gain this she must climb to the stude of one of the modern artist photograp many of them are settled in New York who have introduced the costly but bea ful carbon and platinum prints into p lar favor, and who consider pose all inpertant for a good photograph. So great is the emphasis they lay on this point and to such advantage have they studied in effects that be a woman stout or lean tall or short, her chances for a satisfactory picture are almost equal to those of a pro-

ssional beauty.

Photographic Tyrants.

But these masters of the camera are at tocratic in their studios and she who come for a sitting must accept their will not only as to pose, but how to dress and arrange her hair. Sometimes a half dozen co-tumes must be submitted to the critical of efore a suitable garb is chosen. The photographer's demand is usually for a dres that is white or pale tinted, since few nich colors show up well before a camera an an evening toilet is what he is apt to sur-

gest and insist upon.

Nearly every woman he rightly argue at pears to best advantage with bare arms and throat, in soft, dainty draperies, that cover a multitude of sins, while on his ow cover a multitude of sins, while on his own assurance the writer has it that in nine cases out of ten a woman is most gastid when seated and her full figure photographed. Only that tenth individual can stand easily and gracefully and he fribb the use of any more elaborate ornament than pearls and flowers, since a vast array of jewels is not considered in good tast and polished cut stones show white and dull in a photograph.

dull in a photograph.

For Fat Subjects. "A stout woman," he says, "shou ways wear an ample train, cut the sho of her decollete bodice open in a point her elbow sleeves full but soft, and be ed in a high Gothic backed armchair. Her hair must be heaped on top of her has the tip of a pointed slipper showing, he body inclining slightly forward, for the when the light is cast on her from about the outlines of waist and bust are softens into shadow. Later the plate is clevely treated before any prints are made from it. The under throat is touched out or a shade laid in to hide it, just as we rouse off sharp elbows and the shoulder points of thin women or soften the profile of a pointed chin. In addition we are apt to cut up the corners of the lips to give the ed in a high Gothic backed arr eut up the corners of the lips to give to face a brighter and more amiable expression.

For Thin Girls

For Thin Girls.

"Throw cross lights on the thin girl whee collar bones are prominent and thereby an artistic arrangement of the half also supply a too slender woman with a abundance of drapery and bring both bar hands into view, for scarcely a pair femigine hands but when studed an properly posed will show up as the magraceful ornament in a ploture.

Importance of the Background.

"We no longer tolerate the old attitude."

"We no longer tolerate the old attitudes of the head upon the hands of photograph in fancy dress, in theatrical or masculing poses and in artificial light. The face is now only slightly turned from full view, drooped ever so little, the eyes glanched upward without straining, which lends the face a soft half plainting expression, while the whole photograph is deepened by perspective background done in soft shadery figures. A lawn vista is given a pretty sid in white who bends over a rose-wreath hat in her lap, or a suggested conservator or distant tell painted winder.

in white who bends over a rose-witabat in her lap, or a suggested conservative entrance or distant tall painted winds with palms and draperies."

The heedful photographer will almost possible the mit his subject to retain her fan, a hand of flowers or scarf in one hand. Report taken the place of attitudinizing save the occasionally a studied copy is made in proof one of Romeny's portraits and the whole is printed in carbon and platinum and the proof mounted on a very large dull white card that leaves a wide margin all about the photograph. These prints, always longer than they are broad, are used far hardsome full length pictures that show an elaborate background. For busts a oval print is given mounted on a great expanse of board and meant to fill gilt ribbs frames.

Groups Are Fashlonable.

Never more in favor than today amont

Groups Are Fashlonable.

Never more in favor than today amont the fashionable women are grouped pictures to which three persons at most as permitted and their poses carefully studied with a sharp eye to naturalness and grace. Sisters in dancing gowns are taken just floating off to waitz in each other's arms or one leans against the plano while the other half turns on her music tabouret aspeak. A mother and daughter sit in lor chairs beside a tea table chatting over their cups. Two pretty matrons in evening gowns read a note one over the other's shoulder, while for children the photographers are borrowing suggestions from famcus artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sargent, Greuse and Madame Le Brun.

MARGARET BISLAND.

Miss Exa Daniel, an attractive young lady of Hogansville, who has been visiting rela-tives in Atlanta, has returned home.

SNARED

A Big Green Yesterday

DARING Confined in

Escaped T HE WORKED

How a Decoy P

Captu Shortly after Benjamin E. W. E. McGill. son, one of the notorious green at the express Whiteside and

While the of prisoner's root custom house. Some time b made a daring the transom at way. Chief of of Detectives ately and the corps of Unite scoured Atlanta shown in the nu-ed during the Simpson, made ceeded in putti

again.



charges are had been br been called t racket, using darky of sup the Atlanta teacher for General In Jones maneu effect his ca Simms to Ne tion to "she

suthorities v answered an Through h may be capt Several we whose headq selved a mes New Orleans, in Atlanta

and address Orleans, had H. B. Myer The letter stated that which he wi ty and manu stuff. For \$30

business, Ins

goods or for \$ Dice, in his let will reply to charge of the Postoffice In municated wit working out the Tuesday Wh Atlanta, expect

from New Orle delayed and he Thursday Wi of the decoy arrive Friday that morning to the South

by the man goods game, and until the but Simpson of Not a bit di a letter had that the pack opened yester went into the

street. The p

determined to

fortable chair, On the oppos Whiteside took tience. They

pile of boxes.

It was begins officers. They quit the watch But shortly ored man-rat stepped into the tlously. Only walked boldly and asked if t Professor A. P. looked twenty-

was well mode hat adorned his buttoned close rather thick se 'Anything he ed, as the clerk He was informing \$100 was the "I'm the man.

age is from Ne expecting it for The sealed e tained only a

OF FUSION?

sented of the Situation rth Carolina.

ph.

rd Column Fifteenth Page

son to doubt the porma-the democratic party, so rolina is concerned. The slature is satisfactory to y, and already a propo-ts work by public meet-ulated. The experiment as been a success. On opulists and republican populists and republicans and will remain so and will remain so the term of th rats will make for their whatever comes from ic headquarters, and it uld be renominated for ild give him all the suppuser. In state politics il draw the color line esperate effort to regain eath of Fred Douglass, y—issue and hopes. In living material issues s will present it is safe that the democratic he people of the state rill never be any negro igger bugaboo no longer rats will make for

MARION BUTLER. HE CAMERA.

Makes All Woman eautiful.

gger bugaboo no longer

16.-Any woman who wn to her back, who orbiddingly sour and ot hopelessly defor s of herself at once s sing, so graceful and inder her mirror and ciated her good points

ust climb to the stu artist photogran the costly but be num prints into popuconsider pose all photograph. So great lay on this poin have they studied its nan stout or lean, tall es for a satisfactory qual to those of a pro-

ic Tyrants.

os and she who con ept their will not only to dress and arrang s a half dozen cos-tted to the critical eye is chosen. The phoefore a camera and hat he is apt to sug-

he rightly argues aptage with Dare arms sins, while on his own has it that in nine oman is most gaceful or full figure photo-tenth individual can efully and he forbids elaborate ornaments s, since a vast array

he says, "should al-ain, cut the shoulders open in a point, have out soft, and be setcked armchair. Her
on top of her head,
slipper showing, her
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on her from above
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is touched out or at, just as we round t, just as we round e shoulder points of h the profile of a

nent and thereby and soften faces ent of the hair. up as the mos

e the old attituded and of photographs rical or masculine light. The face is d from full view, which lends th expression, while deepened by per-in soft shadowy given a pretty girl a rose-wreathed

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BISLAND.

SNAREDTHEN SKIPPED

A Big Green Goods Croek Captured Yesterday at the Express Office.

A DARING ESCAPE HE MADE

Confined in the Custom House He Escaped Through the Transom.

HE WORKED WITH A NEW YORK GANG

How a Decoy Package Was Sent to Atlanta from New Orleans and Effected the Capture of the Professor.

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning Benjamin E. Simms, alias V. E. Simms, W E. McGill, alias Professor A. B. Simpson, one of the boldest colored crooks known in Atlanta for many years and a notorious green goods man, was captured at the express office by General Inspector Whiteside and Postoffice Inspector Tom Jones.

While the officers were preparing for a preliminary hearing he was confined in the prisoner's room on the fourth floor of the custom house.

Some time between 12 and 1 o'clock he made a daring escape by breaking through the transom and rushing down the stairway. Chief of Police Connolly and Chief of Detectives Wright were notified immediately and the city officers with the full corps of United States deputy marshals scoured Atlanta, but with a shrewdness shown in the numerous games he has worked during the last two years, Simms or Simpson, made effectual his escape and succeeded in putting himself beyond capture

Simms is a crook of the worst type. The



SIMMS MAKES HIS ESCAPE.

charges are piled up against him, and if he had been brought to trial he would have been called to answer for the green goods racket, using the mails for fraudulent purposes and forging money orders. He is a darky of superior intelligence, a student at the Atlanta university, and had been a teacher for several years.

General Inspector Whiteside and Inspector Jones maneuvered an ingenious scheme to effect his capture, A letter written by Simms to New Orleans, making a proposition to "shove" the bogus bills there, fell into the hands of a postoffice clerk. The suthorities were notified and the letter was inswered and a decoy package sent to Simms. When he called for it yesterday the officers were on hand.

Through his capture a New York gang rith whom he communicated and operated may be captured.

How the First Clue Came. Several weeks ago Inspector Whiteside, whose headquarters are in Chattanooga, received a message from Inspector Dice, of New Orleans, informing him that some man in Atlanta was doing the green goods business. Inspector Dice stated that a letter written by A. B. Simpson, of Atlanta, and addressed to H. B. Myers, of New Orleans had by mistake been opened by an H. B. Myers who was employed in the postoffice of that city.

The letter made startling revelations. It stated that the writer had a lot of money which he wished to dispose of as quickly as possible The money was of a good quality and manufactured by a process that made it appear just as genuine as the real stuff. For \$300 he would send \$2,000 in green

goods or for \$100 he could get \$1,000. "We must catch this man," said Inspector Dice, in his letter. "He is dangerous. Myers will reply to the letter and you can take charge of the Atlanta end.

Postoffice Inspector Jones was also communicated with and assisted materially in working out the plan for capture.

Tuesday Whiteside left Chattanooga for Atlanta, expecting the bogus package to arrive in Atlanta Wednesday, but a telegram from New Orleans told him that it had been delayed and he stopped at Dalton.

They Look for the Decoy Package. Thursday Whiteside arrived and was kept in constant communication with the route of the decoy package. It was expected to arrive Friday night, but got into this city that morning before noon.

That afternoon the officers made a trip to the Southern express office on Wall street. The package was there, and they determined to wait until it was called for by the man who was playing the green goods game. All the afternoon they waited, and until the delivery office closed at night, but Simpson came not.

Hid Behind the Boxes. Not a bit discouraged-for they knew that a letter had been sent telling the crook that the package had arrived-the officers were at the express office as soon as it opened yesterday morning. Inspector Jones went into the space reserved for the delivery clerk and concealed himself behind a pile of boxes, where he had placed a comfortable chair.

On the opposite side of the room Inspector Whiteside took his stand and began to puff away on a big cigar with indomitable pa tience. They waited.

When Simpson Came. It was beginning to grow irksome for the officers. They had about determined to quit the watch and go to lunch.

But shortly after 10 o'clock a young colored man-rather dudish in appearancestepped into the door and looked about cauously. Only a moment he hesitated, then walked boldly up to the delivery window and asked if there was anything there for

Professor A. B. Simpson. The officers had scanned him closely. He looked twenty-five years old, and his speech was well modulated and fluent. A derby hat adorned his head and a light overcoat buttoned close up to the neck covered a rather thick set body.

"Anything here for Simpson?" he repeated, as the clerk came forward. He was informed that a package containing \$100 was there.

"I'm the man," said the crook. "The package is from New Orleans, and I have been

The sealed envelope, which really contained only a number of sheets of blank found,

paper, was handed across the counter and the receipt book shoved with it, Their Game in Hand.

It was time for the officers to act. Whiteside sprang down from his barricade, and before the crook was aware of what was happening a strong hand was in his collar and an ominous gun in his face. Inspector Jones took out the handcuffs and snapped them quickly about the man's wrists. "What do you mean?" asked Simpson, in

an indignant tone. "That's all right," replied the officer "We know you, Just get out there and march."

Professor Simpson was carried at once to the office of Judge Broyles. Here the warrant was taken out and he was questioned briefly. The man insisted that he was innocent, and said that he intended to make the government suffer for the insult imposed on

Carried to the Prisoners' Room. Before entering on the preliminary hear-ing it was decided to go out to Simpson's house to search for further evidence and obtain the correspondence, if possible, which he had with Myers previous to

sending the package. Deputy Marshal Sibley, one of the oldest officers in the service, was there and the prisoner was turned over to him for safe keeping. He was told to take him to the room reserved for United States prisoners in the custom house, where it was thought that a guard would be placed to watch

The room is a small apartment on the fourth floor, where the moonshiners are kept during their trial before Judge Newman. The windows are locked securely and there is a heavy bolt on the door, Above the door is a transom, which opens only from the outside. In this room the man was placed, and with the thought that he was perfectly safe, Deputy Marshal Sibley left to join the party going out to search the house.

Out Through the Transon Simpson lived at 549 Ashby street, and it was nearly 1 o'clock before the officers returned prepared to enter into the preliminary hearing. Everything was in readiness. Colonel James was sent for and all the officers assembled again in Commissioner Broyles's office, where the commit-ment trial was to be held. A marshal was

ment trial was to be held. A marshal was sent up for the prisoner.

He returned. There was a look of blank amazement on his countenance and it was several seconds before he could speak.

"I can't find him. He's gone. Got away over the transom," the officer exclaimed.

It was like a bombshell. There was a stamped to the custom house to intercent It was like a bombshell. There was a stampede to the custom house to intercept the stamped to the custom house to intercept the stamped of th States Marshal Dunlap was notified and ordered that the building be searched from cellar to dome. It was thought that the man had climbed to the top of the house and concealed himself among the rafters, but he had gone glimmering and not the slightest trace of him could be obtained.

How the Escape Was Made. Simpson took desperate chances to get

simpson took desperate chances to get away. The building was crowded at the time and in getting out he must have passed a number of men connected with the various departments.

As soon as Simpson got in the room he must have determined upon escape at all hazards. There were in the place a number of old stools and chairs used in days ber of old stools and chairs used in days gone by by the officers of Uncle Sam.

These were put into use and piled against the door. Standing on top, the negro began to push against the bottom of the transem. It was fastened and required force to move it. At last the rod on the outside yielded and the glass was turned or rather pushed half way up. The space was small and it was evidently a tight squeeze, as shreds of the crook's coat were left behind on the sharp end of the transom.

Simpson did not take the elevator. It is the back staturage.

thought that he ran to the back stairway and slipped down the three flights to the and supped down the three lights to the second floor. Here he was forced to go to the front of the building to the steps just in front of the United States marshal's office before reaching the ground floor. Once in the open air, he used his legs.

Simpson Was a Student. Simpson was a negro of unusual intellirence. He came to Atlanta from Convers three years ago and went to the country near Decatur, where he taught school for some time. For the last year he has been in attendance upon the Atlanta university, which is not far from his home.

He lived with his family in a neat cottage just in the rear of the university build-"Bennie was writing all the time," said

his sister yesterday afternoon. "I never knew what he was writing about, but he said that he was going to make us all rich. He used to read, too, and had a good education."

A Trunk Full of Letters A trunk full of letters was found in the room used by Simpson as a library. They were letters from all parts of the United States and on subjects the most diversifi He was writing asking about the races and He was writing asking about the races and making inquiries as to how he should place his bets. Several letters were found from mining investment companies, showing that he had an idea of taking stock.

In the bottom of the trunk were a num-

of envelopes from which the letter had been taken. These were addressed to erent tanks in this city. How he came in possession of these is a question which Dr. Fox would like to have answered.

Where He Got the Idea.

In possession of these is a quaswred.

Where He Got the Idea.

Simpson had been doing the green goods business for some time, as shown by his correspondence. During this time he might have disposed of thousands of dollars of "the queer."

He was a distributing agent for a New York gang, as shown by letters leading up to his going into the business. These letters were all signed by J. R. Langsig, 170 West street, New York. These letters show that the crock was in earnest.

Following is the tone of one:

"Friend Simms—Yours to hand, and in reply will say that I would rather see you face to face the first time we deal. It is more satisfactory to me, and I think it should be to you, and I don't sell less than \$2,000, price \$250. Of course, I send the goods to all my old customers, with whom I keep an account, and some send the money to me and I send them the goods, but they are all people with whom I am personally acquainted; so if I send you the goods, the only way to do is as follows:

"I send you \$2,000 for \$250 on the following terms: On the receipt of \$100 I send you \$1,000, then the balance, \$150, you pay me here in person after you have disposed of the \$2,000, and at the same time you can buy more of the goods—that is, I will trust you with the balance until you have got rid of the goods. If you don't like that, you will have to come on.

"You see all the goods—that I have now are new, but I can put them through a process to look old and worn. Enclosed you will find a specimen. Examine it closely and you will find that it fits the description given in the counterfeit detector—absolutely perfect. To show the difference, I have prepared one-half of the bill to look old and left the other half as it is. All other denominations are of the same quality. So if this suits you, go to the express office and get of \$250 to me at once. Put always on your letters to me, if not found, return to you. Now if this suits you, the sooner the better."

There is no date to the letter. It is signed by J. R. Langsig, 170 West str

on your letter to you. Now if this suits you, the better." There is no date to the letter. It is signed by J. R. Langsig, 170 West street, New York city.

One letter shows that Simpson sent on a false deed to pay for green goods. Langsig would not receive it, saying that he would accept only cash.

Forged a Money Order.

Jessey Sork Manney Corder.

Jessey Sork Manney Corder.

Jessey Sork Manney Corder.

Jessey Sork Manney Corder.

In a desk at his house a forged money order, made payable to the New York man, was lass found. Where Simpson obtained it is not known.

Originally the order was made payable to the Man, Byrd Tuscumbia, Ala, and was Originally the order was made payable to Mrs. Mary Byrd, Tuscumbia, Ala., and was for \$2.50. The name was erased by the ne-gro and that of Langsig substituted in a clever way. The amount was also raised to \$150. It was the intention of Simpson to send this on to pay for a supply of green THREE OF A KIND.

Speaking of Buildings, These Are Decidedly Unique.

"JACK SMITH" AND HIS PROJECTS

Two of Them Realized-The Third Greatest of Them All.

TALK ON A VARIETY OF TOPICS

Captain Tip Harrison Is Writing a Book A Well-Known Citizen Who Had a Birthday Yesterday.

Here is a story of one man and three buildings-all of them, man and buildings alike, unique.

His name is Jasper Newton Smith. Half of Atlanta knows him, but hardly one man in a thousand knows him by that name To his friends—to everybody—he is Captain "Jack" Smith, and of all the Smiths in America, he's one of the most unique. Several years ago the papers were full

of the story of "The House That Jack Built." Even today the novelty has not worn off, and the peculiar triangular structure at the corner of Peachtree and Forsyth is one of the sights of the city. nowhere else in Atlanta is a front



JACK SMITH.

foot of property worth so much as is the Peachtree frontage of "The House That Jack Built." With an eight-inch frontage on Peachtree, the lot which Jack owned ran back in triangular form, with Forsyth and Church streets furnishing two sides of the triangle. It was apparently a useless little piece of dirt of no value whatever to anybody, and in all probability it would have remained valueless in the hands of anybody else than Jack Smith. He saw its value and the opportunity. When he asked for a permit to erect a three-story building on that corner the town laughed. Hi friends joked him about it, but all he would say was "Wait and see!" Armed with a permit he went to Venable Bros, and, at a small cost, bought the odds and ends of granite left from the cuttings of the belgian blocks. Then he got his own masons to work, and superintending the construc-tion himself, built the unique granite block which will, for all time, bear his name and which will be a monument to him long af-

ter his death. But "The House That Jack Built" was only the beginning. The success which came with that effort has led him to an-other equally unique, and he has in contemplation a third which, if it materializes

will outshine not only both the others, but all the buildings of the world. His second one is his "Bachelor's Rest," a five-story block, erected in the center of the square bounded by Pryor, Houston, Au the square bounded by Pryor, Houston, Auburn avenue and Ivy. He found in the center of that block, which is an extraordinarily large one, a vacant space sixty feet by one hundred, which was practically inaccessible and seemingly of no value whatever, except as a court into which several alleys led. He bought that pleee of property and upon it has erected a handsome brick building which is now under some brick building, which is now roof and is receiving the finishing to on its interior decoration. Before he began this, however, he secured an alley leading from Pryor street, just north of the Marion, which he represents the control of the marion of the marion of the control of the marion of the control of the marion of the control rion, which he propo entrance to "Bachelor's Rest." This is to be paved, an archway will be built over it and it will, in fact, be an attractive arcade entrance from the street to the building. But the location of the building is not

its only unique feature. When it came to numbering the rooms Captain Jack said "Nay." There are fifty of these rooms, and instead of numbering them he has given to each room the name of a state or of a territory. The result will be that when the diamond-bedecked clerk who will have charge of the apartments calls "front" it will be Front's duties to go to Ohio or Ar-kansas, California or Maine, North Dakota or Florida, as the indicator may state. A native of any one of these states can get a touch of "Home, Sweet Home" if he is so fortunate as to secure the room named after his state. Captain Smith says he doesn't see why this isn't an improvement on the old system of numbering and especially for bachelors who sometimes find it difficult to remember the number of their room and nay remember more easily the state which is for the nonce, his abode.

for the nonce, his abode.

Another feature of this building will be a large swimming pool on top. The roof has been constructed for that purpose and it will be fed with hot and cold water, with dressing rooms, and in fact, will be what has long been needed in Atlanta—a centing (natetorium)

genuine 'natatorium.

The third building is in prospectu. This is to be a monument to the Smith family. is to be a monument to the Smith family. The captain's plans, as he has unfolded them to his friends, contemplate the construction of a granite building thirty-three stories high on a lot which he owns at Buckhead. He selects this lot because he has it and because it seems to him thoroughly appropriate for the purpose. The construction of this buildmoney for the construction of this building is to be raised in a unique way. Every Smith in America is to be invited to take stock in it to the extent of \$1. Jack is to be the custodian of the funds, of course, and it is his purpose to build the finest building which money can construct. Each stockholder is to have the privilege of spending one day at the home in return for his investment, and by some process of reasoning not altogether clear, the captain expects to be able to take care of

captain expects to be able to take care of several hundred indigent Smiths at the same time.

His plans for this building are not entirely perfected, but anybody who knows Captain Jack and studies his record of accomplishment in the building line will not be at all surprised to see him carrying through any scheme he may settle upon. He is a hustler, is the captain, and if it's pointers on buildings that you're after, just inters on buildings that you're after, just stop by Don Bain's any day and inquire for Jasper Newton Smith.

A simple little card sent out by one of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta yesterday led the recipients to suspect that they were the victims of some sort of a hoax. The card was sent by Mr. Alexander C. Bruce, the well-known architect, and from the figures it bore it was plain that the impression meant to be conveyed was from the figures it bore it was plain that the impression meant to be conveyed was that Mr. Bruce was celebrating his sixtieth birthday. Now, not one man in 500 who knows A. C. Bruce—and everyone in Atlanta does know him—could be made to believe that he had more than passed the half-century mark. He is certainly the youngest looking sixty-year-older in Atlanta. He was born in Fredericksburg, Va., and one-fourth of his sixty years have been spent here in this city, and his record is one to be envied by his fellow men. He is a true man—a manly man, one record is one to be envied by his fellow men. He is a true man—a manly man, one who has been adequate to every duty and true to every trust reposed in him-and his friends are certainly many. Everybody who knows him will join in wishing him many happy returns of the anniversary of his birthday.

Captain Tip Harrison is getting out a

Captain Tip is a rare story-teller, a man who remembers good stories and recognizing that they are good things, is able to "push 'em along." No man who went through the civil war came cut with a beta ter record for bravery than did he, and no other man came cut with a beta ter record for bravery than did he, and no other man came cut with suits the story. other man came out with quite as extensive a fund of anecdotes.
"It is true," said he, "that I am writing

a book, and it is to be a book on the war. My intention is to make it unique, and perhaps it will be called The Private Soldier, for it is to be a story of the war as viewed from the standpoint of the private soldier. Of course it will be full of anecdote, but



of soldier life, but the stories of bravery and gallantry on the part of the boys who wore the gray and carried a musket—boys who were as brave as the world ever prowho were as prave as the world ever produced, and that, too, without any hope of reward, except such as came from the conviction of fighting for a cause which they believed to be right. It is my intention to make it historically correct, of course, but my principal object is to show the war as it appeared to the boys in the the war as it appeared to the boys in the trenches. It was my good fortune to witness many deeds of bravery almost unparalleled, and I want to pay my tribute to that bravery. Of course there were lots of funny things always occurring and I seem to have remembered everything of that sort which came to my notice. Perhaps some of the stories I tell may not seem allogether new to those of my friends. seem altogether new to those of my friends who have heard me relate them, but I shall endeavor to make it all as interest ing as possible."

Captain Harrison will read one of the chapters of his book at the next meeting of the Confederate Veterans, having been urged to do so by some of his fellow veterans. Nobody is better equipped to tell just the story which it is his pur pose to tell than is Captain Tip. He pos sesses not only a fund of information, bu he has the ability to dress it up in shape, and his story when completed is sure to attract attention.

A strong effort is to be made to secur the next encampment of the United Con-federate Veterans to Atlanta.
At its meeting tomorrow evening the At-lanta branch of the Confederate Veterans will choose delegates to the encampment soon to be held at Houston, and it is the purpose of the Atlanta delegation

purpose of the Atlanta delegation to do everything in their power to bring the next encampment here.

"We have been virtually promised that it should come," said a prominent member of the association. "We could have had it this year, but we had no auditorium sufficiently large for the purpose. The erection of the exposition buildings will fill this want and will also furnish shelter for vis-lting soldiers should it be necessary. The encampment at New Orleans brought 87,000 people to that city, and it is estimated that at Dallas this year there will be 75,000. Not only the veterans themselves, but their friends and relatives will come, and hundreds of people from all over the south will be present at the gathering."

"I am a pretty close reader of the newspapers," said Colonel George W. Adair, "and I have paid especial at-tention to everything that has been written on the subject of Mexico and Cuba for I have been greatly interested in both of those places. I say this by way of preface. What I want particularly to say is that by all odds the most interesting letters that have been written from those countries in recent years are those written The Constitution by its staff correspondent, Mr. P. J. Moran. I have heard similar comments on all sides, and I know that no feature of The Constitution has given

more general pleasure." Bulletin No. 2 has been issued by geological survey of Georgia, under the di-rection of State Geologist W. S. Yeates. rection of State Geologist w. S. Araca-It is a preliminary report on the corundum deposits of the state and is prepared by As-sistant Geologist Francis P. King. The re-port contains, in addition to the facts about corundum as discovered in this state, an interesting history of corundum. Under the direction of Professor Yeates the geo logical department is fast becoming of real practical value to the state. The two bulle-tins which have been issued—one upon gold in Georgia and the other upon corundum, show that great practical benefit is being derived from the survey.

-Mr. W. A. Camp, the Chattanoogs hotel man, spent yesterday in the city. Mr. Camp was recently burned out at the Southern, in Chattanooga, and is now tem-



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OPICS OF THE

The right man is at the head of the Atanta exposition.

President Collier is not a dazzling man. He doesn't make brilliant moves. He is not calculated to impress the average person as a man of extraordinary capacity He is a man who enlarges upon acquaint ance. In doing things, he chooses the most direct way. He makes no flourish, there is no attempt to be theatric or impressive. He moves along the lines of splendid com mon sense, going to the heart of things in clear effective way.

I have been more than ever impressed with the large ability of President Collier since the exposition reached such propor tions as to attract the attention of the whole world. He has handled affairs of great magnitude with the skill and ability he displayed eight years ago when he was at the head of the smaller Piedmont exposition. What has impressed me most has been the broadness of view which guides him in his work. He has held out for a him it his work. He has been out comprehensive exposition embracing every feature necessary to please all classes of exposition visitors. He has worked for a well-rounded exposition. Although not a musician, or a very great lover of music, he has held out for the very best that the musical world affords. The same is true of every branch of industry, science and all the higher pursuits.

Narrow mindedness in the president's chair would have crippled the exposition. It would have given the world an exposition that suited the ideas of one man. It would have created discord and heart-burnings. In short, it would have been fatal to the exposition. But a liberal policy, a view that compre-

But a liberal policy, a view that comprehends every phase of life and every class of people, will result in a great exposition that will please all. President Collier has looked beyond local boundaries, or sectional limits. He has refused to be influenced by primitive ideas. He has cast the expo tion on a large scale. In speaking in favor of an appropriation for a big musical fea-ture, in opposition to the sentiment of some of the more careful financiers of the

exposition the other day, he said:
"It is not a question of whether we should spend so much money for this thing, nor is it a question whether it would be a good thing for us to have. It is an actual re quirement. We have got to make a show not for a few people, but for all the people.

A little fire in a New York by-street last Thursday set the civilization of the whole world back many pegs.

A stray spark fired some loose trash in

the building. The flame spread. Before it could be checked, it had eaten through several floors and had burned up the work-shop and treasure house of Inventor Nikola

Tesla is a Servian. Moreover, he is one of the world's important men. He is young and has the matchless heritage of genius. He came to this country less than a dozen years ago, and took up electricity. His studies of it, resulting in numerous won-derful inventions, have had much to do with this great revolutionizing force of the nineteenth century. He worked for a time with Edison, but his great genius singled him out as a man fit to move alone, and he now stands next to Edison in the electrical world. He spends his days in his workshop thinking out new inventions by which the world is to reap the greatest benefit from the subtle force with which he works. In his storehouse, which was burned last week, were many uncompleted inventions, representing hours of earnest thought and toil, and the personal loss to the inventor was a greater loss to the world. I have followed the career of this wonderful man with a peculiar fascination. He is a quaint fellow, tall and not pre-possessing in looks. But he has a counten-ance indicative of the great power that he

When Tesla went down and looked upon When Tesla went down and looked upon his ruined shop he was overcome. He went to his room, shut himself in, and prostrated with the destruction of what it had taken him hours of pain to evolve, he refused to see any one. The money damage by the fire was comparatively small when the saleable value of what was destroyed is considered; but when we think of the vast worth of the great inventions that were burned up, the mighty postions that were burned up, the mighty pos-sibilities which they represented, the fire was the most destructive that we have had, not in years, but in a half score of years.

Last week was a notable one, because during its progress Trilby was dramatized. The dramatization was notable because a large, fat man, who now tips the scale at 220 and who is growing fatter day by day, gave us a soulful Svengali. The fat man was Mr. Wilton Lackaye, whose versatility as a stage villain has at last brought tility as a stage villain has at last brought him to the depths of Du Maurier's plc-turesque and artistic scoundrel. Mr. Lacka-aye, as I have seen him, is unlike Svengali in every respect—oh, so unlike him. He is so fat that he doesn't walk on the stage he wabbles. Imagine Svengali wabbling in. he wabbles. Imagine Svengan wabpling in. Imagine a porky looking personage standing before a vast audience hypnotizing Virginia Harned Trilby by unctuous, porcine glances! I should think the "hyp" would fail to work.

Mr. Wilton Lackaye is perhaps the standard of the course. But our might

favorite villain, of course. But our mighty admiration of him did not demand tha he rush bodily into Svengall. Candidly I do not believe there is room enough for him. Little Billee would have suited him about as well. I should like to see Wilton as Little Billee, or in the title role of the play even. Wilton would make a lovely Trilby. Somehow to think of him as Svencell grates on me. gali grates on me.

The most pathetic figure in contemporaneous history is poor Li Hung Chang, viceroy of China. Stripped of all his gaudy trappings, his peacock feathers, he is not

only the butt of countless coarse American jokes, but he is the prey of his own sad

Mow the news comes that he has been dispatched by the ruler of China to make peace negotiations with Japan. He has been told that he must succeed, or stay away from China forever. Picture the Chinese statesman starting upon such a mission.

mission.

I am truly sorry for him. The correspondents say he is the greatest statesman in China, which is not extravagant praise, and to think of how he has been buffeted about, disgraced, blamed, disregarded and abused since this war began makes the heart bleed. The war has been sad enough for China, but infinitely more so for Vicefor China, but infinitely more so for Vice for China, but infinitely more so for Vice-roy Li. The proudest mind in China has been humiliated. The strong spirit, the great intellect have felt the crushing grasp of selfish power. No matter what the fu-ture may bring him his proud mind can never forget that it has been cast into the dust and that it has been scored and de-spised.

The death of Dr. John A. Broadus, yesterday, removed from the religious field one of the most forceful and earnest workers in it. Dr. Broadus was recognized as the greatest force in the Baptist denomination in the south. He was a man of practical views, fine equipment and impressive speech. He was a man of thought, too, and his pulpit discourses had more argument and convincing statement than the thoughtless utterings of an army of smaller preachers. Dr. Broadus will be missed not only by his denomination, but by all the religious world.

Dr. Thomas A. Dixon, another well-known Baptist minister, did not die last week, but he withdrew from the Baptist church. He cast—to use his own words—his "de-nominational baggage aside" and became a free lance in the religious world. The Rev. Thomas thought by this action

to shake the very foundations of religion the world over. He did nothing more than create one of his periodical sensations. He is fonder of sensations than of anything else, excepting himself. He announces that he is going to build a church that is broad enough for every creed. His idea is well enough, but people who know the Rev. Thomas and his theatrical methods will think a while before attaching themselves to his church. The Rev. Thomas has a brilliant mind and a fearless style, but he takes such wild plunges that conservative people cannot approve of him. The people will watch with interest the growth of his new church, and will likewise note the stampede into it.

Miss Leiter, an American girl with a moneyed paps, is to marry a title, too. Let the marrying go on. Curzon, the groom, is a fine fellow. He may be premier of England some day. I don't object to his title any more than Miss Lieter does.

Speaking of premiers, Lord Rosebery is o resign. Rosebery is the ambitious politician who started out early in life with three very fine objects to guide his energies and talents. These were, first, to win the English derby; second, to be prime minister of England, and, third, to marry

the richest woman in England.

It is an everlasting monument to the power of the human will that he has accomplished all of these things. With a vast supply of will and not enough statesmanship to speak of, he moved upon the public of England. He moved with resistless force. He attracted attention. People began to remark that Rosebery was coming. His will broke down obstacles and cleared his path of many ugly hindrances. Great was Rosebery's will. Finally, people observed to one another that Rosebery had come. Will had triumphed.

When back of ideas, will is the finest force in the world. It doesn't produce ideas, however. Rosebery had enough will to get into one of the highest offices in England and not enough brains to fill it. There-fore, Rosebery is going to resign. Eng-land has heard a great deal of Rosebery's will and very little of his statesmanship.

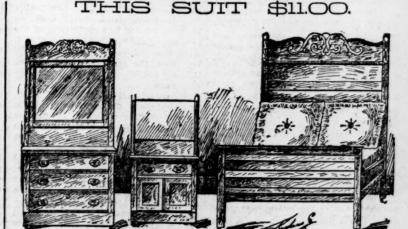
Mr. Moses P. Handy, a great light of American journalism, conducts a very in-teresting column for the promulgation of fresh ideas and philosophic truths in The Mail and Express. For originality of thought and vigor of expression, Mr. Handy's column is hardly equaled anywhere. The other day Mr. Handy published with great eclat a fresh young story that he had culled from some bright mind, which story is one with which Mr. Stuart Robson has been regaling the newspaper public for a number of years. It was the same item which the newspaper readers have been scanning in a quiet way, abou Mr. Robson telling the young man who was ambitious to be Mr. Barrett's son-in-law, that he would give him \$5,000 for a wedding gift if Mr. Barrett would relent and consent to the marriage. Readers of The Constitution are not so familiar with the story as newspapers readers elsewhere, as it has been published in this journal only one time. Other newspapers have published it much oftener. How Mr. Handy heard it. I can't understand. It has been going the rounds in such an extremely quiet way, that I wouldn't have thought that it would ever have come to his ears. As I have stated, some bright, original cuss told

Mr. F. F. Moore, once of Indiana, but now of Georgia, the gentleman who wrote the letter, makes a good point in his two-column letter published yesterday. He says silence has ceased to be a virtue, and proves it.

Mr. Moore did not make his point very plain, however, and I will venture to say to the public that what he meant to impress was that silence ceased to be a virtue when he broke it in a letter to Mr.

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THE CONSTITUTION TODAY:

24 PAGES

Eight-Page Constitution Junior. ATLANTA, GA., March 17, 1895.

For War or Peace.

Mr. E. W. Barrett, who, for the past several years has been Washington correspondent of The Constitution, leaves tomorrow for Japan and China in the interest of the readers of The Constitu-

The trip is a long one and Mr. Barrett will probably be absent for six months. With the exception of The New York Herald, which has its own correspondent, Colonel John A. Cockerill, in Japan, The Constitution is the only American newspaper which will have its immediate representative on the ground in the interesting period attendant upon the possible early termination of hostilities and the beginning of the great work of reorganization which must immediately follow.

Mr. Barrett is well known to The Constitution's readers through his long service at Washington, where he ranks as one of the most prominent of the large corps of capital correspondents who keep the people posted concerning the developments at the chief political center of the country.

Mr. Barrett sails from San Francisco on the 26th instant, and will go first to Yokohama and from thence to China, where he will join the Japanese army on its march to Peking. "On to Peking!" is still the patriotic cry of Japan, and, notwithstanding the steps which have been taken to bring about a termination of hostilities by the surrender of China, the Japanese army is constantly marching forward, and it will not stop until peace has been definitely declared. It is possible that Li Hung Chang, the Chinese envoy, now on his way to Japan with full power to treat for peace, will complete the details of Chinese surrender and accept Japan's ultimatum, what ever it may be. This would bring the war to an end. The Japanese troops would then be withdrawn, and China would turn its attention to the gigantic task of waking itself up.

The Chinese empire is from a hundred to five hundred years behind in the race of progress. Its active neighbor across the Yellow sea has within twenty years-almost within the last decade -thrown off the rust of centuries and almost in the twinkling of an eye has turned from the darkness of the past into the light of the civilization of today. Japan has adopted western manners and western customs; she has equipped her army and navy with every modern appliance; trained her young warriors in the most approved military schools of the world; reconstructed her political system on the lines of that of the most progressive countries of the world; established newspapers, built railroads and factories in every part of the kingdom; adopted modern devices for the pleasure and comfort of its people, and has in every way taken position among the great nations of the

China, on the other hand, is the China of a thousand years ago-almost the China of the line of dynasties traced back from Confucius to the sun. Its people have abhorred reform, persistently antagonized progress and stubbornly clung to the mediaeval and more remote civilization of the kingdom.

The result has been that Japan, with its 40,000,000 of people, has almost wiped China, with its 400,000,000, from the geography of Asia, and has given it the most severe drubbing known to modern warfare.

Abject surrender must follow, and af ter that the most interesting period which has characterized the progress of the conflict will be reached. It will be China's transition from war to peaceits progress from darkness to light; its

step from semi-barbarism to civilization.

This great empire must undergo immediate reorganization. It must open its closed gates to the world. It must reorganize its entire political condition; it must adapt itself to new business conditions, and it must prepare for the influx of capital which will make it blos-

som like a green bay, building railroads and factories, improving its people, giving work to the idle, bread to the starying, changing the condition of millions from a servitude which amounts to slavery, to peaceful and contented existence.

The peace following the war between Japan and China will be infinitely more interesting as far as the balance of the world is concerned, than the war, and it is to watch the conditions marking the conclusion of hostilities and to study the readjustment which must follow, that The Constitution sends Mr. Barrett to the scene of what will be the world's most active stage for some months.

Mr. Barrett will send letters to The Constitution by every steamer from Japan, and will cable such important developments as the situation calls for. He bears letters from Secretary Gresham, from Japanese Minister Kurino, at Washington, and from other distinguished officials, whose introduction will guarantee him every facility for studying every phase of the interesting situation.

The Constitution sends its representa tive to Asia in the interest of its readers, who will be given the news fresh from its source, and with full knowledge of the experience and ability of its author.

The Silver Movement in Europe.

A telegram from Berlin announce that the council of state has adopted the resolution of the silver advocates, endorsing the monetary statement of the chancellor in the reichstag. The councll followed this action by rejecting the proposition of the gold advocates that the guarantee of the present currency continue unaltered. The same dispatch states that France has informed Germany of her willingness to co-operate in settling the currency question.

All this is very hopeful, but in order to make the situation in Europe more hopeful, our own people should not relax their efforts to settle this question for themselves on an American basis. The American people can create their own values. They can give potency to their own currency, and in this way they can render themselves and their interests entirely independent of the schemes of the sharks who control the financial affairs of the European governments.

Let us hold ourselves in readiness to co-operate with the efforts of the silver advocates in Europe, provided these efforts carry the movement there on parallel lines with the movement here. But the American people cannot afford to wait on the doubtful action of an international conference, practically controlled by the gold gamblers. If the conference meets and comes to an agree ment before our people have an opportunity of settling the question for themselves at the ballot box, well and good; but if it has not reached an agreement by the time the people of this country make themselves heard, then this government will have to settle the question for itself.

We are convinced that it will come to this issue in the end, but it does not follow that because the people of this country are unwilling to place their financial affairs entirely in the hands of a monetary conference, they are un willing to co-operate in any just settlement of the question.

They hail with delight any rational movement in Europe, but should the efforts of European silver men fall short of success, the people of this country are determined to settle the matter for

What the Exposition Will Do.

In another column we print an interview with Mr. T. J. Pearce, the manager of Bradstreet's commercial agency in this city, which presents some facts and figures of a very encouraging nature.

Mr. Pearce enjoys exceptional oppor tunities in the matter of collecting reliable business statistics, and it is very gratifying to find that his report states that in the south collections are improv ing, business is on the up grade, failures are fewer with lower liabilities, and various indications point to a revival of commerce and industry.

But the most notable feature of the interview is the summary of southern progress after Atlanta's great cotton exposition of 1881. From that exposition dates the real awakening of the south. It made the outside world for the first time acquainted with the nature and extent of our resources, and caused this section to leap forward. Since that time our railroad mileage has more than doubled, and there has been a tremendous increase in our agricultural, timber, iron and coal production. The value of property has in creased from \$7.641,000,000 to \$11,534. 261.000; the spindles in our cotton mills have increased from 667,000 to 3,000,000; the capital invested in manufacturing has increased from \$257,244,561 to \$800,000,000, and in a comparison of the earnings of 119 separate systems of railways from November, 1893, to November, 1894, the southern roads showed the only important increase of any sin gle group.

The cotton and iron mills and furniture factories of the north are moving in this direction to get closer to the raw material, and the progress of the south since the exposition of 1881 convinces Mr. Pearce that we may look for still greater results from the Cotton States and International exposition, which will be on a scale of greater magnitude than anything of the kind ever attempted in this region. This anticipation is thoroughly reasonable and as it is supported by our experience in the past, it strikes us that every southern state should see that it is to its interest to make the best possible showing at our big show. The prospect of more than doubling our capital, equipment and output in many industrial and commercial lines in the course of the next ten or fifteen years is sufficient inducement to cause states, counties, cities, corporations and individuals to make liberal appropriations for their exhibits at an exposition which is designed to extend our trade, and

which will attract the capital and enterprise of several Spanish-American and European countries.

The exposition will open a new ern of growth and prosperity for Atlanta and for every southern state. It will throw such a flood of light upon our advantages and resources that the surplus money of the outside world will seek investment here, and a desirable class of immigrants will rush here to grow up with the country. Mr. Pearce's statistics of our progress since the cotten exposition are too suggestive to be ignored. What was then done to push the south forward may now be done on broader lines with grander results. With the exposition will come the end of our period of hard times.

The Paper of the People.

The strength and the merit of a good ewspaper is tested in the development of its popularity with its readers. If the people like it, it grows, and, if they do not like it, its circulation falls in proportion to their dislike.

The record of The Daily and Weekly Constitution for the past year has been remarkable, considering the prevalent hard times, and no better evidence of the strength of the paper and of the esteem in which it is held by the people could be desired than that offered by its subscription books.

The circulation of The Daily Constitution shows an increase of more than 10 per cent for 1894 over 1893, and the daily, through the months of January and February of this year, shows an in crease in circulation of over 12 per cent, as compared with January and Febru ary of last year.

But just look at what The Weekly Constitution is doing! With a circulation of more than 150,000, reaching every state in the union and falling like snowflakes in every part of every southern stafe, from Virginia to Texas, it bids fair to make a record breaker of The present year, as the following figures. taken from its books, will testify.

These figures show the number of new subscribers received during the months of January, February and March for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895. As will be seen the record for the month of March, 1895, is but half complete. Twelve thousand and ninety-five subscriptions expire this month. This means that just that many new subscribers were enrolled during the month of March one year ago. Though the month is but half past, the record of last year has been largely distanced. But the figures speak for themselves, and they make interesting reading:

New Subscribers to The Weekly Constitution. 1893. 1894. 1895. January. 12,299 9,576 10,306 February. .. .10,733 11,946 11,789

'94. '95. '94. '95. Meh 1...333 341 Meh 9 ...316 321 Total for 14 days in March, 1895-6,667

All of which goes to show that The Constitution is the paper of the people! Lawyer Moore Rushes Into Print.

The letter which Lawyer Moore gave

out for publication vesterday makes his case even worse than the original. It was with regret that The Constitu tion felt called upon to handle the subject at first. The letter as published was received from Indiana. In order that Mr. Moore might have a perfectly fair chance, the matter was presented to him, the letter read and acknowledged as being true, and then he was give the opportunity to frame his answer to go in simultaneously. He replied that he could not give the letter in full, be-

Moore simply speaks falsely when he says he was not given perfect justice. But there is enough of this. With man of Lawyer Moore's caliber there can be no argument. He has written his letter, and it speaks sufficiently for

cause he had written to Indiana for it

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr.

A Word to Borrowers.

itself.

We learn that a good many people who are willing to borrow money are refusing the terms that lenders are now attaching to their loans and mortgages While only ordinary forms of currency are asked for and granted, the face of the contracts contains a stipulation to the effect that payment shall be made in gold.

We advise borrowers to run away from such one-sided contracts as these which illustrate perfectly the tactics of the money sharks. Payment in gold is demanded, when gold is not delivered. Where there is a gold stipulation, bor rowers should demand gold. If lenders cannot deliver gold, borrowers should fight shy of the gold contracts. No investment that can now be made with borrowed money is likely to pay a reasonable return so long as trade and business and values are measured by the single gold standard. When prices are falling, borrowed capital takes the shape of a white elephant,

The Day We Celebrate.

When St. Patrick's day falls upon Sunday, as it does this year, its celebration necessarily loses some of that popular enthusiasm which accompanies the procession to the music of "Garry Owen" on a week day.

But Sunday or week day the enthusiasm that swells in the breast of every man of Irish blood or lineage remains the same. To the Irishman it is the culminating day of nationalism. It binds his heart to a land fettered, it is true, but rich in its independent manhood, whose protest against English suprem acy has been the battle cry of freedom

for nearly eight hundred years. That battle cry received its first triimphant answer from Washington when he celebrated the day with the Irish soldiers of his revolutionary army, and in his address assured them that their valor

would be one of the corner stones of Amadem independence. The descendents of those Irish revolutionary soldiers, now removed five generations, are proud of the blood which has come to them through such a strain, and feel today as enthusiastic as their cousins of

the Emerald Isle. The Irishman has always been a good citizen. He earns his living honestly, and is never found attached to the army of indolence. He respects the law, he respects himself, and he respects the rights of others, so that he is always regarded as a welcome acquisition to any community. His fondness for the land that he has left proves that he has left there naught to be ashamed of, and his fidelity to the land of his adoption has long ago passed beyond all question.

St. Patrick's day has associations entirely on the side of liberty; it was the only foreign holiday celebrated by the army of the revolution, and it has therefore, become an inheritance to Americans, which assures its place on the list of American festal days.

Why The Constitution Criticises. It is the favorite occupation of the administration organs and the cuckoos to read The Constitution out of the party on the slightest provocation and on all occasions. We have insisted all the time that the democratic party carry out its pledges with good faith and honest purpose for the good of the people. This is the sum total of our offense toward these papers and these personal partisans. We have commended whatever could be consistently commended of Mr. Cleveland's administration. We cannot say of the democratic administration, because we have had no democratic administration, and if we have, we frankly admit that we do not understand the democratic party as

he construes it. The president has attempted to use democratic principles which are opposed to protection, for the purpose of saddling upon this country a new system of free trade, as embodied in the Nova Scotia movement, which is worse than any kind of protection. We fought it vigorously. Mr. Cleveland saw fit to refuse to sign the tariff bill passed by a democratic congress, simply because t did not acquiesce in his demands on

this question. He vetoed the seigniorage bill after democratic congress passed it. We denounced that and we will continue to denounce it as a great wrong on the people of this country, and undemocratic in the face of every announcement made by our conventions in regard to He leaves this seigniorage in the treasury, though it is just as much money as the silver dollars already and deliberately issues bonds instead of using it to pay the current expenses of the government, simply because he wants to continue to depreciate silver money. Now, if this is democratic. Georgians are not democrats.

We have denounced his issues of bonds because there was no necessity for them except such as was created by men who wanted bonds. We denounced his last issue of bonds because this country is too big and too powerful to make it necessary to privately dicker with foreign corporations for a loan, when we have all the money, according to the admission of these men themselves, necessary to carry on at least the business of the government. This dicker was made in the face of the fact that three months before, when he advertised for the second loan of \$50,000,000 he was offered \$185,000,000 at 234 per cent. He only accepted \$50,000,000, of this offer and rejected the other \$135, 000,000, and in the face of this fact three months afterward made a loan of \$62,000,000 and paid 3% per cent, unde such circumstances as would create suspicion in the minds of any fair dealing men in any sort of a transaction. say this was undemocratic, and we denounced it. If it is democratic then Georgians who have all along been democrats have been vastly deceived about

We have denounced the appointment of republicans to office simply because we did not think it was democratic. We think that the president has made a shameful use of the patronage of this government-undemocratic in every particular. Instead of giving the office to the men who have helped to build up the party, he has gone into congress and dispensed his patronage to mugwumps, republicans and democrats alike, only asking that they should be his personal followers in his personal schemes and his personal purposes. We think this is undemocratic. It is against the cardinal principles of the party.

It is the favorite pastime of a few newspapers which have been bought with patronage to devote much of their space to The Constitution. We feel complimented. Some of them have gone so far as to lay the blame for the present condition of the democratic party to the flerce criticisms of The Constitu tion. We are modest: we are not entitled to all the credit. The simple fact is that what we have said in criticism has had so much truth in it, that it has had the effect of turning the people's mind against these men who have traitorously sold out the party for their own pur

We are ready and willing, as we have been in the past twenty-five years, to fight the battles of democracy in season and out of season, but we do not propose to support traitors who pervert the principles of the party and inaugurate schemes to ruin the country and its people, and build up rich syndicates by near cuts and trickery, to the detrimen of our labor and industries of all kinds. Whenever the democratic party allows itself to be used for any such purpose it is no longer worth defending. Its principles are eternal, and the corner stone of every democratic administra tion should be its determination to benefit the people, and the people alone, without respect to classes or combinations.

The people are dissatisfied at the pres ent situation, not because The Constitution is dissatisfied, but because they have been betrayed in high places b men who should have been their faithful friends instead of their stealthy enemies.

We will criticise any policy that impoverishes the people. As we build up the country, we build up our state and our city. What is good for Europe is well enough to be considered after we accomplish all the good we can for the

folks at home. That is our mission, and notwithstanding the jeers and the criticism of interested men who are paid by office to de nounce our course, we purpose to pursue the even tenor of our way, and fight for the people's rights.

The Touch of Sunshine. The touch of sunshine which has

brightened up the sky a time or two during the past week, admonishes us that the drizzly days of winter have about spent their force, and that almost before we know it the spring days will be upon us.

The period of hibernation through which we have just passed was one unparalleled in this southern latitude. Beginning with the last week of the old year, it has been a constant season of snow and rain, impeding travel, suspending all farm work, and forcing peoole to keep within doors anxiously awaiting the time when they might go out to turn a trade or to handle the

It has been a period of rest-such, we believe, as was contemplated by Georgia's late chief justice when he penned his famous decree, "In the Matter of Rest." Under its soothing influence overwrought nerves have regained their tension, the brain has been refreshed and the body feels the ennui that calls for active work as a pleasant recreation.

Soon we will see the husbandman in his fields turning mother earth and preparing for the bounteous return which recuperated nature will give him. From the fields to the cities the call to labor will be answered, and in the toil born of renewed vigor men will forget their ills and work for the return that is ahead rather than grieve over the losses left behind.

A wonderful healer is time, whose most unguent balm is the first zephyr of spring. It is a time of new birth, of renewal, of reinvigoration, when it is the privilege of all men to feel young again, and when even the wrinkled grandmother may be excused for wearing a sprig of green, or for putting a touch of color in her somber sunbonnet.

Will Rosebery Go?

Though there has been no announce ment of the fact, it is generally conceded that Lord Rosebery's premiership of Great Britain and Ireland is at an

The struggle for Irish home rule has been merged, as many careful thinkers anticipated years ago, into the larger question of British democracy. Through the agitation which the home rulers brought to a successful issue in Irish politics, committing eighty-five out of the 103 constituencies to their cause, the campaign for home rule and popula rights has been carried successfully into Scotland and Wales, and finally into England. It was a campaign for assistance to the cause of Ireland, which de veloped the fact that it was really the cause of "the masses against the classes;" that Englishman as well as Irishman, Welshman or Scot, were equally the slaves of a system which was essentially bad, no matter from which kingdom the hand at the helm came. It was democracy against aris tocracy; the many against the few.

The selection of Lord Rosebery to be the liberal leader did not please who were looking for democratic reforms. If the sole purpose of the liberal party was to preserve the existing order of things, with the mere change that Ireland was to be ruled by Irish aristocrats, just as England is by English then the rule of Rosebery might have been beneficial. But the democratic or radical leaders had marked out a wider field of operations; they had decreed that the house of lords had to go; that the sovereignty of man should be recogple, and should not be a plaything for

idle peers. Any reform that Rosebery might have suggested would fall so far short of this radical expectation that it would have been folly for him to have led the fight. His followers want to get rid of the whole class, and it was inevitable that they should become restive under his leadership. The liberal party is now dominated by the radical element, which proposes to thunder at the gates of Windsor castle, instead of riding

there bearing her majesty's command. The resignation of Lord Rosebery will lead to a dissolution of parliament, in which the conservatives will be victorious. The incubus of Rosebery has been as demoralizing to the democracy of England as that of Cleveland has been to that of the United States. But the millions still remain democrats, while toryism is maintained by power and influence and the use of money. These millions, in defeat, will select leaders who truly represent them, and when next they go into combat, it will be not only to win the victory but to convert it into statute.

A Boston View. The Boston Herald is inclined to the

belief that we have no just complaint against Spain in the Allianca affair. According to The Herald, the comnander of the Spanish gunboat may have been right in firing at the American vessel. It takes the position that the gunboat would have been right in firing a solid shot into the Allianca for failing to halt after the blank shots were fired. The statement is made that our merchant vessels must submit to be searched when they are near the Cuban coast and they must prove that they are engaged in lawful business.

Perhaps this will be Mr. Cleveland's view of the matter, but it is controvert. ed by some very respectable authorities. We went to war with England in 1812 to resist that country's alleged right to search our vessels on the high seas, and our state department holds that when an American vessel is more than three miles from the Cuban coast it cannot be interfered with by the Spaniards, nor within the three mile limit so long as Spain declares that no war exists on the Island.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Spring Song. -dreamy meadows, stretchin' far

away; Tinklin' o' the dewdrops on the dalsies every day;

An' the clouds are lookin' whiter, an' the sap is in the sod, An' the sun is beamin' brighter an' is

colorin' the clod. Singin' of the mockin'birds where wild the blossoms blow; Fifty million roses in a perfect storm of

An' all the groves rejoicin', an' all the greenin' hills

A-lookin' glad and glddy with the rattle o' the rills! There's a twinkle in the maples, there's

a whisper in the pines, the hummin' bird is huntin' for the mornin'glory vines; There's a thrill of life pervadin' all the

mountains an' the dells, An' music's in the breezes when the cattle shake their bells.

Oh, the country's growin' brighter, an' the world in glory rolls; The sunshine's streamin' whiter through

the windows of our souls: The Lord's unlocked His storehouse, with 'all He's got to give,

An' if life would last forever we'd jest live, an' live, an' live! Frank L. Stanton. If H. H. Kohlsaat goes into the newspa-

per business in Thomasville there will be 50,000 inhabitants in that town in less than a year, an' you'll have to ride ten miles out on a railroad before you strike a possum trail.

The Modern View of Him. Teacher-Who was the boy that stood on burning deck, Johnny? Johnny-Feller that couldn't swim!

James Whitcomb Riley is writing a play which he will run on a royalty. The gobble-alls 'll git Jim "ef he don't watch

May Split Rails Hereafter

"You served two years in congress?" "Two years."

"When do you expect to return?" "God knows!"

A Sign of Civilisation.

"We're right in line with the march of civilization, writes a Georgia editor.
"The fact that our people are agitating the establishment of a steam laundry in our midst shows conclusively that we are

The editorial rooms of the magazines that pay on publication are haunted by the ghosts of authors who got tired waiting and borrowed a pistol to end their miseries

wearing clothes now!'

The Cold Flag in the Storm. The stars and stripes—they can hold their

own, Let the weather be cold or warm; But the sight that touches me-make moan, Is the cold flag out in the storm.

The shattered flag; The shattered flag; The sawed-off, badly scattered flag— The cold flag in the storm!

The stars and stripes, with their whips of Lash every breeze that blows! But the cold flag's wanting to go to bed, For it's sick of its job, Lord knows!

The tattered flag, The shattered flag;
The bruised and badly battered flag-

The recent blizzard predicted by the signal ce men failed to materialize, but they us the next best they had in the shop,

and the rain is perfectly satisfactory. Not Altogether Perfect.

"Major, let me introduce you to my riend, Colonel Halfshot. The colonel is a man with a record."
"Come, now!" replied the colonel, pleas-

antly, "don't run too heavy on my record.
I've missed two men in my time!" A Georgia boy refused to draw water for his mother, and was very impertinent to her. As he was leaving the house she said to him: "Something will happen to you before night." Shortly afterwards he was savagely attacked and bitten by a dog. The boys in that community are now filling up the wells, poisoning the dogs and going to Sunday school.

A Rural Spring Note.

Now pipes the frog in the lagoon, Now smoke the woods with fire; The bluebird strikes a cordial tune On the electric wire

The color's coming to the clods,
The fish frisk in the lakes;
And now we hear of lightning rods
And remedies for snakes.

And now in woods where wild doves are, The yellow nammer drums; dy climbs a fence afar. And the book agent comes!

Items from Billville. We notice that they have had a lynching out in Colorado. Imitation is the sincerest

sort o' flattery. We have no ducks in Billville, but if the administration wants to enjoy a good 'possum hunt, we can furnish the game. A subscriber asks us to define the word

parity." Parity belongs to the presid

tial gender and has got claws in its hind

It is springtime in Georgia, and we're enjoying the weather. When we ain't freezing, we're drowning, and when we ain't drowning, the woods are on fire and we're burning un.

We can't say positive that there'll be any services tomorrow. The lawyers levied on the church, and we don't know whether they'll preach or not, as it's somewhat out o' their line. Billville is working for a fire department,

as the hard times caused several of our leading citizens to burn out in order to get even, thus endangering the property of people who have no insurance. The rise in the price of silver is due to

the fact that Japan is expected to exact a war indemnity from China payable in silver. The rise is small, but it has been large enough to affect both cotton and

If Japan demands a gold war indemnity

rom China there will be a good deal of tribulation in this country as the result

Senator Hill is a democrat from the east. The explanation is necessary.

The bi-pot-metallism of The Macon Telegraph is something alarming.

Once more we ask Editor Richardson, of Columbus, to quote for us any statement that Mr. Cleveland may have made in favor of international bimetallism. It is not to be found in print.

Brer Benedict is so well satisfied with the results of the single gold standard that he has retired on the usufruct, ss it were,

de accept
de made off with her prized h
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a little ray of hope; she
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er closed, she waved her h
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e. Finally site spoke. I see a woman," she said.

I see a woman, "she said.

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causing you rouble and that
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me to me. oman, in fact he—"
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It's not true," said the la
It's doesn't and you shall not

TALK OF THE TOW

in Georgia.-The Atla

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doesn't and you shan not lady got up very angrill, here to hear that," she s disclosure of mystery too turn. The only mistake lady made was in judgi ladies that had other ladies cleared up. and Japan dined toge last night. While the nations w

nations warms to miles aw their prosenting gens ble at the and smiles. and sm lips over and shoo at each Every entered

the pair. They were dress well groomed and had a rity equal to that of any riog room. They seemed the war and rumors of titled it to them that the control of the residual to stiered it to them that the were waging bloody war ed it that little Japan was china with its many miles hat cared they so long in America, money was freely, and peace was

thousand miles from in will whip," said the sentative of Li Hung Ci an will whip," mainta apan will whip," maintal e young scion of the land loves so well. sy wouldn't argue it, the thousand miles away better than an argum

Lawshe writes that he

ing he never did before
ry Sunday morning.
Thus writes the "I was at the chapservice this morninly had an we certainly had an interesting time. The chaplain's relations were sick, and he

not be with us.

e left one of place - one by name. he whole team within his He is the only preaches heard that could mix with of humor with religionation is a newspaper manlive—and he was a great is knows how to preach so
the says the right thin lown close to a fellow a at home. I hope the ch never grow less, and mer cease to warble."

writes that he is all i rentleman came bustli register bubbling over

tance, He snatched wrote very i the res have

said th

the roo to give you another one better one."
hat! My room filled. I w.
. I've got to have that people out right away!"
I couldn't well do that, yo clerk, mildly; "the gentl that's the most astoundin and. I really never heard and a guest positively cardides at an Atlanta ho hotel. I'll leave."
I can give you a better roo I won't have any other, but they any other, but "I'll leave. I'll leave and accommodation is a second and they are to be a second as a second and they are to be a second as a second and they are to be a second and they are

right, sir," said the c this gentleman's baggag h right away."
what what did you say—h
" said the guest. "What se

orter—take his baggage orter—take his baggage led on, porter. Don't it sort of room did you con't think I have a roo you, sir. I was mistake have only a small room that you can't turn room the cleaned up in sign

at's the best you can antil you can get a bett rips up, please."

next five gentlemen weems on the parlor floor.

J. N. Spain, president lexible Wire Compan constitution office a da

need an advertisement is rution and also in the da ay, and since then I awo stenographers to letters received. The response to two issue of the weekly. The sten and territories, con as the state of Washi coast. I had no id dition and such a second

YMPHONY. Song. rops on the dalsies

okin' whiter, an' the in' brighter an' is

irds where wild the a perfect storm o' ejoicin', an' all the ly with the rattle o'

the maples, there's is huntin' for the e pervadin' all the

owin' brighter, an' in' whiter through

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is storehouse, with forever we'd jest Frank L. Stanton

s into the newspa sville there will be to ride ten miles fore you strike a

ew of Him boy that stood on uldn't swim!

y is writing a play n a royalty. The

Herenfter. rs in congress?"

to return?"

ilization. with the march or Georgia editor. le are agitating the am laundry in our

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dly battered flagicted by the signal

terialize, but they by had in the shop, satisfactory. Perfect.

luce you to my.
The colonel is a the colonel, pleasavy on my record.
my time!"

o draw water for l happen to you fterwards he was

the house she said

g Note. the lagoon, with fire;

he clods, lakes; thining rods

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he Macon Tele-Richardson, of any statement have made in

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TALK OF THE TOWN.

stitution has the largest daily cirin Georgia.-The Atlanta Journal. abody is superstitious, yet in times of ble almost any of us are willing

lend ear to the super-bral and unreal. and unreal.
re are in deep
we will go
of or relief. ress we will go here for relief. very valuable / the other day, sas very anxious She

Atlantian lost 1 ed everywhere, and at last, in utter

wir, she had to give up the search. d to accept the conclusion that a robbe and off with her prized belongings. on that a robber and off with her prized belongings, the it occurred to her to go to the read that who tells fortunes. This little ray of hope; she might find something. She wont, her mind made tast the powers of the fortune teller

tomethins. She would be sent to took the powers of the fortune teller to tast the powers of the fortune teller to tast the powers of the fortune to the very utmost by giving no sort of the very utmost by giving no sort of the very medium explained some of the resmitted to the proper reading of mysteries tasked that the lady subnift herself to induce of the mystery reader. Then we want into 2 sort of tance. Her eyes we closed, she waved her hands about vert through a very weird performing the property of the power of the sort of

causing you troume to me. Your

the to me. Your husband is fold of that wan, in fact he—"it not true." said the lady, angrily. It doesn't and you shall not say so." The lady got up very angrily: "I didn't as here to hear that," she said. The disclosure of mystery took quite anter urn. The only mistake the fortune urn. The only mistake the fortune units lady made was in judging the lady the other ladies that had been to see her have mysteries cleared up.

Ona and Japan dined together at the last night. While the two great



room was attracted respectively compared to that of any guest in the mag room. They seemed utterly indifferent to war and rumors of war. What mattered it to them that their home nasswere waging bloody war? What mattered that little Japan was about to subscaling with its many miles and millions? That cared they so long as prosperity sped in America, money was easy, wine red freily, and peace was supreme in a sountry? ns thousand miles from the war-why

midn't they drink together?
Cana will whip," said the well dressed
resentative of Li Hung Chang's govern-

sit span will whip," maintained the hand-me young scion of the land Sir Edwin Ar-pid loves so well.

They wouldn't argue it, though. A drink, and miles away from the war, better than an argument.

In Lawshe writes that he is doing somehe never did before-go to church by he never did ber sy Sunday morning, hus writes the

"wat the chapsi sevice this morn-ing and I must say ve tainly had an ting time. The chaptin's relations wer sick, and he coul not be with us, but he left one of the best excuses to all his place — one



tins, by name. his whole team within himself-Perkins He is the only preacher that I have wheard that could mix a reasonable must of humor with religion. This man must of humor with religion. This man hits is a newspaper man—a wholesouled hir-and he was a great favorite. Per-linows how to preach so as to suit peo-t He says the right thing. He kinder down close to a fellow and makes him blown close to a fellow and makes him at home. I hope the chaplain's rela-

Mione will never get sick. May his shad-lever grow less, and may his tongue wir cease to warble." In writes that he is all right with the which," he adds, "I am having made at

he gentleman came bustling up to the diregister bubbling over with energy a importance. He snatched up a pen and wrote his name in a very important way across two lines of the register.

"Give me my old room, d'ye hear," he commanded, have my baggage sent up quick " "I'm sorry, sir,

said the clerk, "but the room you always topy is filled at present, and I will o give you another one. I can give

er. I've got to have that room. Move teople out right away!"
Touldn't well do that, you know," said Cerk, mildly; "the gentleman-"
That's the most astounding thing I ever I really never heard anything to A guest positively can't get ac

Stions at an Atlanta hotel, I'll leave totel. I'll leave—" "an give you a better room." Twoit have any other," snorted the "I'll leave. I'll leave this minute. no accommodation about such a

All right, sir," said the clerk, "Porter, this gentleman's baggage to the side-min right away." "hat-what did you say-hold on a min-said the guest. "What sort of room-"

he gentleman is going to another take his baggage—" and norter. Don't hurry. Wait, at sort of room did you say I could on't think I have a room that would

you sir. I was mistaken awhile ago.
tare only a small room on the top
that you can't turn round in, and it
at been cleaned up in six months. It's

that's the best you can do, put me in until you can get a better one. Send next five gentlemen who registered

J. N. Spain, president of the Ameri-Pexible Wire Company, came into Constitution office a day of two ago,

Mr. E. W. Barrett, Our Washington Correspondent, Goes to the Orient.

TO JOIN THE JAPANESE ARMY

And Send the News of the Eastern War to The Constitution.

Mr. Barrett Goes to Yokohoma, Thence

of collecting news in which the people taking absorbing interest, and for this purese it has assigned its accomplished and versatile Washington correspondent, Mr. E. W. Barrett, to go to the scene of war

these eastern people is something phenomenal. Japan and China have now become leading topics of conversation, discussion



E. W. BARRETT.

tions of these two countries, together with the possibilities which the future has in store for them, will furnish an absorbing theme for the civilized world for years to come.

present war between these two countries, in which the one, adopting the civilized customs of the west, has panoplied itself for war against its more conservative neighbor, who has adhered to the bows and arrows of 4,000 years ago, and whose immense population would seem to forbid the idea of attack from any quarter, even from

Mr. E. W. Barrett has represented The Constitution in Washington for almost ten years, where he has become familiar not only with the political conditions of the United States, but, by reason of his association with the various diplomats of the east, who have been located in and visited Washington from time to time, is eminently qualified to place himself in touch with the governments of Japan and China, and he may be relied upon to get to the bottom of the news, if there is bottom to it. The readers of The Constitution may depend upon earnest, intelligent and energetic work from Mr. Barrett, and the contributions from his pen will be among the most interesting ever furnished the

Japanese minister at Washington Mr. e east, besides letters from our naval vessels in the waters of the

capital. Mr. Barrett will be right at the the Japanese army upon the Chinese cap ital, and will furnish graphic and interwill observe the reorganization attendant

"I leave at once for The Constitution for Japan and China, sailing from San Francisco Tuesday week. The China, on which I shall sail, touches at Honolulu, and is booked to arrive at Yokohama on April 14th. I shall then visit Tokio, the capital of Japan, where I hope, with the letters bear, to get permission from the Japanese war office to join the army, which has crossed over Corea and is now in the vicinity of Neu-Chwang, in China, and marching on towards Peking, the Chinese

'I have little doubt but that I shall be

king and capture the great capital city of the Chinese empire. On the other hand, China is massing all her troops about Peking to repulse the Japanese army. When the two armies clash, it will, per-haps, be the grandest and bloodiest battle

one between a whale and a sword-fish; Japar one between a whate and a swort-ass; Japan has attacked China in various quarters, each time running its spear deep into the vitals of the Chinese whale, and then withdrawing quickly and charging upon another quarter of the demoralized whale.

"The Japanese are fighting with the most constant implements of warfare. Their approved implements of warfare. Their officers have been trained in American, English and German schools. They are a patriotic and an advanced people. As a nation, it is destined to rank among the great ones of the world, a power which the great western nations can no longer view with complacency.

view with complacency.

"China, on the other hand, has a small supply of improved implements of war, but her naval commandants and generals are untrained and her people are totally devoid of patriotism. Many of her troops are marching to the front bearing only bows and arrows and red flags, which their superstitious belief causes them to carry to frighten off the enemy. Against aced an advertisement in The Weekly stated an advertisement in The Weekly student and also in the daily, about our any, and since then I have had to be two stenographers to answer the of letters received. These answers in response to two issues of the daily one of the weekly. They covered ffacts and territories, coming from as at as the state of Washington, on the cast. I had no idea that The stillution had such an extensive circulariant of the state of th

before my arrival; and I do not think that will be."
"Are there any other American newspaper

men there?"
"None at the front. Colonel John Cock"None at the front for The Herald, and rill is in Yokohama for The Herald, and several other New York papers have American residents of Japan acting as their

American residents of Japan acting as their correspondents.

"The Japanese papers have their correspondents with the army, and I believe there is one Englishman representing The London Times and one English Press association man with the army. Mr. Creelman was at the front as correspondent for The New York World, but for some apparently mysterious reason be because. parently mysterious reason he has returned. It is said to be a rough and hazardot undertaking for an American to follow the Japanese army, but, you know, such things are often exaggerated. At any rate, I have agreed to undertake the mission and I go. Indeed, it has been an ambition of mine tor many years to act in the capacity of a war correspondent, and I believe this is the newspaper correspondent's opportunity of this generation. Even if warfare should terminate, by treaty, before I see much of it, the eyes of the world are centered up-on this new nation-Japan-which has risen to one of the first nations of the world almost in a night, and the people of all civilized countries are looking for news of the change brought about as the result of this war with eagerness and interest."
"What distance do you travel?"

"Weil, from Atlanta to Yokohama-by the route I take—is something over 9,000 miles, and it is about 1,200 more by the steamship routes from Yokohama to the nearest point I can land to the Japanese army. Then shall, perhaps, have to travel about 100 miles inland with a Japanese servant, an interpreter and an artist."

Mr. Barrett's Credentials. Mr. Barrett is thoroughly equipped with letters of introduction from the state department and from the Japanese officials in this country. Schniscaliro Kurino, the dis-tinguished Japanese minister in this coun-try, has written several very flattering letters, introducing Mr. Barrett to the high of ficials of Japan.

The letter, a facsimile of which is printed below, written to the Japaness secreta-ry of state, gives Mr. Earrett entree to the highest official circles of Japan. It will give him immediate access to the highest social and official circles and in this respect he will have the advantage of every American correspondent in Japan. Mr. Kurino has written similar letters to a half dozen leading officials of the empire. The letter given below, translated says in

"I take the honor of introducing the bearer, Mr. Edward W. Barrett, of America, representative of The Atlanta Constitution. who is just starting for Japan, Mr. Barrett has been very anxious to inspect our con-stitutional form of government, with a view of comparing it to that of his own, and those of other countries. He is a weil known gentleman in this country, especially among the newspaper men, and he will have the important work of reporting the war news for his paper, a leading paper of the country. I sincerely wish you to give him full accommodations upon his arrival and while he is in Japan."

Mr. Barrett goes with a gripful of such letters.

Here is Minister Kurino's letter to the sec-

retary of state of Japan;

年であったちば もなべるいとうれい 赤流為成一次 Mr. Edward W. Brevett 我心、我成立者 死:その大流光型 なるなって、日ンイ本人 的,放大块处方,各 こうできずるいろ 目的、由ころうとうけ き、気下、状ろとなる 一家面一名、ひいい Brook " Ro - 84 55 -日的うなととうとく ないめるないないな 本治しからは、から それが、それ、まなる 2.00= (\$ verv かずかち、かいい 江日南 武事一天 る心教をうとなるころの 一大ないまのはしい いまれ、ないのできた そいもあってあるは… 及え、告付・海的 とは、いまればないない まい、まままらんかの こなる数点: Bigger 1 to 18 / in Chick in woll.

JOSEPH C. SIBLEY.

The Head of the New Silver Party Is a Pennsylvanian.

HE IS THE MAKER OF HIS OWN FORTUNE

A Millionaire, a Manu'acturer, a Farmer and a Consistent Silver Man-An Interesting Sketch,

Joseph C. Sibley, who has been suggested by the recent bimetallic conference at Washington as a suitable person to be supported by the American bimetailic parties as its candidate for president in 1898, is just forty-five years old, having been born February 18, 1850, in western New York, at Friendship, Allegany county, a dozen miles from the Pennsylvania line. He was educated in the common schools, and in the Springville and Friendship academies, and, with so much cultivation of a sound mind in a sound body, he started out, a

young man without a dollar, to make his own way and build his own fortune. He grew up at the time of the oil excite-ment in western Pennsylvania, and at once devoting himself to the oil business, he laid the foundation of what is now a very considerable fortune. He became, and still is, a very large manufacturer of lubricating and signal oils, and his companies furnish railroads covering three-fourths of the mileage of the country. He is also engaged n various other manufacturing enter-

In 1880, after several years of an exceed-



JOSEPH C. SIBLEY, of Pennsylvania,

ingly active business life, his health beingly active business life, his health be-came somewhat impaired so as to demand, for a time at least, a partial retirement from the daily routine. Accordingly, he bought a farm in western Pennsylvania, and has been for many years the largest farmer and stock raiser in that part of the state. He has been president of the State
Dairymen's Association; twice director of
the American Cattle Club; is a member of
the state board of agriculture, and a
director of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. He takes a live-Trotting Horse Breeders. He takes a live-ly interest in the Farmers' Alliance and the State Grange, and is an active mem-ber of both organizations. He has lived for many years in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, and in 1879 was mayor of the city, which is the only office, except that of congressman, for which he

Mrs. Sibley was raised a republican, and continued to belong to that party until a short time before the presidential campaign of 1884. A course of study and reflection, afforded in the retirement of his farm, which close attention to business had denied him theretofore, convinced him that the policy of a high protective tariff was neither fair nor judicious. He accordingly left the republican party and supported the democratic candidates for president and vice president in 1884, and so voted in 1888 and 1892.

In 1892 the democrats of the congressional district adjoining his own thought they saw a chance of electing a democrat to congress if they selected the right man. Their district, composed of Crawford congress if they selected the right man. Their district, composed of Crawford and Erie counties, was republican by a considerable majority, and, after looking it all over, they determined to cross the line into the next district and ask Mr. Sibley to become their candidate. He was averse to any nomination, but especially was opposed to making the race in a district in which he did not live. He, however, yielded to repeated and urgent appeals, entered the field and personally canvassed the district from end to end. His record as a private citizen and man of business was thrown open, and an official investigation of his treatment of labor in his manufacturing enterprises was made by the Knights of Labor. The district gave Cleveland 13.755 votes and Harrison 16.070 votes, a republican majority of 2.315 votes. For

13,765 votes and Harrison 16,070 votes, a republican majority of 2,315 votes. For clear majority of 2,315 votes, and republican, 14,500 votes, and Flood, republican, 14,500 votes, 4,500 votes, 4,500 less than Harrison.

Shortly after this election Mr. W. F. Harrity, chairman of the national democratic committee, sent out to democratic congressmen-elect his celebrated circular asking how they stood on the repeal of the Sherman act, which it was known Mr. Cleveland was endeavoring to secure. Mr. Sibley answered the questions promptly and emphatically. He said that he stood on the democratic platform; that he regarded the Sherman act as a makeshift, and that he would vote for its repeal, provided the free colonage of silver was substituted in its place, and not otherwise. When the repeal hill was up in the house, on August 18, 1893, Mr. Sibley voted for the free colonage of silver was substituted and act, and finally agrainst the bill. When the bill came back to the house with a senate amendment, changing its verbiage only. Mr. Sibley voted to recommit with instructions to report back a free colonage bill, and, this motion falling, then voted against the senate amendment. This is his silver record.

In the seesion of congress just closed, he voted, on January 9th, against ordering the third reading of the second Cleveland-Carlisle bill. On February 18th, he voted for the income tax amendment to the tariff bill, and then against the singent the soid bond record.

On February 1884, he voted for the income tax amendment to the tariff bill, and then against the bill itself on the ground three record a tariff for overous hill passed the bill repealing the scale of the second cleveland-Carlisle bill, and, on February 18th, he voted against the bill repealing the same and id not vote when the amendments with the bill the formal passed by the government. This is his currence of the fast corderes, where we have a congressman in the next two votes and, feeling that he could be of no secial benefit to his people as a congres

allowed a yearly vacation with pay, and no person ever drew less than haif pay when sick, and hopeless invalids have been carried on the roll at full pay for years, and until they died. As an individual, or as a partner in various and extended enterprises, Mr. Sibley has never appeared in court. Amid all the controversies of a busy life, he has nover been plaintiff or defendant; has never sued or been sued. His capital is invested in his farm and manufacturing enterprises. He never owned bonds of any sort, and never cut a coupen for himself. So far does he carry this policy, that he never charges interest for a loan of money.

On every stump during his marvelous race for congress in a republican district, in which he did not live, he made proclamation that if he ever had a foliar in his pocket which belonged to another, he hoped no man would ever vote for him for any office; if it were true, he would never be a candidate for popular support. No political opponent could be found to make any charge against him.

Mr. Sibley is of handsome appearance and charming manners. Tall, well shaped, athletic, his strong-featured, clean-shaven face speaks of the honesty, kindness, absolute good faith and, at the same time, resolute will and determination of the man himself. He is pleasant and agreeable in conversation, having rend much and seen a great deal of men. No one who knows him can fall to respect and admire him. He has a heart full of loving kindness, and his great aim in life is to do good for his fellows.

WILL NOT ATTEND.

WILL NOT ATTEND. The People on South Pryor Street Are

Not Pleased with the Work. The people of Pryor street, who are not wholly satisfied with the brick paving on that street, met in the council chamber last night.

Owners of nearly 7,000 front feet on the

street were present.
The meeting was organized by the election of P. J. Moran, chairman, and Mr. Williamson, secretary. The report of the city attorney, to be submitted to the general council next Monday as a part of the report of the joint committee to which the condition of Pryor street was referred, was talked about, but as the report itself was not before the body, nothing could be said definitely about it. The condition of Pryor street was fully and freely discussed, and it was apparent that those present were not pleased with it.

The question of attending the meeting of the general council Monday for the purpose of seeing what would be done and possibly taking part in the work, was brought up, and the meeting, without a dissenting voice, decided that the people representing the property at the meeting

would not be present.

While it was not said in that many words, it may be said that the Pryor street residents who were at the meeting declined to attend the council meeting Monday because their preser ce might be construed as an en ement of any action the council might

take.
Mr. George DeSaussure presented the fol-Air. George Desaussure presented the fol-lowing resolutions, which were adopted by the unanimous vote of those present: "Whereas, The city council, acting under a petition from property owners on South Pryor street, has seen fit to tear up, on South Pryor street, the stone paying on said street, between Mitchell street and Georgia avenue, and has caused to be laid in place thereof a vitrified brick pavement; and

in place thereof a vitrified brick pavement; and
"Whereas, The said vitrified brick pavement; and
"Whereas, The said vitrified brick pavement, as laid between Garnett street and Georgia avenue, along said South Pryor street, is not down according to contract; is already in a patched-up, imperfect and altogether unsatisfactory condition; and,
"Whereas, The property owners, on South Pryor street, were led to believe that the same rail would be used along the whole length of the street as that laid between Mitchell and Garnett street; and,
"Whereas, Some of the property owners, on said street, called upon and did actually pay a consideration to have such rail laid; that we deciare and refuse to participate in the meeting called by the mayor of the city of Atlanta for the purpose of equalizing the assessment for the cost of said paving, and protest against the city's right to pass up assessment sagainst the property owners for said paving; that we call the special attention to the fact that in many places soft and inferior brick has been used; therefore, be it
"Resolved, By the citizens of Atlanta

special attention to the fact that in many places soft and inferior brick has been used; therefore, be it "Resolved. By the citizens of Atlanta owning property on South Pryor street, between Garnett and Georgia avenue, that the city council be requested not to accept from the contractors the work on South Pryor street between Garnett street and Georgia avenue until the said work is completed in such a manner as to make it equal to that part of the work done by said contractors on said street between Mitchell and Garnett; that we earnestly and vigorously protest against any action of the city council looking to leaving South Pryor street, between Garnett and Georgia avenue, in its present, unsightly and disgraceful condition; that we appeal, in the name of fair dealing, to every member of the council not to force us to accept as satisfactory, and pay for a job which no individual would pay for under a private contract; that we demand from the council the completion of the work so that the paying will be uniform, sound and a smooth the completion of the work so that the pay-ing will be uniform, sound and a smooth driveway from Mitchell street to Georgia avenue as promised to us when the contract was awarded."

Among those present besides the officers of the meeting were Messrs. DeSaussure, Corrigan, Rich, McBride, Richards, Chis-olm, the Sheehan estate, Lynam, Rhodes and Holliday. These gentlemen represent the large interest of frentage on Pryor street where the brick paving is laid.

READY FOR WORK. The Ball Players Are Still Waiting

The Cleveland baseball club of the National league will reach Atlanta today,
And if the weather is anything like clear
there will be some ball playing at the park

tomorrow. The members of the Atlanta team have now been in Atlanta a week, and have not been able to do any out-door work of any consequence, so bad has been the weather. Manager Knowles has, however, kept the men busy at the gym since they came, and every one of them is now in good condition.

A month from now the Southern association season will open, and then the people will have an opportunity of judging how the teams are sized up. In nearly every city in the league the full membership of the teams has reported, and the men are at work. New Orleans, like Atlanta, has had portunity to get the men out and try them Montgomery has especially been favored with good weather, until the last few days, and the members of that team, under Hayes, have had a good chance for outdoor work.

for outdoor work.

The cold, crisp weather of yesterday, which followed a week of rain, indicates that the clouds have gone by and that Atlanta will have a clear spell. If it is not too cold then the team will get to work in the park at once, and within a few days it can

be ascertained what the men are worth.

The coming of the Clevelands today is a little earlier than was expected. The team is billed for games in Atlanta on the 29th and 30th, but for some reason the management has changed its programme, and will be here this morning, and tomorrow will do battle with the Atlantas if the weather per-mits. The team will play two games in the city, and will then go to Charleston, unless they can make arrangements to remain i Atlanta for several days. The St. Louis team is booked for Atlanta for the 27th and 28th, and if the Clevelands remain in the city a game may be arranged between the

Gevelands and the St. Louis teams.

Manager Knowles is satisfied that he has a good lot of men around him, and if he can get in a few days in the field he will be able to tell the worth of every man on his list, and will be prepared to make any changes that are necessary before the term of the prepared to make any changes that are necessary before the sea

Pittsburg Leaves for Savannah. Pittsburg, Pa., March 18.—The members of the Pittsburg national league team left today destined for Savannah, Ga., where they will go into training for the season's work, Cross, Sugden and Kinslow will join the team at Washington, The club will remain in the south until the opening of the season with the Louisville club.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Today Is the Day When Irishmen Wear the Green.

THE CEREMONIES IN ATLANTA MONDAY

Father Daly, the Orator of the Day, Will Arrive This A ternoon-The Full Programme of the Day.

To the Irish people, this is the greatest day of the year-St. Patrick's Day.

For many weeks they have been looking forward to it with happy anticipations, and the arrival of the day finds every lover of the memory of the great saint prepared to celebrate the day, or rather to celebrate it tomorrow, the usual festivities being postponed on account of Sunday.

All of the Irish societies in the city have been working on the St. Patrick's programme for several weeks, and every detail of it has been completed and annouto the organizations and people who will participate in the ceremonies,

Today will be quietly observed by the

Irish people, the only recognition of the day being that the great saint will be honored in the Catholic church services this morning, the sermon being dedicated

to his memory. The celebration will take place tomorrow. and will begin early in the morning and continue until late at night. All of the Irish societies will assemble at the Hibernian hall, on Hunter street, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, from which place they will march to the Catholic church in a body and listen to the St. Patrick's ad

dress by Father Daly, of Pensacola, Fla.
When the church services have been carried out, the happy Irish folks will spend the day in rejoicings and congratulations, and at night they will assemble at Hi-bernian hall to listen to an address by Father Daly on "The Smiles and Tears of

Father Daly, the orator of the day, will arrive in the city at 6:15 o'clock this afternoon by the Atlanta and West Point rail-road, direct from Pensacola, and will be met at the depot by a large assemblage of people, and the committee appointed by the Atlanta Irish societies to meet and care for him while in the city. The local committee consists of C. P. Johnson, H. G. Keeney, S. T. Grady, John T. Connally and M. N. Blount.

Hibernian hall, where most of the Irish societies meet, has been gaily decorated with flags and banners, and is a picture of green, interspersed with United States

flags.

A large delegation of Irish people from Marble Hill, Pickens county, will arrive in the city early tomorrow to participate in the celebration of the day, and they will be received by the Atlanta Irish with open arms.

The Irish societies that will participate in

the ceremonies tomorrow are: The Emmet Club, the Hibernian Rifles, the Hibernian Club, the Hiberman Rines, the Hiberman Benevolent Society, the Ancient Order of Hibermans, divisions Nos 1 and 2; the Hiberman Association, the Catholic Knights of America, and the Catholic Benevolent Association. All of the societies have a large membership in the city, and among them are some of the best known citizens of Atlanta.

of Atlanta.

Mr. S. T. Grady is the president of the Emmet Club. Mr. C. P. Johnson is the president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Of the latter organization, Mr. P. J. Kenny is president of the first division and Mr. H. G. Keeney is president of the second division. Mr. John Doonan is president of the Catholic Knights' organization, and Mr. J. R. Holliday, is president of the Hibernian of of Atlanta. J. R. Holliday is president of the Hibern-

ian Rifles.

Mr. C. P. Johnson is president of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, which society will hold its annual meeting this afternoon for the election of officers for afternoon for the election of officers for the year. The society is the oldest of any kind in the city, and is one of the

most successful. It meets every St, Patrick's Day' and elects officers.

Mr. Thomas Noonan is the present secretary of the society, and Mr. James Walsh is the treasurer. Mr. Johnson has filled the office for the last three years, and will doubtless be again elected this afternoon, should be consent to accept the office.

Father Daly's address the second secretary of the consent to accept the office. Father Daly's address on the "Smiles and Tears of Erin," tomorrow night, is being anticipated by the Irish people with

as an eloquent speaker on the subject having preceded him. His address at the church tomorrow morning will be devoted to the life and history of St. Patrick. Every Irishman in the city has laid in a quantity of green badges, shamrooks and other accompaniments of the day, and they will be decorated with them from the dawn of day in the morning until the hour

great pleasure, Father Daly's reputation

of retirement tomorrow night. The day will be observed throughout the world, and with the Irish it will be a great holiday.

The official order for the day is as fol-

Programme for St. Patrick's Day, which will be celebrated on Monday, the 18th in-

will be celebrated on Monday, the 18th instant:
All the Irish societies consisting of the following organizations will meet at the Hibernian hall at 8:30 o'clock a, m,:
The Emmet Club.
Hibernian Rifles.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 2.
Hibernian Association.
Catholic Knights of America.
Catholic Benevolent Association.
These organizations will proceed from the hall to the church, where the panegyric on St. Patrick will be delivered by the Rev. Father Daly, of Pensacola, Fla.; and at night Father Daly will deliver a lecture at the Hibernian hall on "The Smiles and Tears of Erin."

ON TEMPERANCE. Mrs Florence Richards, of Leipsic, O., Will Speak Today and Tonight. Mrs. Florence Richards, of Leipsic, O., one of the most prominent women speakers in the country, will make two addresses on temperance work at the Marietta street

Methodist church today.

Mrs. Richards comes to Atlanta under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars and a large number of the members of that organization will go out to hear her.

Mrs. Richards is also a prominent mem-

ber of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and is one of the most enthusiastic and successful workers in those organiza-The addresses will be delivered at o'clock in the afternoon and at 7:30 o'clock

at night. Junior Speakers at Emory. Oxford, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—President Candler has announced the junior commencement places as follows:

J. E. Hall, K. A., Griffin, W. T. Johnson, S. A. E. Savannah; R. C. Little, P. D. T., Eatonton; W. A. Covington, D. T. D., Wall-esca; W. H. Park, P. D. T., Macon; W. J. Bryan, A. T. O., Kissimmee, Fla.

Handsomest line of Ladies' Capes, Waists and Skirts in the city. See them this week. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

OFF TO THE WAR.

A 10,000 MILE TRIP FROM ATLANTA

Over to Corea, and Into China, Where He Will Join the Army. The Constitution has reached that point in mportance and circulation where it cannot ford to limit Itself to the ordinary means

etween Japan and China. The new born interest in the affairs of



This interest has been culminated by the the west.

readers of an American newspaper. Mr. Barrett is now in the city making final preparations for his departure tomor-row. He sails from San Francisco on the steamship China, of the Pacific mail line, direct for Yokohama, Japan. Mr. Barrett goes with letters of introduction from the Kurino, to the high officials of the Japanese government. He also has letters from the Chinese minister and from the state department to the various ministers and Secretary Herbert to the commandants of

orient. Mr. Barrett will make arrangements immediately upon his arrival .n Japan to cross over to Corea and into China and foin the Japanese army, and accompany it on its march upon Peking, the Chinese front in this final culminating charge of esting dispatches to The Constitution or the campaign. In the event of peace, he

Mr. Barrett Talks. Mr. Barrett says of his trip:

furnished with facilities at Tokio to get to the front and join with the Japanese and English correspondents who are with "Though China is negotiating for peace,
"Though China is negotiating for peace,
Japan, enthusiastic over her victories,
seems determined to march upon Pe-

of the present century.
"Up to date, the fight has been like unto

DRUMMERS ARE MAD

They Object to Being Fired from the Breadway Central Hotel.

THEY ARE TOLD TO KEEP AWAY

A Movement on Foot to Open New York isters Favor It.

New York, March 16 .- (Special.)-An interesting and spirited contest has broken out in New York between the proprietor of the Broadway Central hotel and the drum mers, or commercial travelers, who have been in the habit of frequenting that hotel. Recently mine host issued an order to his employes to exclude all persons from the hotel who were not guests, or who were lounging about the corridors without having actual business there. This order was aimed principally at the drummers, and in endeavoring to enforce it the proprietor a few days ago came into personal collision with a local drummer who gave him a black eye. The proprietor's action has caused great indignation among the class caused great indignation among the class against which it is directed, and a meeting has been held to boycott his hotel. In defense of his course the proprietor is quoted as saying that the drummers and the southern merchants who put up at his house had caused him no end of annoyance and were the business "You see" he shad to be a business. "You see" he said caused him no end of annoyance and were injuring his business. "You see," he said, "twice every year a crowd of small buyers come up from the south. If any hotel is known as a 'scuthern hotel' these southerners will rush there and fill up the place to the exclusion of all other patrons. Now, the southern trade only lasts three months at most each year. The other nine months at most each year. The other nine months the hotel would be empty but for the New England trade. That is why I prefer the England trade. That is why I prefer the latter. But these buyers attract a horde of drummers, who lounge about our corridors, use up the hotel stationery, and in every way make a convenience of the hotel without spending a cent here. I do want southern trade, but I don't want to be swamped by the class of persons I have mentioned. These drummers lay in wait respectable merchants stopping here and for respectable merchants stopping here are nearly pull them apart. Woulon't any man protest under such circumstances? And then because I wouldn't make ruinous rates for the drummers and their friends the drummers have tried to boycott the ho-

He added that it was "the southern trade" that bankrupted the St. Nicholas and shu up the old New York hotel and the Metro politan. The drummers on their side clain that they have spent money freely at the Broadway Central and that they have "made" the hotel. The warfare that has thus been inaugurated presents a curious business phase, and it will be interesting to watch its progress and note its results. For Sunday Saloons.

If the jamming of the big hall in Cooper Union until there wasn't an inch of standing room left is any criterion, then the peoof New York want the Sunday law ged. The mass meeting held last night to impress on the legislature the desire a change was in every way successful. in the heat of a political campaign, and it was more eniphatic in its demands than a committee of seventy. Two Protestant committee of seventy. Two Protestant Episcopal clergymen—the Rev. Dr. Rains-ford and the Rev. Dr. Rylance—made the principal speeches in favor of legalizing the Sunday opening of saloons. When the doors were opened two-thirds of all the seats were taken within five minutes, and in another five minutes there ways's a

and in another five minutes there wasn't a vacant seat. The last fifteen minutes before 8 o'clock was spent outside in shooting up rockets, an unnecessary proceeding if it was intended to attract a crowd. There was a brass band inside. The audience was composed chiefly of German-Americans. It was better dressed and more prosperous looking than the average Cooper Union crowd. A big sign that stretched half the crowd. A big sign that stretched nather crowd is a sign that stretched nather crowd.

nd of cheers. It read:
"We demand a vote on the Sunday ques tion. Let the majority rule."
The platform was crowded when Dr. John Boyd opened the meeting. 'The Rev G. Boyd opened the meeting. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford had a seat next to Otto Kempner. In the two entrances to the plat-form there were several other clergymen who are opposed to Sunday opening of saloons, and they were prepared to take

The resolutions passed were as follows:
"Whereas, The provisions of the present excise law, requiring saloons and places of emusement to be closed on Sunday, and prohibiting the sale of beer and liquors on that day, have been found to interfere unnably with the habits, the comfor of our population; and
"Whereas, Experience has shown that the

said restrictions form an irres'stible temp-tation to extortion, corruption, spying, and malicious persecution; and that they do not lessen the sale of intoxicating drinks, but rather tend, by enforcing stealthy and secret habits of drinking, to spread and increase intemperance; and

'Whereas, The said Sunday closing law is whereas, the said sunday closing law is held in utter contempt by great masses of orderly, temperate and respectable citizens, who are naturally compelled to assist in its violation, and thereby render it practically unenforceable; therefore, "Resolved, That we favor the passage, by the present legislature, of a bill directly removing said restrictions during the after-

removing said restrictions during the after-noon and evening hours of Sunday, or of some measure that will leave the question of Sunday opening to a vote of our citizens at the next general election." at the next general election.

Pretty Zella Nicolaus.

It was expected by a great many persons in the criminal house this morning that the Oyer and Terminer grand jury would surely haad in a report and indictments to the court today. The idea obtained until 10:45 o'clock, when Justice Ingraham adjourned the court until tomorrow.

Justice Ingraham would give no explanation of why the court adjourned. "I know nothing about it," he said, "except that the grand jury is not yet ready to submit a re-

grand jury is not yet ready to submit a re-

The delay, it was said, was caused by the desire on the part of the grand jury to carefully prepare a presentment against the superintendent. Such a presentment, it was learned, was determined upon yesterday, after the grand jury had heard the testimony of Dr. Parkhurst, Zella Nicolaus and Al Ruhman, her husband. and Al Ruhman, her husband.

All three were again before the grand jury Zella and her husband left the grand jury room at 1:40 o'clock. She absolutely refused to say anything regarding the nature of her testimony. Her husband said that he did not know to what his wife said that he did not know to what his had testified, as she was taken into a separate room to be examined. He said further that he did not know whether the examined. whether she would be called again tomor

or. Parkhurst still refuses to explain his mysterious visit to the grand jury in company with Zelia Nicolaus, the young woman who some time ago sued George Gould for \$40,000, but suddenly withdrew her believe the company the results in the suddenly withdrew her believe the company of the suddenly withdrew her believe the company of the suddenly withdrew her believe the company of the suddenly withdrew her believe the suddenly withdrew her belie claim. It is generally believed, however to indicate that the society which Dr. Parkhurst represents has renewed its war-fare upon Superintendent Byrnes, and that the alleged persecution of Zella by the po-lice has given the desired opportunity for which the doctor and his colleagues have been waiting so long. The character of some of the testimony which the woman may have given before the grand jury is to may have given before the grand jury is to be inferred from a statement which she

"Byrnes has been hounding me contin-ually," said she, "in the interests of the Gould family, and is trying to drive me out of the city. Wherever I go his men follow me and point me out. They start stories about me that reflect seriously upon

my reputation. I cannot stand it any longer." It was reported that Zella had been em ployed as a detective by the Parkhurst so clety, but this is positively denied by law yer Frank Moss.

One Kind of a Bank President.

The accepted idea is that a bank president should be a man of dignified bearing, above the average size, deliberate of move above the average size, deliberate of move-ment, careful of speech. Such is not Eben-ezer K. Wright, president of the Park bank. He is the same quick, nervous, indefatiga-ble official. His legs are as short as ever and just as much bowed, and there are the same eye-glasses over small, sharp, shrewd eyes. Mr. Wright is a worker. He cares not for ease and comfort. While othcares not for ease and comfort. While other presidents are enjoying a cigar and a conversation, he is toiling away as if time really were money. As a trustee for his friends Mr. Wright is sui generis. There friends Mr. Wright is sui generis. Inere is an old gentleman who goes to him nearly every day for "a few dollars," and, being a good beggar, he invariably gets them, though not without a struggle. "What did you do with that \$25 I gave you yesterday?" you do with that \$25 I gave you yesterday; the president asks. "How do you manage to spend so much money? I live on \$5 a day, while you would spend \$500 if I'd let you have it. I don't think you can have any today. Come in tomorrow and I'll see what I can do for you." "Well, just cash this draft for \$50 and I'll go," the old gentleman urges. "Who are you drawing on tleman urges. "Who are you drawing on now?" "Myself, of course." "Can't do it." "You must. I haven't car fare." "Oh, well, I guess I must. Now, I want you to stay away for one week. Don't come back to-morrow for more." The old gentleman gets his \$50, his own money, and goes out to "blowing" it.

A Society Sensation.

Because her picture adorned the cover of a novel with a sensational title, Mrs. Norman Elliott, a well-known Brooklyn so-ciety belle, threatened to sue the publishers

for damages.

The novel is the latest issued by the Holland Publishing Company. It has yellow covers, and suggests the Frenchy books

that have had recent vogue.

There is a catchy title, and on the front cover is a bust picture of Mrs. Elliott, which was made from a photograph. The appearance of the novel on the bookstands a few days ago created a stir in Brooklyn society, and the tongues of the gossips were set wagging. The picture of the handsome woman was immediately recognized as that of Mrs. Norman Elliott,

nee Mignon Villiers, a member of the exclusive set in society.

There was no connection between the picture, the text of the novel or the rather suggestive title, and many were the conjectures as to how the picture happened

to adorn the cover of the novel.

The attention of Mrs. Elliott was called She was very indignant when she learned that the picture had been the cause of gossip.

Everywhere she went she was confronted with the yellow-covered novel.

In despair she consulted ex-Assistant District Attorney Roger Foster. He informed her that if she had not given the publishers permission to use her picture she could recover heavy damages, and she gave him instructions to begin suit. Mr Foster sent a letter to the publishers noti-

fying them of his intention.

The letter was a revelation to the publishers. The photograph of Mrs. Elliott had been purchased in a Twenty-third street store, where there are on sale a number of Mrs. Elliott's pictures in differ

The managers of the Holland Publishing Company hastened to assure Lawyer Fos ter that they had no intention of offendhis client.
escape the threatened lawsuit an ef-

fort was made to call in the entire first edition of 5,000 copies. The publishers were fairly successful, as the book sellers were also threatened with suits if they sold the novel while the picture of Mrs. Elliott adorned the cover.

Banks Borrowing.

The operations of the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in connection with the new government loan are bringing about some curious but, no doubt, temporary, complica-tions in some of the banks in regard to their cash holdings. For instance, today some of the banks are well supplied with gold, but are short of legal tender notes. At least three well-known banks have had to borrow notes this week. In order to secure a supply of paper money they exchanged some of their gold temporarily for it with their neighbors. It is evident that these complications will adjust them-selves in a short time, but meanwhile a much more active demand for money is expected by bankers, and they show a dis-position to mark up the rates for loans as the surplus reserve in the banks decreases. Money frequently causes as much worry as poverty, and a heap more legislation

Own by His Own Exertions. The negro exhibit at the exposition, which is to be largely educational in nature will illustrate no better instance of what a negro with brains and pluck can accomplish than that furnished by H. T. Lumpkin, young negro who was educated in Atlanta and who has since, by his own efforts and with his own money, established a splendid educational institution. Lumpkin is only thirty-two years old and

started without means. He has in a very started without means. He has in a very few years acquired the respect of the jeopie of Macon county, where he lives, and has placed on a firm footing one of the best colored schools in the southern part of the state. Lumpkin's career has been watched with great interest by people in Atlanta who know him. He obtained an education without means, working after school hours for his heard, and after leaving school hours for his board, and after leaving went to work with a persistence that was simply marvelous.

The white people of Macon county re-

spect Lumpkin very highly and give him every encouragement in their power. The



LUMPKIN'S ACADEMY.

Macon Citizen of last week had a strong editorial commending the course of Lumpkin in having special exercises in his school on Washington's birthday and comparing his course to that of the North Carolina legislature, which refused to adjourn on Washington's birthday, but did so on Fred Douglass's.

Douglass s.

Lumpkin is a son of Bob Lumpkin, who, as a slave, belonged to General Phil Cook.

He came to General Cook on his marriage into the Lumpkin family. He was a black-smith, and during the war controlled all the business of General Cook's plantation.

He bought supplies and crops and managed. He bought supplies, sold crops and managed affairs generally.

affairs generally.

When they were looking for the federal army he hid all the family silver, put portraits in his bed for concealment and was faithful to every trust.

After the war he was elected to the legislature, though he could neither read nor write. When he died, soon after, he had the largest funeral ever held in Oglethorpe the members of General Cook's family following him to the grave. He was the father of H. T. Lumpkin, principal of Lumpkin academy.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

That long lost cold wave has at last succeeded in escaping from obscurity, and made its appearance on the streets, and in

made its appearance on the streets, and in the vicinity in general, yesterday.

The immediate halling point of the wave is not known, but from its carnestness and determination, it seems to be one of the genuine Dakota stripe.

The temperature began its downward course early yesterday morning, and at 8 o'clock last night had fallen from 46 degrees to 30 degrees, with a fair prospect of going 6 or 8 degrees lower by this morning.

or going 6 or 8 degrees tower by this morning.

The sudden change was almost unexpected, especially in its severity, and should the chilling breezes hover long, much damage will be done to vegetation and fruit in this state.

the chilling breezes hover long, much damage will be done to vegetation and fruit in this state.

The rainstorm which has been prevalent over a large section of the country for several days appears to have taken its flight. Atlanta was one of the coldest cities in the country last night, the temperature being lower than 30 degrees in only three or four northern cities. Throughout the west the temperature has risen and a warm wave overhangs the greater part of that section. The indications are that the cold will spend its greatest energy early this morning, and by tonight the weather will probably be much warmer, there being no low temperature in the west to follow up the wave. The wind was blowing at a velocity of fourteen miles an hour last night, but will probably die down this morning, according to the weather men.

There was no appreciable change in the condition of the Georgia rivers yesterday, and up to this time little damage has been done by overflows.

Last evening an area of high barometric pressure still hovered over the western regions, while over the eastern gulf and Atlantic states there was an area of low pressure, the center of which was located in the vicinity of New York city.

Rain fell during the day at numerous stations in the southeastern states, but in other parts of the country there was little or no precipitation.

For Atlanta and vicinity today: Fair, much colder in the morning, warmer by night.

night.

Local Report for March 16, 1895.

Mean daily temperature.. Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.:

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

SOUTHEAST-

GENTLEMEN—Lost manhood, sexual vig-or, etc., quckly restored. Seven days trail package mailed, sealed, free. Dr. E. DePoe, LaGrange, Ill. THE SAFEST of all safeties to positively prevents communicative diseases peculiar to the sexes; mailed on receipt of \$1; trial size 50c. Dr. H. T. Miller, 21 Quincy street, Chicago.

feb 24-4t, sun. THE SAFEST of all safeties for both sexes

BUSINESS COLLEGES. TLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, White

hall. Spring term now open. Enter Monday. All graduates successful; cannot supply demand. Visitors welcome. STRAYED OR STOLEN

STRAYED OR STOLEN from 205 lyy street a half grown Maltese cat with bell around neck. Reward if returned.

WANTED—To exchange vacant lot 150x100 on car line for lot half the size inside mile circle. Will pay difference. Address P. O. Box 508.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE a fine leather top buggy for a good horse. Apply at 110 Whitehall.

OFFICE F. H. LEWIS and Atlanta Title Company removed to 69½ E. Alabama st., corner Loyd, room 7, Lowry's old bank building.

WANTED-Money.

WANTED \$2,000; will pay 8 per cent semi-annually, real estate security; no com-mission. Address W. W., care of Con-stitution.

MONEY WANTED—For customer—\$2,000—five-year loan, 8 per cent, on 62 lots near East Tennessee shops; property valued at \$6,000. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad.

BABY CARRIAGES.



Carriages in Atlanta. Our \$9 Silk Plush, Satin Parasol, RHODES

SNOOK AND HAVERTY
FURNITURE CO.,
6 Peachtree St.
mch 10-1mo-su-tu-th

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

30-r h, 98 Ivy. 200 00 10-r h, 99 East Ellis. 55 00 We move all parties renting from us ab-solutely free of all cost.

BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.

GEORGIA REPORTS—Laws and digests, etc.; from three to five copies of each book on hand at prices stated below; no offer for less price considered. Schley's Digest, \$2: Prince's Digests to 1890, \$3: same to 1837, \$2: Dawson's compilations, \$4: Hotchkiss's statutes and forms, \$2. Georgia laws—1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, \$41, 1842, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1858, 1873, 1880, 1856, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1813, 1822, 1833, 1854, 1858, at \$2 a copy; 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1863, 1864, 1875,

GEORGIA REPORTS-1868, 1869, 1870, 1971, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, \$3 a copy. GEORGIA REPORTS-1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, \$4.50 a copy. Make checks payable to W. Burke, 38 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

IN THE dim futurity of remote uncertain y mushrooms in the shape of old book stores have sprung up only to be gathered in by our enterprise. We lead, Others try to follow. Talay we stand singly and alone. The only old book store in Atlanta! The largest in the south!! The cheapest in the world!!! Established twenty years. W. B. Burke in charge. PARTIES out of the city having books for sale write us for particulars regarding seiling, shipping, etc. Address Burke's Old Book Store.

WE BUY BOOKS-(Trade mark). WE SELL BOOKS-(Trade mark). BURKE'S OLD BOOK STORE.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE or invest in Atlanta real estate \$25,000-4½ Georgia bonds, due 1915. Cash ready for bargains in city property and farms. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad. NOTES bought. J. R. Tolleson, Inmar

MONEY TO INVEST in loans and first-class real estate in Atlanta, or purchase money notes for same, bonds, stocks, of any first-class securities at 7 and 8 per cent; no commissions; money here; no delays; communications strictly con-fidential. Office at present 115 West Mitch-ell street. George S. May.

J. R. TOLLESON buys notes. Inman build-LIFE ENDOWMENT and tontine insur-LIFE ENDOWMENT and contacts when ance policies bought. Charles W. Scidell, 3½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. CASH PAID for endowment policies in old line companies. Send description. A. K. Brocklesby, Box 733, Hartford, Conn. mch2-30t

mch2-30t
WANTED—To buy desirable purchase money notes, given for Atlanta real estate;
can lend \$2,000, \$4,000 or \$6,000 on long time
at reasonable rates on desirable Atlanta
residence property. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 31 Norcross building. feb ir-im.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY.

LADIES' evening dresses and opera gowns cleaned or dyed equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 De-catur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon

GENTS' SIUTS cleaned or dyed to look equal to new on short notice at the Ex-celsior Steam Laurdry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtreet street, opposite Ara-

LADIES kid slippers cleaned equal to new by new process for 15 and 25 cents per pair. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 33 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, op-posite Aragon hotel.

posite Aragon notel.

BABY'S WHITE CLOAK will clean equal to new. Excelsior Steam Laundry and Dye Works, 53 Decatur street; telephone 41. Branch office 178 Peachtree street, opposite Aragon hotel. FOR SALE-Horses, Carriages, Etc.

THE FAMOUS Studebaker wagons, all sizes prices to suit. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—A lady's turnout—horse, harness and trap-in good condition and cheap Address S. V. H., care Constitu-tion.

tion.

FOR SALE—A sound and gentle bay work horse, Price \$25. Also a good gentle horse, harness and full leather top buggy—all for \$60; also a top phaeton buggy for \$35; a good top buggy, \$35, and a fine leather top phaeton, \$45; a new spring wagon, \$30; two 2-horse wagons at \$15 each. This stock must be sold by order of the court Monday. If you want a gem bargain, call Monday soon. Apply at 110 Whitehall street.

FINE PANEL-TOP LAUNDRY was a sound work.

chall street.

PANEL-TOP LAUNDRY wagon, D. FINE PANEL-TOP LAUNDRY wagon platform truck wagon at big bargain. D Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street. FOR SALE—Coach, coupe, track buggy, harness, saddles, bridles and everything in the harness line, below cost to close out stock at once. We are going out of business. Atlanta Harness Co., 64 Peachtree st.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, buggles—the best makes. Prices to suit. D. Morgan, 20 and 22 West Mitchell street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

MONDAY MORNING we offer the follow-ing bargains: 1,000 boxes elegent note po-per (full count), 25 sheets paper and 25 envelopes, only 15c; 500 standard cloth-bourd novels, only 15c; cedar pencils (good ones), only 10c dozen; toilet paper, very best quality prepared, only 5c roll or pack-age; 500 nice writing tablets reduced from age; 500 fice writing tablets reduced from 25c to 10c, the best in the world for the money. We carry the largest stock of school books (both new and second-hand), in the south. Get our prices before buying. Picture frames made to order cheeper than anybody. Orr Stationery Company, 104 Whitehall street and 85 Peachtree street.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES. WE HAVE IN STOCK one second-hand Hammond typewriter of the latest style, which is as good as new; we will self cheap and give good terms. Atlanta Of-fice Supply Company; 'phone 127.

will LAMS'S TYPEWRITER has speed, alignment and manifolding power unequaled, does better and neater work than any ribbon machine can, and writes in full view. We are doing the business, and merit wins. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree street.

Peachtree street.
THE WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER is the
best, most complete and durable; visible
writing. Typewriter supplies. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree.
marl2 3t tues thur sun
DIVERS TYPEWRITERS and ribbons
guaranteed to give satisfaction, The only
ribbon made south. Atlanta Office Supply
Company; 'phone 127.

LAUNDRY AND DYE WORKS.

BAVE YOUR CLOTHES by having them dyed or cleaned at the Southern Dye Works, 22 and 24 Waiton street; telephone 695; work is perfect and will please you. dec30.6m sun

WANTED—Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' ciothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Waiton street; telephone 695 dec 30-6m sun. WANTED-Ladies' kid gloves cleaned, 15 to 25 cents per pair; fine dresses and everything in ladies' clothes. Southern Dye and Cleaning Works, 22 and 24 Walton street; telephone 695.

INSTRUCTION.

LADY from Boston will exchange plano and voice lessons for board, or will ac-cept position as governess or housekeeper. Highest references. Music, care Con-

PROFESSOR AGOSTINI will return from New York and open his dancing school April 6th. mar 17-10t e o d. LOST—In spring of 1833, in Anderson, S. C.—
lady's gold watch, No. 3418295; monogram
on outer case, "B. W. D;" engraved on
inner case, "Bessie, from T. Q. D., Jr.,
October 28, 1832." A liberal reward will be
paid for the return of this watch to T.
Q. Donaldson, Jr., Clemson College, S. C.
mar 17-2t,

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABITS posi-tively cured at home for \$10. Particulars on application. Acme Opium Cure Com-pany, P. A. Stewart, manager, 207 Nor-cross building, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE-Pet Stock MONKEYS FOR SALE—A pair acclima-tized monkeys, a parrot cage, fine show case, candy jars, peanut roaster. 123 Gor-don ave., city. BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED at 840 Peachtree.
Parties having business at the exposition
grounds can get first-class board; electric
cars every fifteen minutes; terms reason-

able.

WANTED BOARDERS—Couple, or two
gentlemen to board; lovely room; new
house; newly furnished; clean; homelike. No. 187 South Pryor street. BOARDERS WANTED-Pleasant rooms, good board; table board a specialty. Shannon house, 107 Marietta street.

LARGE FRONT ROOM with board, 21 West Baker, three doors from Peachtree. BOARDERS WANTED-Nice house; large, pleasant front rooms; modern conven-iences; close in; good fare; \$3 per week. 27 Markham street.

BOARDERS WANTED-Desirable rooms, with good board, can be obtained at 131 Spring street, corner Cain. Terms reason-able. CAN TAKE a few more boarders at 32 and 34 Houston street; terms reasonable. Duncan.

FIRST-CLASS boarding house 96 S. Pryor street just opened; 2½ blocks from union depot; good rooms; also table board; refer-ences exchanged. Mrs. Mary Mills Cure-ton.

ton.

FRONT ROOM, new house, close in; spiendid summer location; everything iirst-class; table unsurpassed. 185 S. Pryor. WANTED—Boarders. One pleasant smal room with board at 258 Peachtree. Refer-ences exchanged.

BOARDERS WANTED-Delightful front room, with or without board, to single gentlemen only; table boarders solicited, 7 Church st.

BOARD and pleasant rooms at 17 and 21 East Cain. Two doors from Peachtree. One block from Aragon. WANTED BOARDERS-Two gentlemen or

WANTED BOARDERS—Two gentlements a couple; comfortable front room; all conveniences; best of neighborhood. 131 Washington street.

73—A NEW HOUSE just opened for first-class boarders, at terms that will be an inducement; newly furnished and modern convenience. Apply 73 E. Mitchell st. FINE BOARD, with furnished room, large dressing room, hot and cold water in it, References. 64 Forest avenue,

WANTED—Two gentlemen or couple to board in private family; large front r.om; north side; near in; best references re-quired; two gentlemen as day boarders. Address M., care Constitution.

BOARDERS WANTED-Nice rooms and first-class board; house changed hands and everything new throughout. "The Glenmore," 42 and 44 Walton street, post-office block.

FRONT ROOM, 69 Auburn avenue, furnished, without board, private family. References required.

WANTED-Board.

WANTED-Two rooms with board in sub-urbs; prefer Inman Park or north side. Address L., care Constitution office. BOARD WANTED—A lady of intelli-gence and refinement wishes a room with board in a private family, convenient to Central and First Presbyterian church, References exchanged. Address P. O. Box 18, city.

SPRING TERM Atlanta Business College, Whitehall-Alabama, now open. Call if you can accommodate students with board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market:" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto bullding, Chicago, Ill. may 20 sun tf

pipes, etc.; have large unused yard—800 feet railroad siding—well located; have steam power. Would like to add to my business by manufacturing or buying new line of goods. E. Philips, Columbus, Ga.

GOOD BUSINESS MAN with a few thousand dollars cash can secure an inthousand dollars cash can secure an interest in a highly profitable manufacturing business, conducted on a strictly cash basis. Business established and demand for product almost unlimited. This is an extraordinary opportunity for the right man. Good references given and required. Address Monopoly, care Constitution office.

WANTED—A partner, with from \$500 to \$600; have made a thorough investigation of enterprise. Satisfied it will pay us 400 per cent by January ist. Highest references. Only, those who have required amount cash need apply. Address Citizen, care Censtitution.

zen, care Custitution.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN-\$2,500 stock gods; splendid stand and paying business. Address Box 147 Madison, Ga.

A RETAIL drug store in good neighborhood for sale on easy terms. No opposition. Established 13 years. Address Druggist, care Constitution.

FOR SALE—Patent right; his money for

FOR SALE—Patent right; big money for the right party. The half interest or the whole of Fulton county can be secured now. Call at once at 256 Piedmont avenue. WANTED—Live partner with \$2,000 cash for the best paying business in Atlanta. Cash care Constitution.

care Constitution.

A PARTNER, with small capital, in a business that will yield a fortune if properly managed. "Sponge," Constitution.

MONEY-I doubled it in Cripple Creek last year. Any one wishing to do same, address at once Box 547 Paterson, N. J. VANTED—Partner with \$500 to take interest in the manufactory and sale of a fruit evaporator, heated by a lamp; can be sold for \$12.50. Address Box 36, Madison, Ga.

TWENTY FEET frontage on Piedmont avenue, near Wilson ave., entrance to ex-position grounds, to lease. Address 20 Constitution.

Constitution.
YOU CAN sell good notes and borrow money on approved collateral at reasonable rates, without delay. J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22 Inman building, South Broad street. Broad street.

FOR SALE—We have a large list of business places for sale, among them grocery stores, restaurants, saloons, office business, book store, butcher shops, hotels, barber shops, printing business and candy stand. Exposition year-jis the time to make money in Atlanta. Atlanta Business Chance Bureau, 510 Norcross building.

WANTED—A partner, active or inactive, with \$500 or \$1,000 to invest in very profitable business. Address "Partner," general delivery. WANTED—Managing partner for old-estab-lished and profitable paint business, late-ly started in Atlanta for the southern states. Address Partner, care Constitu-tion.

tion.

I WANT TO BUY the whole or interest in an established office business; must be in good shape and good future; capital required must not be too large; if you retain interest you must be a first-class business man. R. J. R., care Jas. L. Logan, 19 N. Pryor st.

DO YOU SPECULATE? Then send for our book, "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stock Markets;" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes & Co., Rialto building, Chicago. febilo-13t sun

febi0-13t sun

SPECULATION—We offer special facilities to operators, large or small, for trading on margins in stocks, grains or provisions. Market letter published weekly; orders received on 1 per cent margins. Our book, "Speculation or How to Trade," mailed free. C. F. Van Winkte & Co., 236 LaSalle street, Chicago, Mention this paper.

BEND FOR LITTLE BOOK. "How to Speculate Successfully in Wheat and Stock Market:" mailed free. Comstock, Hughes Company, Rialto building, Chicago. june 3—52t, sun.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CABBAGE plants and tomato plants; 4,000 large plants of earliest and best varieties. New Seed Store, 19 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

ANOTHER RELIABLE hard-worker un-derstanding typewriting. Edwin Hardin, general southern agent, Williams type-writer, No. 15. Peachtree street. Writer, No. 15. Peachtree street.

FOR SALE—A folding bed, a cook stove (Iron King) 5 dozen counter drawers; also to rent a nice 6-room cottage. Apply at 278 North Boulevard. mch 17 5-t MOST ECONOMICAL, perfect, complete and durable. Williams's typewriter. Call and examine. Trial granted. Supplies. Edwin Hardin, No. 15 Peachtree street.

SHEEP BOUND copying books at \$1.25.
Atlanta Office Supply Co., 20 Gould b'ld'g.

WE BUY all kinds of school books. We have school books for the entire universe. Correspondence solicited. Special terms to dealers and teachers. Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree \$t.

PERSONAL

A LADY, an experienced teacher of nography, gives lessons at il a complete course three more

Verbatim.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed by application without slightest injury; perior to electrical treatment; advarged to the curtis Co., 186 Second street Caicas LFRED R. ASHBY, contracte.
Peachtree street. Estimates made on pentry, painting and masonry. Je promptly attended to.

promptly attended to.

ANSWER:—Why pay 25 and 50c? baggage, etc., delivered for ic brestablished Parcel and Baggage 'Phone 43. T. Kates, manager.

PERSONAL—"The Nude in Art." a loxi2 inches with very interesting reand 12 beautiful pictures; all nude beautiful women; true to nature a is; mailed for 50 cents. Franco-ame Art Publishing Co., 715 Bort Bidg, cago.

cago.

ATTENTION LADIES!—"Emma" But veloper will enlarge your bust in guaranteed; sealed instruction page illustrated catalogue & by Emma Toilet Bazaar, Boston, Man jan6-13t-sun

MARRIAGE PAPER in rlain sealed per; innumerable descriptions; wealthy, 2 cents. Mr. and Mrs. lab Washington street, Chicago.

ALL KINDS newspaper clipping was also lists of addresses for adversorable paid; enclose stamp. Advesses had paid; enclose stamp. Advesses nov 22-52t-sun.

J. L. M.—Communicate with write. creey promised. Your good. Mister does not obliterate friends. A. P. M.—MATRIMONIAL PAPER with 100 to tisements and photos of marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile, many of the marriageable pile, many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, mailed free, Europays of the marriageable pile many rich, marriageable

MARRIAGE MAGAZINE one year and books \$1; sample copy and book mailed free. Address Box 153, Omaha

mariled it sun marile 4t sun HAVE YOU SEEN IT? "Art Studies? a monthly portfolio for b the Nude;" a monthly portfolio for of highest art; ten superb reproduct of paintings by renowned artists; and 1 to 3 ready; 25c each, mailed by Ar Publishing Company, Department a Louis, Mo.

Company, Department a Louis, Mo.

GENTLEMEN ONLY-My treatise "Self Protection" teaches youths, is and middle-aged men how to abstain self abuse, and how the terrible or quences may be remedled and cure, home, in private, at a triffing erre avoiding answering "Weak Mes" "Lost Manhood" advertisements, pamphlet contains much valuable into ation, and is indispensable to all a Sent, sealed, by mail on receipt of cents, silver or stamps. Nothing for sale. Order today, Dr. H. J. I ham, box 750, Chicago, mario 4t sun

marl0 4t sun NOTICE—Office of the Atlanta But Co., Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1886. In meeting of the board of director, this day, Mr. James R. Nutting a elected cashler of the company is the vacancy caused by the resignation Mr. W. H. Nutting. C. C. Mose President.

CASH paid for old gold and silver. M. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehal

BUSINESS PERSONALA. AN EXPERIENCED lawyer takes business, his fees contingent on sucaccident and damage cases a speak best references. Lock box 656, Alama TO PARTIES who can give first security for rent I will build a first modern hotel of sixty-five sleeping rea in the most central part of the steam heat and elevators. Address his care Atlanta Constitution.

MATRIMONIAL.

ADY CORRESPONDENT wanted by man who thoroughly appreciates blessing a true woman is. Address 1. Morton, Chattanooga, Tenn.

WE HAVE two customers would many a once; one gentleman, 45, worth 14, another manufacture; 33, 300,00 reability, character, etc., positively garuteed. Address in confidence, Walling 333 Eighth ave., New York. AM WIDOW, 35, worth \$5,000, unhay friends dead; would marry; no age Widow, care Atlanta Constitution.

Widow, care Atlanta Constitution.

A BANKER, 30, possessing the mans and bearing of a true gentleman, fina cially independent, sincerely seeks raige; all letters answered. Banks, ca Atlanta Constitution.

ACCOMPLISHED, pretty widow, 2 wisome means, longs for companionally a good husbard. Mignon, care Atlanta Constitution.

Constitution.

A TENNESSEE bachelor, 37, worth 18, would marry lady who would fore in better than his money; no agents. Received the second of the second of

Constitution.

I WILL CHANGE name for a good mail love; am 28; worth \$20,000; no again Care Constitution, A.

A RESPECTABLE man, single, 38, and good habits, good looking, would marrisgood-looking girl, or widow, of ass means. Address K, Constitution offer. TADIES OR GENTLEMEN wish to man rich, or wanting nice correspondent should join the Mutual Correspondent Club, box 30, Gallipolis, O. mch 13-2t wed as

SEED IRISH POTATOES, genuine and took county, Maine, Early Rose, In Bank, Beauty of Heron; seed potate New Seed Store, 19 North Broad street CARTER'S INK and Esterbrook's pess wholesale prices in retail lots, Attended Supply Co., 20 Gould build phone 127.

TWO IRON SAFES at your own price Order's Auction House, corner Loyd's Decatur streets. Decatur streets.

SEED OATS, seed corn, milist, amcain seed and peas, Burt or 3 day of mature quickest and rust-proof; Tessee brown spring and blue cats, warleties field seed corn. Persons peas to sell please communicate with T. H. Williams, 5½ South Broad street.

tropoise, care Constitution.

PEAS—If you wish to buy or sell where the clay, unknown, whippoorwill, red. where the clay, unknown with the clay, unknown with the clay to the FOR SALE—Best varieties seed corn, lets, melons, Wonderful peas and mis-laneous field seeds. Lealand Seed Far-Herndon, Ga. mch 18-2t sun ma FOR SALE—Second-hand clothing; of tom-made; with lot shirts, 18-inch cols suits for men weighing 140 and 229 pound.
Address Bargain, Constitution.

FOR SALE—A Birmingham electropole perfect order; cost \$25' will sell for min Address P. O. Box 250. FOR SALE-A new 25-horse, center and engine at a bargain, J. W. Houchi, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suit, dining result, gas stove, five rockers, etc.; is resonable offer refused. Address Na Crew street. march 13 4t-wed thur fri at

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. J. H. Hill sell the patronage of her friends and the selle generally at her residence, 45 House Prices reasonable.

ON MONDAY, March 18th, ladies can be their hair shampooed at Miss Cwell's parlors, 73½ Whitehall street, 25c. One day only. DRESSMAKING—Lady just from York several years' experience with A Stewart. Will also teach the system dress cutting to young ladies desir. Fully competent. 126 Auburn avenue. MRS. M. L. Parker, formerly of Augusticessful dressmaker, now at Chambe & Johnson building, room 5, second & where she is prepared to fill all order latest styles.

WANTED—Lace curtains, laces, dreetc., to launder; also gents' clothes clean; your favors in this line solicits work done cheap. Mrs. Kate Temple, Edgewood avenue.

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, pet Ste FOR SALE—A yard of steel-tested gam-Six hens and a cock, \$3. Apply 18 Was ington street.

THE FINEST Brown Leghorn eggs, II per setting. Address J. W. Matheway.

SALESMI mission. New specimmense success.

If you want
Merchants' Econol

mility ou want Merchants' Econo Buren street, Chic Buren street, Chic Act of the Control of the Sample 10 cents. Van Buren, Chica

WANTED SALES: 575 per month said dress with 2-cent Co., Chicago. WANTED SALESM WANTED—Salesmet ars staple article; samples and term 128 Marietta Sh. A TRAVELING SALL good address, that ticle. Liberal sala commissions paid. line. A necessity Address Acme, 70

BALESMEN—Salary troduce our goods nent position; ple with stamp, King SALESMEN WAN'I men who can han manent salaried po erence required. 236 South 8th stree WANTED—Salesmer s:on, to introduce permanent position work. Address, w facturing Compan mar3-4t sun wed

BALESMEN wanted who can handle nent salaried posit ence required. Ad South Eighth Stre-febi7-4t sun put our goods in month and exp Chicago Baking Van Buren street jan 6-15t sun jan 6-15t sun

SALESMEN OR AG
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Ing Company, Ci
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WANTED—Salesm
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WANTED-Five as traveling sa and bond to the Address for fur ritory. Dreyfus mehl5-lw WANTED—An e canvass city and cialty line. Re dress V, care o mchl5-3t WANTED - Religionary to causide line. Manu Cleveland, Q. WANTED—Relial selling specialty 41 Peachtree st.

mers, clerks, or furnished free b reau, 70% Peach m MONTH and self-seller; experiend Mrs Co., Courthern Bu Peachtree street, plicants in getti placed last Satur MEN TO SELL grocery trade. Srience unnecessand expenses of tory address at occurring yourself.

WANTED—Colored buck and wing o kinds, Call at 11 bama street. A LIVE HUSTLE BOOKKEEPER the cash. Business 1,800 per month man. N. E. M., and teachers designed are invited to ad ness Bureau," J. Dailas, Tex.

WANTED-Good ci hustler and have experience and mests," care Con WANTED—An act ability who has a would be willing new business for for same and appear fair salary to mean business, Electro-Magnetic flon.

> to act as manufas chandise broker; needed. Send 50 full instructions t dresses of 500 ma who want men. N Butler, Pa. CIRCULARS TO D ry month; \$5 per and 10 cents. De Co., Chicago, PLENDID OPPO ment of young m bervice. Exami state. Write for Correspondence D. C.

WANTED-Man in

MANTED—A 1 rails address, with refe address, with reference and reference a

TEN AND WOME:
pay is to fis per w
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H. A. Gripp, Gern
decolist sun WHY DO PEOPLE when any woman to to file a day easi wonderful success washer; yet many can't make money, wants one. One as the last three me expenses and attemberides. You don't soon as people knot help send for a Di Climax Mg Co., 4 bus, O., for partice

circulars; enclose uting Bureau, Chic mario 13t sun

PERSONAL

experienced teacher of a ves lessons at 11.50 per we durse three months. Address three months and the second secon OUS HAIR removed by without slightest injury, extrical treatment; advice 186 Second street, Chicas ASHBY, contractor, et. Estimates made on ing and masonry. Johnded to.

tended to.

Vhy pay 25 and 50c?
c., delivered for 15c by
Parcel and Baggage
P. Kates, manager. "The Nude in Art." a with very interesting restiful pictures; all nude men; true to nature r 50 cents. F

LADIES:-"Emma" Bust enlarge your bust 5 inc sealed instructions 2c or ated catalogue 6c by n t Bazaar, Boston, Mass.

PAPER in rlain sealed were the descriptions; ments. Mr. and Mrs. Dr. on street, Chicago. newspaper clippings val f addresses for advertisency of the control of the contro

L PAPER with 1,000 ad photos of marriageable ich, mailed free, Box

AGAZINE one year and sample copy and book ddress Box 153, Omaha, monthly portfolio for it; ten superb reproduct; ten superb reproduct y renowned artists; nur 25c each, mailed by Arompany, Department

ONLY-My treatise on" teaches youths, yo ed men how to abstain in hid how the terrible co-be remedied and cured ate, at a trifling expensive swering "Weak Men" od" advertisements." advertise

of the Atlanta Bank Ga., March 14, 1895; At e board of directors, he James R. Nutting w r of the company to sussed by the resignation utting. C. C. McGehs

NCED lawyer takes less contingent on success amage cases a specialty. Lock box 656, Atlanta who can give first-class t I will build a first-class f sixty-five sleeping room entral part of the city elevators. Address Hotel

TRIMONIAL. PONDENT wanted by coughly appreciates the woman is. Address T. Innooga, Tenn.

ustomers would marry at deman, 45, worth 175,00, tcturer, 38, \$300,000; relia-etc., positively guara-in confidence, Wellman New York. worth \$55,000, unhaps uld marry; no age

pretty widow, 22 wil gs for companionship Mignon, care Atlant

low worth \$75,000, would appreciate good wantry home. Belle, ca

man, single, 30, sober, looking, would marry a or widow, of some K. Constitution one TLEMEN wish to marry nice correspondents Mutual Corresponding lipolis, O. .mch 13-2t wed sun Constitution of

ATOES, genuine Aroos ine, Early Rose, Bur Heron; seed potatoes 9 North Broad street

poise. Address 'stitution.

to buy or sell white whippoorwill, red of us. C. L. Hutcheso and street, P. O. Bor mch 17—4t sun -hand clothing; cu shirts, 18-inch colla ing 140 and 220 pound institution.

m suit, dining room rockers, etc.; no read. d. Address No. 13

COLUMN.

J. H. Hill solicity friends and the pure sidence, 45 Houston

18th, ladies can have oed at Miss Co. Whitehall street, in y just from N xperience with A teach the system ang ladies desiring Auburn avenue.

now at Chamber oom 5, second floo to fill all orders

steel-tested game 9. Apply 188 Was J. W. Mathews

THECKS AND DRAFTS on city and out-of-town banks can be cashed after regular banking hours and on special legal holi-days. Apply to J. R. Tolleson, rooms 21 and 22, second floor Inman building, South Broad, near Alabama street.

SALESMEN WANTED—Coons in the hole usztes; good side line; fakirs want it. Bample 10 cents. Marshall & Co., 134 Van Buren, Chicago.

Co., Chicago.

WANTED SALESMAN—Reliable man; reference; to sell whisky to retail trade.

Restucky Bourbon Co., Newport, Ky.

TRAVELING SALESMEN—Men of ability, good address, that can sell a specialty article, Liberal salary and expenses or big commissions paid. Makes an elegant side line. A necessity to all liquor dealers. Address Acme, 70 Market street, Chicago, III.

Address Hen-Salary or commission to in-troduce our goods to the trade; perma-nent position; pleasant work. Address, with stamp, King Mfg. Co., D 17, Chicago, mar 17-13t su.

236 South 8th Street, Fhiladelphia, Pa,
WANTED-Salesmen. Salary or commission, to introduce our goods to the trade;
permanent position; staple line; pleasant
work. Address, with stamp, King Manufacturing Company, D.17, Chicago. facturing Compai mar3-4t sun wed

mar3-it sun wed

SALESMEN wanted in every county. Men who can handle first-class line. Permanent salaried position guaranteed. Reference required. Address, B. T. Calvert, 236 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. febl7-it sun

jan 6-15t sun

FALESMEN OR AGENTS make money easy
selling suits to order, \$12.50; pants, \$2;
shirts, \$1; mackintoshes, \$5. Hunter Talloring Company, Cincinnati, O.
deci-m-sun tues thur sat

WANTED—Salesmen to sell Red Star Lu-bricating Oils and Greases as a side line on commission. Liberal terms. Refer-ences. The Clinton Oil Company, Cleve-land. O. land, O. mch15-3t

mchl5-lw weil, Paducah, Ky.

WANTED—An experienced salesman to
canvass city and country trade for a specialty line. References required. Address V, care of Constitution.

MANUAL MANUAL MANUAL MANUAL MANUAL MANUAL MAN

mchi5-3t

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company. Cleveland, O. sept25— m

WANTED—Reliable salesmen for easy selling specialty. Apply to Geo. H. Lewis, d Peachtree st. mari2 7t

HELP WANTED-Male.

PENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, drum-mers, clerks, collectors, druggists, etc., frmished free by Southern Business Eu-rali, 70½ Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

MEN TO SELL Baking Powder to the grocery trade. Steady employment; experience unnecessary; \$75 monthly salary and expenses or com. If offer satisfactory address at once with particulars concerning yourself, U. S. Chemical Works, Chicago.

sure paying business in the city. Addressellable, care Constitution. BOOKKEEPER that can furnish cash

of \$500, fair salary and entire charge of cash. Business amounting to \$1,500 to 1,800 per month. Prefer young, active man. N. E. M., care Constitution.

AUCTIONEER WANTED—Steady place for a sober man. Apply Osler's Auction House, corner Loyd and Decatur streets. WANTED—Good city collector; must be a hustler and have experience; name age, experience and lowest pay. "Install-ments," care Constitution.

WANTED—An active, energetic man of ability who has not less than \$2,000 and would be willing to buy an interest in a new business for this section and travel for same and appoint agents. Would pay a fair salary to right man. Unless you mean business, please don't answer. Electro-Magnetic Belt Co., care Constitution.

wanted wanted and the second salary; no capital needed. Send 50-cent money order for full instructions how to proceed and adresses of 500 manufacturers and jobbers who want men. Norbert T. Weser, broker, Butler, Pa.

CIRCULARS TO DISTRIBUTE 10,000 every month; \$5 per 1,000; send 5 references and 10 cents. Department A, Ford M'f'g Co, Chicago.

PLENDID OPPORTUNITY for appointment of young men in the railway mail bervice. Examinations soon in every state. Write for particulars. National Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A I railroad motive power clerk.
Address, with references, W, this office.

AMERICAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION—
Rare chance, entirely new and novel,
rest attraction; takes at sight; one person; lady or gentleman wanted in every
town and city, to control entire business
worth \$55 to \$60 a week to any active solictor. Call or address H. C. Hudgins
& Co. 7½ South Broad street, Atlanta,
mch 13-wed fri sun
MEN AND WOMEN to Work at Home—I
nay is to \$16 per week for making crayon
portraits; new patented method; any one
who can read or write can do the work
s home, in spare time, day or evening,
send for particulars and work at once.
if. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—Energetic and intelligent business men to introduce the "Dow Electric Assistant" to physicians and dentists in every state of the south. Exclusive control of territory given. For full particulars address D. E. Dudley, M. D., P. O. Box 194, Savannah, Ga. mchi5-3t

WANTED—One gin breaster and one ginaw hammerer. Address
Company, Amite, La. mchi4-5t.

HELP WANTED-Male. NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury. 177 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of tep20-ly

WANTED-Women and girls to work at home during spare time, day or evening at touching up and finishing picture sent you by mail; talent not required; something new. Send for particulars and work at once. Bonine, art publisher, Tyrone, Pa.

great merit; cure guaranteed, or money refunded; big profits, 100 Neave building Cincinnati.

Cincinnati.

WANTED—A first-class head laundress or laundryman at the DeSoto Hotel laundry, Savannah, Ga. Must have had experience in steam laundry; understand the management of help, and be thoroughly up in bundle washing. State salary expected. Permanent position. Watson & Powers.

MANTED—In every town in Georgia, man or woman, boy or girl; no experience need-ed; must be well known and intelligent; full information on application. Write us. Gavan Book Co., 41 Peachtree st.

WANTED—A young lady to learn the hair dressing business. No salary given for first six months—a splendid opportunity, Louis Mazade, 70½ Whitehall.

LADY to work for me at home, \$15 weekly, no canvassing. Send stamp. National Company, 631 Sixteenth street, Denver, Col. dec 9-13t sun

LADIES—To de fancy work at home, Delray Needlework Co., Delray, Mich. feb20-15t

ly, no canvassing. Send stamped enve-lope. Estelle Montgomery, 631 Sixteenth street, Denver, Col. mchi0-3t sun

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. SITUATION WANTED as bookkeeper, sistant or clerk; can give good ref ences. Address W. L., 29 Gresham St.

stitution.

WANTED-Position as bookkeeper collector or clerk by experienced bookk best references. D. C., Constitution.

WANTED WORK by a young man of good address who is not afraid of work. Address B. B., care Constitution. mch 17 sun wed WANTED—A young man of thirty, ten years with large manufacturing company; expert bookkeeper and accountant, first-class correspondent, for health considerations desires eimiliar position south; best of references; correspondence

considerations desires similar position south; best of references; correspondence solicited. H. S. Houston, 141 Main street, Holyoke, Mass. mch6-8t, wed, sun YOUNG MAN of education desires position of some kind. Address Odd Fellow, No. 80 Walton street. sat sun WANTED-Position of any kind by young man twenty-five; experienced bookkeeper; references. C. D., Constitution.

sires situation in Georgia; Atlanta pre-ferred; correspondence solicited. Address K. P., care Atlanta Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. WANTED Situation as cashier or sales lady; recently from K. H. Whites, of Boston, Mass. Mrs. M. R. W., Thompson's hotel.

son's hotel.

WANTED SITUATION by a widow unincumbered in private family; will teach
music and be generally useful. Mrs. M.
R. W., Thompson's hotel, room 4.

WANTED-By a white girl situation as
chambermaid, or nurse for one baby; willing to do all the work of a family of two

WANTED—A lady without children forty or forty-five, to keep house and care for two little boys five and eight years old. Must have experience and irreproachable character. Salary commensurate with worth. Address V., Elberton, Ga.

LADY OF refinement and experience de-sires position as housekeeper and com-panion or matron; highest references. Ad-dress K., Constitution office. mari7 sun tue

WANTED—By a German girl, a place as cook in a small family or chambermaid. Address Albertona, care Constitution. A REFINED LADY wants a situation as assistant teacher or companion or any nice employment. Address Competent, 148 Walker street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—One good horse or mule; also delivery wagon. Apply 148 Peachtree street.

I WANT TO BUY a good second-hand Remington typewriter at once; state number. Address "Wholesale," Constitution office.

WANTED TO BUY or rent one 10 or 12 syrup soda apparatus. Address C. Y., this office.

WANTED TO SELL a full scholarship, good in any department, in Atlanta's best business school; will sell at a discount. Address at once H. R. N., care Constitution.

WANTED—To buy second-hand Yost and Remington writing machines; must be cheap. G. T. Osborn, 9 East Alabama St. CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

ROOMS-WANTED-ROOMS.

A YOUNG BUSINESS MAN wants a fur-nished room with or without board in a private family. J. E. W., care Constitu-tion.

NO. 6 Walton street.

SPECIAL NOTICE—We had six applications Tuesday, four Wednesday, three Thursday, two today (Friday), we could not fill. If you want your unoccupled rooms filled you will see us. Atlanta Room Exchange and Information Bureau, No. 6 Walton street.

WANTED—Three rooms for housekeeping on Richardson, Rawson, Pryor, Pulliam or Washington street or Capitol avenue. Quick, Constitution. WANTED-Furnished sleeping room. Address M. T. C., care Constitution.

GASOLINE, headight and illuminating oils in any quantity, delivered at your door. Send a postal card to No. 95 North Boulevard; orders promptly attended to. H. D. Harris, 95 North Boulevard.

WANTED AGENTS—We have the best selling article on the continent; from \$3 to \$5 per day can be made supplying regular customers with our regular flavoring powders, perfumes and soaps, Address Consolidated Perfume Co., Chicago.

SELF-SHINE-Most wonderful gloss for shoes and rubbers; no brushing; instan-taneous; sample 10 cents. M., 414 Omaha Bldg., Chicago.

Bidg., Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL PARIS—New, immense, wonderful. Over 400 photos, 11x13. Big pay to agents. No experience needed. Historical Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

AGENTS—Male and female, wanted everywhere; lightning seller; absolutely new; no talking; profits immense. Abbott Manufacturing Company, Box M., Springfield, Ohlo.

Ohlo.

WANTED AGENTS for the finest and cheapest (door) name plate ever produced; made of heavy beveled glass, tiled with gold; they can be read in the dark. Write for sample. Illustrated circulars, etc., free. Dunstan M'f'g. Co., 221 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GENTS, LADIES, new useful articles, Descriptive circulars free. Good income guaranteed; samples 20 cents, Duell & Co., No. 134 Van Buren street, Chicago.

L HAVE THE ERST agents' article on

HAVE THE BEST agents' article on earth. Send postal for particulars. Nothing like it. Credit to all worthy. Wanted by everybody. No fraud. Permanent, growing business for honest people. Theo. Noel, Geologist, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED-Ladies to sell on commission. Bancroft Wfg Co., Syracuse N. Y. WANTED—General agents selling house-hold necessities; entirely new; exclusive territory; no competition; big profits; \$12 sample outfit free. Send for particulars. Columbia Chemical Company, 69 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Street, Unicago.

QUICKEST AND EASIEST office specialties out; 238 per cent profit. Every office
needs them. Sample prepaid 25c. Pilkington Bros., 72 John street, N. Y.
mar 17-8t su.

mar 17-8t su.

WANTED-Agents in every town and city
in the United States to handle an article
used by every liquor dealer; no competition. Standard Manufacturing Company,
South Bend, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED—\$75 to \$100 salary paid to energetic young men to travel, Excel-lent chance for teachers and students. Business pleasant and permanent. Splen-did opportunity to make money. Our new plan takes like wild fire. Address Nation-al Library Association, 243 Wabash ave., Chicago.

AGENTS acquainted with any kind of in-surance or building association work or iGENTS acquainted with any kind of in-surance or building association work, or business men out of employment—wanted to represent several of the best plans combined in the best system of doing business in this country. Don't fail to write. Don't miss this opportunity. Ad-dress I. F. A., 404 Cathedral street, Balti-more, Md. (Mention this paper.) mar 17-3m.

mar 17-3m.

AGENTS—\$200 per month. Outfit free. Carpets renewed on floor—30 yds., 2 hours—for 56c. Stamped envelope for reply. Mc-Laughlin-Reed Co., 1105 Chamber Commerce, Chicago.

merce, Chicago.

AGENTS—Handle aluminum goods and make money; sales quick; profits large; send loc. for sample in plush box; illustrated circulars free. Novelty Introduction Company, 209 State street, Chicago. LADY AGENTS—Rubber undergarment; quick sales; quick profits; catalogue free. Mrs. N. B. Little Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Jan-6-104t sun wed

WANTED-Agents in Atlanta and every town in the state for the most popular firm of building and loan, protected by insurance. Representative men can secure most liberal terms. Call on or address the Endowment Guild, room 9, Centennial building.

mario-4t sun wed fri sun

mario-4t sun wed fri sun

AGENTS WANTED—\$20 to \$30 per day
easily made in any locality. We furnish a
line of samples free and allow 50 per cent
commission for selling. Particulars free,
or we will mail a sample of our goods in
sterling silær upon receipt of 10 cents
in stamps. Standard Silver Ware Co.,
Boston, Mass. mar3 28t tod

AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell, the
latest aluminum novelties; enormous

AGENTS wanted everywhere to sell the latest aluminum novelties; enormous profits; sells at sight, delivered free; secure territory; catalogue of fine engravings and full information by return mail free. Aluminum Noveity Co.. 335

Broadway, N. Y. feb 17-6tsun

MEN OF ABILITY and character who desire special or general agencies to represent the cheapest and best life and accident insurance now on the market can make superior contracts with Julius A. Burney, state manager, No. 409 the Grand building, Atlanta, Ga. 4t sun

AGENTS—make \$5 daily; marvelous invention; retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 soid in a house; sample mailed free. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. sept22-52t sun

WANTED—Agents to sell sash locks and door holders; sample sash lock free by mail for 2c stamp; best sellers ever invented; beats weights; \$12 a day; write quick. Brohard & Co., Box 32, Philadelphia. feblo-25t su

AGENTS MAKE \$5 daily. Marvelous in-

phia. febl0-25t su

AGENTS MAKE \$5 daily. Marvelous invention. Retails 25 cents; 2 to 6 sold in a house. Sample mailed free. Forshee & Makin, Cincinnati, O. sep 23-52t sun WANTED-Everywhere, good agents to sell cushion-sole shoes for ladies. Easily sold. Big profits. Exclusive territory. References required. Address Manufac-turing Shoe Company, 40 Bedford street, Boston, Mass. feb 24-8t sun Boston, Mass. feb 24—8t sun

AGENTS make \$10 daily selling aluminum
novelties; new process silverware; bar
goods, big line. Delivered free. Sample
in velvet-lined case, loc. Catalogue free.
Aluminum Novelty Company, 335 Broadway, N. Y. mari0 26t sun

Way, N. Y. mario 25t sun

WANTED AGENTS—For the finest and
cheapest (Door) name plate ever produced,
made of heavy, beveled glass, filled with
gold; they can be read in the dark. Write
for sample. Illustrated circulars, etc.,
free. Dunston M'f'g Co., 221 Fifth avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
mario 46 sun
ACENTS WANTED for 1825 and

AGENTS WANTED for 1895 wall map of United States and world, six feet long, beautifully colored; our best seller. Send 75c. for sample and terms. No experi-ence needed, sells itself. Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago. mar12 3ttues 3thur 2sat 4sun

WANTED-Houses.

GOOD PARTIES wish a house with 6 or 7 rooms, near in, in good neighborhood with moderate conveniences by the 1st of April. Address Faustmann & Taylor, 28% Whitehall street.

I WANT TO RENT, permanently, a 6 or 7-room house in a first-class locality. R. C. Wilson, care Kellogg Newspaper Co.

WANTED—By responsible party, good sized boarding house furnished; close in. Will, P. O. Box 558. WANTED-To rent a 12 or 15-room house by the 1st of May on or near Peachtree street. Prompt Pay, Constitution office. WANTED—Small house or part of a house unfurnished, suitable for light house-keep-ing; north side; near in. Address E. C., care Constitution.

WANTED-A modern cottage on north side; must have 7 rooms with bathroom, gas and water. Address 92 Marietta, F. P.

WANTED—Real Estate.

CASH—We have a customer with \$20,000 cash to invest in well located small properties (3 to 6-room aouses) ranging in value from \$500 to \$1,500. If you own anything of this description and for the spot cash are willing to make some inducement, submit what you have without delay. Mallard & Stacy, No. Equitable building.

WANTED—Four to six-room cottage in good neighborhood, worth \$1,200 to \$1,500, in exchange for \$700 worth real estate notes, soon due, and balance in cash. Ad-dress G. X., Constitution. A FARM of from 300 to 500 acres within 20 to 50 miles of Atlanta; do not care if it is in good condition or not, provided it has a level stretch of not less than one and a half miles ending in a hill not less than 75 to 100 feet high. The owner of such property can make a quick sale by calling on or addressing Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

WE WANT for a cash customer elegant home on Peachtree at bargein. Also, 8. room residence, north or south side, 85,000 to 38,000; also one for 31,500 and 35,000. If you desire to sell, call and list your prop-erty-the demand is increasing. H. H. Jackson & Co., 41 North Broad. A DESIRABLE VACANT LOT on north side, value not over \$2,500, as part payment, in exchange for elegant home. If this interests you read our ad under "for sale" column for full particulars. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

FOR RENT-Houses, Cottages, Etc. FOR RENT-Furnished cottage, \$12 per month; has three rooms, hall and veran-da; some one who will take care of it until exposition; excellent table board opposite at Holder house, \$3 per week Address 256 Luckie street.

FOR RENT OR LEASE New 18-room boarding house, close in, furnished; modern; hot water and gas, Apply L. B. Austin 3½ Whitehall street. FOR RENT-Nine-room dwelling; close in; 84 Ivy; very choice; two bathrooms; possession given April 1st. Call and ex-amine.

amine.

159 FOREST AVENUE—Handsome cottage;
six large rooms; hot and cold water; baths six large rooms; hot and cold water; baths and every convenience. Apply 64 Forest

avenue.

FOR RENT—Ten-room furnished residence with modern conveniences on Washington street; excellent neighborhood. Apply to J. A. C., union depot.

FOR RENT—20 Peters st., newly painted and convenient; very close to Forsyth st. Apply 71 Whitehall st.

FOR RENT OR SALE-A nice new 5-room house, 6 to 10 acres land just outside West End, near Gordon street car line. Apply to 7 Exchange place, Cherokee Marbie and Granite Works.

Granite Works.

FOR RENT—A cottage on Spring street, three large and three small rooms, gas and water. Apply 38 West Baker. and water. Apply 36 West Baker.
FOR RENT—A new, 7-room house, baths, hot and cold water, gas and electric bells, very large lot, good white neighborhood, on one electric line and convenient to another; rent only \$25 per month to an approved tenant. Apply to G. W. Adair, Wail street.
FOR RENT—Seven-room house, front and rear hall, new, modern appointments, bells, etc., will rent cheap. William A. Osborn, 9 E. Alabama street.
FOR RENT—A four-room house, and water and the second street.

mchis-eod-7t

FOR RENT—A four-room house on Walnut street, corner of Magnolia. Will
take rent in washing if by first-class hand.
Apply to owner at 54 Walton. mchl-5t TO RENT—Furnished house to small tam-ily for three months from April 1st; ref-erence required. J. J. H., this office. FOR RENT-5-room cottage, No. 18 Broth-erton street; near in; good water. Apply to J. Schane, Keely Company.

FOR RENT-A handsome house of nin-rooms, bathrooms, etc., and all modern conveniences; well furnished and care-peted. Apply 404 Courtland ave. marl4thu-sun.

ROOMS FOR RENT. TWO ROOMS for rent cheap. No. 90 Ira FOR RENT-Three rooms and bathroom with all modern improvements; \$8 per month. Inquire 140 Madison street. FOR RENT-A nice furnished front room, all conveniences, centrally located 98 Loyd street.

Loyd street.

FOR RENT-On north side two connecting rooms and kitchen; gas and water; stitable for light houskeeping. Address Rent, care Constitution.

FOR RENT-Two or three connecting rooms at 153 Walton street, with private family; modern conveniences.

FOR RENT-Furnished Rooms. FOR RENT-Nicely furnished room with all modern conveniences. 59 Garnett st., four doors from Whitehall st.

nished front room, with accommodation of gas and bath; near center; reference required. Address 65 Cone st.

FOR RENT-Two rooms, furnished for housekeeping; in cottage with only on-couple; \$12 per month, 105 Luckle street. FOR RENT-Single room, nicely furnished for one gent, private family, very close for one gent, private fami in. 20 Gilmer street.

FOR RENT—Two unfurnished front rooms on second floor. 150 Courtland avenue. TO RENT—Newly furnished front room reasonable. 51 Terry street. FOR RENT-Two nicely furnished rooms, near in; reasonable to good tenant. Box 356.

ROOMS-Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-Furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board. Apply to 227 Courtland street.

TWO NICE LARGE and one small rooms for rent; furnished or unfurnished. 108 Trinity avenue. sat sun

FOR RENT-Unfurnished Rooms FOR RENT-Two connecting rooms un-furnished for light housekeeping with water and gas. 148 Windsor street.

ROOMS-With or Without Board.

NICELY FURNISHED rooms with or with-out board; also for light housekeeping, at 24 Church street. mch 17-sun tues sun fri

Constitution.

FOOR RENT—Writing machines by the month; also first-class machines for sale.

G. T. Osborn, 9 East Alabama street. G. T. Osborn, 9 East Alabama street,
FOR RENT—A stable and buggy house at
132 Luckie street, cheap. Apply 54 Walton
atreet, or on premises. mchlo-sun tue
FOR RENT—A good stable, cheap, at the
Inman orphanage. Apply on the premises, 101 South Forsyth street. mchl6-3t

For Rent by J. Henly Smith, No. 12 W. Alabama Street, Hillyer Build-ing-Telephone 225. Pretty, new, 7-room costage, near Grant Park. Very nice 7-room house, Windsor st., near Whitehall; every convenience; fine condi-tion.

Whitehall, every cost End.
6-room house, West End.
6-room house, N. Boulevard.
Nice, new brick store, Mitchell st.
Large brick store, No. 14 W. Mitchell.
New 4-room cottage in the country two
and a half miles from carshed.
A 50-acre farm six miles of Atlanta.

Real Estate-FOR SALE-Real Estate. G. J. Dallas, 19 S. Broad Street.

ONE STORE, close to center of city, a great bargain. Call and see me.
7-ROOM HOUSE Stonewall street.
55 ACRES, 6-r. h., good barn, 15 in timber. one-fourth mile of depot at Clarkston, \$1,600.
65 ACRES, 6-r. h., large barn, young orchard.

65 ACRES, 6-r. h., large barn, young or-chard.

8 ACRES bottom, fine pasture, one-half mile of Wallace Station on G. C. and N. R. R., at less than half value, \$2,500.

50 ACRES, 5-r. h. and 1-r. h., fine orchard, 15 acres in timber, one mile south of Tucker on the G. C. and N. R. R. \$850.

10-R. H. Gordon avenue, large lot, easy terms, \$5,250.

2-R. H. and 2-r. h., Ira street, large lot, \$1,500 VACANT LOT, Lucile street, 50x250, \$500.

AUCTION SALES-Real Estate.

AT AUCTION-By Green & Mathews, Thursday, March 21st, 4 o'clock p. m., we will sell at auction on the premises, on March 21st, 4 o'clock p. m., 30 Williams, corner W. Harris street, consisting of an elegant ten-room, two-story brick dwelling and a brick store, 17x50 feet, barn etc. This property is situated in one of the best residence portions of the city, as well as fine locality for grocery store, being only two blocks from the governor's mansion, three blocks of the Aragon hotel and Grand opera bouse, being in three minutes' walk of the postoffice, and in less than five minutes' of the Kimball house, union depot and the business center of the city, surrounded by such neighbors as Messrs. Randall, Montgomery, Smith, Crew and others. The house furnished with hot and cold water, bath, gas, etc., on the corner of two prominent streets, one of which (West Harris) is laid with beiglan blocks; sidewalk and curb stone is laid on both streets, water main and sewer pipes down and paid for. Parties desiring a home or parties seeking investments are invited to attend this saie. You will have an opportunity to procure one at your own price, as the property must be sold. Titles perfect; sale absolute. Terms, one-half cash, baince one, two and three years, 8 per cent interest. For full particulars, plats, etc., call on Green & Mathews, auctioneers, 37 North Broad street. AUCTION SALES-Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

REAL ESTATE AND RENTING.

THE HALE INVESTMENT COMPANY has opened a commodious office on the corner of North Forsyth and Walton streets, near the postoffice, for doing a real estate and renting business. Mr. A. R. Bryan will be in charge of the real estate department and his extensive knowledge of the values of city real estate guarantees to the public fair treatment in that line. Associated with him will be Captain G. B. Dale and others who will take pleasure in showing property in all parts of the city. We have on our list valuable property for sale at prices to suit the times. Mr. S. E. Williams has charge of the rent department, which insures courteous Mr. S. E. Williams has charge of the rent department, which insures courteous treatment to all who desire attention in that line. All parties having houses to rent would do will to list them with the liale Investment Company, The Hale Investment Company has houses to rent and property for sale in all parts of the city. The Hale Investment Company will build houses on easy terms for customers, Property on North Boulevard and vicinity for sale.

FOR LEASE. MILLEDGEVILLE HOTEL to be leased

MILLEDGEVILLE HOTEL to be leased for five years, commencing July 1, 1895. Bids will be received until May 15th. The hotel contains 25 bedrooms and is centrally located, and, as it is the only hotel in the city, can be made a paying investment. Hotel furnished. Good summer and winter resort. The State Lunatic asylum, Georgia Normal and Industrial college, and the Georgia Military and Agricultural college brings to Milledgeville annually hundreds of vistors. The Central railroad branch, Middle Georgia and Atlantic and the Macon and Augusta railroads have twelve trains daily, making it convenient for commercial travelers. Every inducement will be offered by the directors of the hotel to proper lessee. For particulars, address George C. Smith, secretary, Milledgeville, Ga. feb 17 lit sun

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank.

bank.

D. H. Liverimore, State Savings bank.

Jané im

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, condicential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur st., Kimball house.

Jan17 6m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY regottates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans, 23 South Broad street.

Jan12 ly

\$50,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith. 16 N. Pryor street. Jan29 6m

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry. ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20 6m

Atlanta promptly negotiated l nett, Equitable building. WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier.

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37½ Whitehall street. Co., rooms 10 and 12, 371/2 Whitehall street.

11,000 to \$50,000 TO LEND on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent. No delay. Purchase money notes bought. J. F. Soott, 827 Equitable building.

11,000 TO \$50,000 TO LEND on real estate at 6 and 7 per cent. No delay. Purchase money notes bought. J. F. Scott, 827 money TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security: one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT CITY LCANS. Georgia farms 8 per cent. W. C. Davis, attorney. Room 43 Gate City bank building.

6 OUR OWN MONEY to lend on Atlanta real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. deci-ff.

55,000, \$3,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 to lend on

\$5,000, \$3,000, \$1,500 and \$1,000 to lend on real estate. No delay. T. F. Scott, \$27 Equitable building.

MONEY TO LEND on real estate. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. sat sun

MONEY TO LOAN on real estate, paid back monthly and purchase money notes bought. W. A. Mathews, cashier Fledmont Loan and Banking Company, rooms 305 and 306 Norcross building. feb3 6m sun 205 and 306 Norcross building. read on suproved Atlanta real estate at 7, 7% and 8 per cent straight; no commission. By the Scottish American Mortgage Company, No 13 E, Alabama street, mch 10-sun-tu-wed-thur MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' Barking and Loan Company will make loans at 8 per cent payable monthly. R. H. Wilson, cashier, 51 North Pryor street, feb 10-1m3-sun, wed.

feb 10-1m-sun, wed,
WE HAVE on hand \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000 and
\$2,500 for immediate placing on Atlanta
real estate, at 7 and 8 per cent, according
to location and desirability, and are prepared to place large rent-paying business
loans at 6 per cent. Call and see us.
Weyman & Connors, \$25 Equitable building. Ing. nov1-tf
I HAVE \$1,400, \$2,000 and \$4,000 spot money
to loan at 7 and 8 per cent on good city
improved property. If you can use it,
call soon, D. Morrison, real estate and
loan agent, 47 East Hunter street.

J. R. TOLLESON lends money. Inman building.

MONEY TO LOAN in amounts to suit on Atlanta improved property at 6 per cent interest. B. and L. plan. No delay. Fitzhugh Knox.

MONEY to lend. 21 Inman building. MONEY to lend. 22 Inman building.
CHECKS AND DRAFTS on city and outof-town banks can be cashed after regular banking hours and on special legal
holidays. Apply to J. R. Tolleson, twoms
21 and 22, second floor Inman building,
South Broad, near Alabama street.

YOU CAN SELL good notes and borrow
money on approved collaterals at reasonable rates, without delay. Empire
State bank, second floor, Inman building, South Broad street.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR MARBLE mantels and tiling go to Cherokee Marble and Granite Works.

FOR GALF-Seventy-five thousand second-hand bricks in lots to suit, at a bargain.

M. E. Dildim, general delivery.

mar 17-31 su. tu, thur

FOR MARBLE and granite sills, steps, capping, etc., go to No. 7 Exchange place, Cherokee Marble and Granite Works.

Real Estate-FOR SALE Real Estate

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

REAL ESTATE—Vacant lots on Myrtle street and Piedmont avenue, north Atlanta, and 54 lots in east atlanta, for sale on very easy terms. Will build houses to suit customers. George S. May, 115. West Mitchell street.

FOR SALE—30 acres 8 miles from Atlunta 2 from Decatur, near raffroad; 100d dwelling, barn, fruit; land in good 84 to of cultivation; only \$2,500. H. H. Jacks n & Co., 41 North Broad.

FOR SALE—A choice lot in West End from los street, 11 is a part of the Bolles property and was taken under force osure and will be sold cheap. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. maril 2w

DESIRABLE Atlanta home, north side; sale or exchange; look into it. G. M. Heidt, Bloomingdale, Ga. suns tf

FOR SALE—Small farm six miles from carshed, Atlanta; good dwelling, tenant and outbuildings; would exchange for city property. Mrs. S. E. Whitfield, 296 Whitehall street.

hall street.

FOR SALE—Ten acres land two miles south of Atlanta; nice for truck or dalry farm; good house. Price \$2.500. Apply to C. K. Buzbee, P. O. bex 640.

TO SUIT THE TIMES—A pretty 6-room cottage in West End; gas and water; fine location, large lot. J. Henly Smith.

FOR SALE—Two choice elevated lots on Oak street, West End. Apply to 7 Exchange place, Cherokee Marbie and Granite Works.

A BARGAIN—A rare bargain in a pretty, new, 7-room cottage, near Grant Park; choice place. J. Henly Smith. THE BEST residence in West End at a bargain. We have been directed to sell. Call in and make us an offer. J. C. Hendrix & Co. mar5-Im

Real Estate for Sale by Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable Building.

SALE OR EXCHANGE, handsome 2-story SALE OR EXCHANGE, handsome 2-story, 9-r residence on Gordon street, West End; corner lot 53x200; car line in front of door; belgian block and sidewalk improvements down. The residence is a most desirable home from every standpoint. New, modern and in perfect condition; reception hall, parlor, library and dining room connected by folding doors. Finshed from top to bottom in hard oil; cabinet mantels with clubhouse grates in every room; inside blinds; electric bells, etc.; stable and coalhouse. We offer this at an especial bargain, viz: \$5,500, \$2,500 can remain four years at 7 per cent, balance \$1,000 to \$2,000 cash and \$30 per month, or will take desirable north side residence lot worth from \$2,000 to \$2,500 as part payment. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

34,500 BUYS the handsomest, the most complete and the newest 2-story, 9-room residence on elevated level, lot 50x200 feet, that can be bought in North Atlanta for the above amount, payable \$1,000 cash, balance \$50 per month, or yearly terms if preferred. This residence is double floored and slated; finished in natural wood with hard oil. Every room has handsome hard wood cabinet and tile mantels; equipped with hot and cold water on both floors; bath, stationary washstands, electric bells, speaking tubes, sliding doors, back stairway, elegant gas fixtures and hardware; verandas in front, on the side and on the second floor. Neighborhood the best, convenient to three car lines. We invite the closest investigation as to construction and finish. To see this place is to buy it. Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

buy it. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

JACKSON STREET—A chance to buy an elegant sixty-foot lot in the pretitiest portion of Jackson street; all street improvements are down; nicely shaded; graded for and ready for building, and is a perfect gem for a home. The owner must have money, and we offer this at the sacrifice price of \$2,250. We must sell, and it will pay you to act quickly. Lot well worth \$3,000. Apply to Mailard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

INVESTMENT—The improvements that

lard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

INVESTMENT—The improvements that are now being made on Pryor street will bring about a greater increase in values on that street in the next two years. We are offering a corner, one-half mile from the Kimball house, 106 feet front with an 8-room, 2-story house and a 8-room cottage, This is choice residence property, and rents well. These two places can be bought for \$8,000, and terms can be made to suit the purchaser; will self either or both. Apply to Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

WEST HARRIS STREET, less than three-quarters of a mile from carshed, a 7-room

WEST HARRIS STREET, less than three-quarters of a mile from carshed, a 7-room cottage on corner lot; gas, water, bath, etc.; finished in hard woods (walnut, oak and cherry); street improvements all down. We offer this place for 4,750; reasonable terms; which is a chance to get a most desirable home in an established neighborhood within a few minutes walk of business, at a bargain. Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?—A home, a vacant lot, an interest-paying investment, a farm or a tract of timber land? If so, call and talk with us. We cannot advertise everything, but we assure you that if you are looking for anything in the real estate line from a \$100 lot to a \$100,000 store property we can make it to your interest to consult us. If we fail, we shall be glad to have had the opportunity of making your acquaintance and trying, Mallard & Stacy, No. 2 Equitable building.

D. Morrisen, 47 E. Hunter Street.
17-ACRE DAIRY farm near the new waterworks. Land in this section is worth
\$125 per acre, but the owner is moving
to Washington, D. C., and must have
cash, and will sell for \$1,100.

MONEY to loan at 6, 7 and 8 per cent. 281/2 ACRES on the Flat Shoals road, six miles out, only \$1,200, well worth \$1,800. 3-R. H. and hali Lot \$2x100, near Mo-Daniel street and the E. T. shops. This little home is easily worth \$1,200, but I will sell this week for \$100 cash; balance very easy at the low price of \$800. Rail-road men see this soon; it is a snap. 2-R. H., on nice corner lot, 50x150, in a Atlanta. Must be sold this week and be, for the price is only \$400.

PEACHTREE PARK is only 8 miles from center of the city by railroad and only 7 by wagon road, and land in the park is worth \$125 per acre; but I have 20 acres there with 1,600 feet R. R. front; 4-r. h., and fine garden and orchard which I will sell this week, one-fourth cash, at the low price of \$1,700. PLEASE CALL at my office and I will take pleasure in showing you a fine list of homes, all for sale on easy monthly payment plan. The following are a few that must be sold at once. 3-R. H., lot 30x35, Woodward ave., \$700. \$-R. H., fine, high lot, McDonald St., \$300. \$-R. H., lot 25x100, Fair st., \$1,000. \$4-R. H., choice lot 50x114, Pgarl st., \$1,500.

4-R. H., lot 50x106, East Fair St., \$1,550. 5-R. H., lot 50x105, Pulliam st., \$1,750. 6-R. H., large lot, Buena Vista ave., \$1,550. 6-R. H., choice lot, g., w. and b. room, \$4,200. 6-R. H., lot 80x250, fine garden, \$2,600. 7-R. H., two lots, easy of city, \$1,500. 7-R. H., fine lot, Gordon st. \$3,750. 8-R. H., large lot, West End, \$4,300. I HAVE MANY choice vacant lots cheap. LARGE NUMBERS OF FARMS of from 20, 25, 50, 60, 80, 100 and 200 acres each.

FOR RENT—A large number of 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9-room houses. Call and see my list. D. Morrison, 47 East Hunter street, real estate and loan agent. Ware & Faver, Real Estate Agents, 2 South Broad Street. \$2,500-50x170, east front, elevated, belgian hlock, sewer, water, gas and car, % mile circle; cost the owner \$4,000, on north side.

mile circle; cost the owner \$4.000, on north side.

2,975—8-room, two-story residence, north side, water, gas, beigian block, two car lines, mile circle, splendid lot and good neighborhood, a big snap. You would be surprised to know that this property can be bought so cheap.

2,000—8-room two-story house, south side, water and gas, close in, near Pryor street, new house.

4,200—8-room house on lot 40x120, ¼ mile of union depot, all modern conveniences. This by far the cheapest piece of close in property in the city.

2,500—60 acres, 7 miles from city on railroad and at a station. How much cheaper do you want it.

2 per acre, 800 acres, 300 acres cleared with two tenements, on public road, good land and near a railroad.

TO EXCHANGE—Will exchange a six-torue power engine and boller for a two-horse gasoline engine, Record, Montesu-ma, Ga.

SALESMEN WANTED.

MLESMEN WANTED.

ALESMEN Salary and expenses or commission. New specialty for merchants; immense success. Experience unnecessary. If you want a good thing address Herdants' Economy Company, \$20 Van Buren street, Chicago.

ALESMEN WANTED on uncovered special spec

SALESMEN for cigars, \$75 to \$125 salary and expenses; experience not necessary; send stamp. Bishop & Kline, St. Louis, Mo.

Van Buren, Chicago.

WANTED SALESMEN to sell cigare;
55 per month salary and expenses. Address with 2-cent stamp, Sterling Cigar

marif-st
WANTED-Salesmen to sell direct to dealers staple article; salary or commission;
samples and terms, 25 cents. B. & P.,
128 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

Mar 17-13t su.

SALESMEN WANTED in every countymen who can handle first-class line. Permanent salaried position guaranteed. Reference required. Address B. T. Calvert,
256 South 8th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BALESMEN to sell baking powder. We put our goods in glass rolling pins; \$60 month and expenses, or commission. Chicago Baking Powder Company, 767 van Buren street, Chicago.

WANTED-Five young men, unmarried as traveling salesmen. Good reference and bond to the amount of \$100 required Address for further particulars and terilory. Dreyfus & Weil, Paducah, Ky. mchil-lw

18 MONTH and expenses—every countysell-seller; experience unnecessary. Kneeland M'fg Co., Chicago.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½
Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga., assists applicants in getting good positions. Two
placed last Saturday.

Chicago.

WANTED—Colored minstral talent clog, buck and wing dancers; musicians of all kinds, Call at 11 a. m. Monday, 20 E. Alabams street.

A LIVE HUSTLER with \$50 to invest in a digress.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, salesmen and teachers desiring positions in Texas, are invited to address "The Texas Busi-ness Bureau," J. W. Hudnall, proprietor, Dallas, Tex.

WRITERS WANTED to do copying a home, Law college, Lima, O. mar 17-3t.

HELP WANTED-Female.

LADIES-To sell Kent's Pimple Cure; has

WE WANT a lady or gentleman in every city and village in the United States to sell Spanish Freckle Cure. A veritable bonanza. For terms, etc., write to G. H. Wood & Co., Anna, Ill. mchl7-sun mon

LADIES—We will gladly tell you how you can easily make \$18 weekly, quietly at your own home. Position permanent. Reply, with stamped envelope, Woman's Benefit Company, Jollet, Ill.

Louis Mazade, 70½ Whitehall.

75 A WEEK paid to ladies and agents to sell the Rapid Dish Washer. Washes and dries them in two minutes without wetting the hands. No experience necessary; sells at sight; permanent position. Address W. P. Harrison & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus, O. nov-18-tf-sun WANTED—A Catholic man in his own diocese; references required; 18 per week, Write to Joseph R. Gay, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Educated young ladies and others having spare time for light work at home. Permanent; no canvassing; no fake. Enclose 5c stamp for all necessary to begin. Chicago Press Clipping Bureau, 36 La Salle street, Chicago. dec 16 10t sun e o s

LADY—To work for me at home. \$10 week-

WANTED by a young man work; two years' experience in office work; gilt ref-erences of character. W. H., care Con-stitution.

chambermaid, or nurse for one baby, waing to do all the work of a family of two or three; can give good reference. Address 287 Jackson street, city.

WANTED—Situation to do housework in small family; prefer place where no small children. Address 140 W. Fair st., city.

STENOGRAPHER-Young lady desires po-sition; can take from dictation 110 words per minute and operate typewriter skill-fully. Stenographer, 367 Luckie st.

WANTED—At once, one hundred feet of office fixtures for a new bank. Address Cash, care Constitution.

WANTED—To sell, plain (almost new) household furniture. Call at 324 Peachtree street.

WANTED-Furnished room, centrally lo-cated, with bath for two single gentie-men. Address P. O. Box 375, city. WANTED—Three rooms for housekeeping and two for roomers, south side. Atlanta Room Exchange and Information Bureau, No. 6 Walton street.

WANTED—Two or three nice unfurnished rooms close in, south side, for light house-keeping by young married couple; no children; references given and required, Address J. E. L., care Constitution.

FOR RENT-One or two nice front rooms furnished; gas and water; private family. Address "Convenient," care Constitution FOR RENT-In private family, nice fur-

FURNISHED ROOMS—Two pleasant con-necting front rooms, first floor, private residence; reference exchanged. 64 Church street.

FOR RENT—One or two nicely furnished rooms with all conveniences, close in. Apply 7 Pulliam.

FOR RENT—Elegant furnished room on Peachtree street, near in. References required. Address R, Constitution.

DESIRABLE ROOM, furnished or unfur-nished, 6 West Ellis street, opposite Cap-ital City Club.

TWO CONNECTING first-floor rooms, fur-nished or unfurnished. 331 Courtiand St. ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished to men only. 371 Peachtreet street.

TO RENT—An unfurnished, carpeted room, in nice community, to desirable party. Call at 33 Cooper street. MARRIED COUPLE, without children, wishing to live economically, can rent a nice unfurnished front room, cheap, close in; use of kitchen. Address B, Constitution office.

FOR RENT-Splendid suit offices in Chamber of Commerce building, corner Hunter and Pryor streets. Elevator, steam heat. Apply to H. G. Saunders, secretary. FOR RENT—Desk room in railroad office; Equitable building; pleasant location, from April ist. Address Transportation, care Constitution.

INVESTORS EVERYWHERE should read our pamphlet, sent free, on the best and safest means of making a steady revenue from a comparatively small investment-where the liability is absolutely fixed at our customers. We are row sending out our fifteenth uninterrupted semi-monthly dividend. Our facilities are unexceptional. Richardson & Company, 19 Wall st., New York.

COLD DID IT.

Truck Gardens Are from Three to Four Weeks Behind.

RMERS HAVE SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES

Are Exceedingly Short on All Kinds of Garden "Sass"-Talks on the Situation.

Spring gardening, by reason of the cold snap during the snow and the excess of rainy weather, is from three to four weeks behind, and the home supply of vegetables is far behind.

This lateness is being felt in the grocery stores, and the demands from customers have exceeded the supply by shipments. In the spring fresh vegetables are demanded on the tables, and in many instances home gardens furnish ample supplies.

Those truck farmers in Fulton county who were anticipating an early spring and had planted accordingy have suffered large losses. One truck farmer reports a loss of not less than \$1,000. The loss on many farms has been from \$200 to \$300 in actual loss from the freeze. By actual loss is meant the vegetables that were planted out or were under glass preparatory to setting out, which were killed.

There is to be considered the loss of three or four weeks' time in getting in a second crop. In such vegetables as lettuce, so gone a great secretive.

spinach and kale there is a great scarcity These are now four weeks behind, and it will probably be another week before the ground can be conditioned. Turnips were completely ruined by the cold snap and will require another planting. These are the garden "sasses" which are always in great demand. The retail grocerymen say that canned goods are in increased demand be-cause of the shortage in green vegetables. Radishes, onlon, beets, carrots, English

peas and asparagus are all on the list of belated vegetables. The radishes that are now found on the market are spongy and lack the firmness that the fresh ones of the home supply are superior in. Irish potatoes will be thrown behind fully a month. The plants should be show-

ing above the ground by now, while instead it will be some days before there can be any planting of Irish potatoes. Irish potatoes are in great demand and new ones bring good prices, so this is one of the most important sources of loss. As to corn, it is not likely that even the

Georgia. In south Georgia the early corn has been thrown behind a week or two. Strawberries will suffer, as the proper at-tention could not be given the vines dur-ing the unprecedented bad weather.

The outlook appears to be more hopeful, however, at present, and planting will be begun in earnest after this week. Mr. A. P. Stewart Talks.

No one takes more real pride in farming and truck gardening than does Tax Collector A. P. Stewart. He runs a truck garden for pleasure, as well as profit, and keeps right up with every season. He makes a specialty of fine strawberries and

garden "sass."
"I should judge," said Mr. Stewart, "that the gardens are not less than three or four weeks behind. There is a loss of money involved in the cold snap delay. It is not all a loss of time.

I presume that my loss has been about \$300. Usually my garden is bringing me in from \$3 to \$10 at this time. The cold snap cut the crop down, of course The output for this year will not be so great as

output for this year will not be so great as that of last year. A safe estimate would place the loss sustained by the farmers in Fulton county at \$5,000.

"Lettuce, kale, spinach, radishes and such vegetables are three or four weeks behind, and even the lettuce under glass was killed in many instances."

Will Lose Fully \$1,000.

"My losses on account of the cold snap," said a prominent truck farmer who lives in the southern portion of Fulton county, "will go up to \$1,000. I don't want to be quoted in this matter because I don't want my credit injured. But it is true that we are from three to four and five weeks off on the various crops. English peas are away off. They make up one of the largest poroff. They make up one of the largest por tions of my garden, and I have been thrown behind the supplies from the 'furth-

hind, though none to hurt. The cold weather that happened along just before the last snap and snow rather encouraged us, and we thought that we should be safe in going shead. Then the heavy rains put the ahead. Then the heavy rains put the ground out of condition, and I've just been holding my hands waiting for decent weather and hoping for the best." A Grocerman Talks of Vegetables.

"Vegetables are always in demand in we can't fill the orders now, though.

All the truck gardeners say that they are about a month behind on account of the cold weather. Canned vegetables are hav-

ing an increased sale on this account. Peo

est market and prefer home supplies.

want fresh vegetables from the near-

GEORGE HOWARD CAUGHT, And a Man Was Saved from Suffering Last Night.

"Hello, there! Stop, George Howard, I say. I want to see you a moment. You know that last ton of coal you sent me? Well, it's the best coal I ever saw. I wish you would send me around two tons this afternoon—it is getting so cold. I am about out, and I want your Kentucky Jellico. It's the coal that suits me better than any other."

Jellico. It's the coal that suits me better than any other."
"Oh, yes," said Mr. Howard. "I'll send ilke everybody else, bragging on the Kentucky Jellico. Well, it is the best coal on the market, and I am glad that it gives satisfaction."

AT BOCAS DEL TORO.

A Schooner Belonging to the Rebels

Captured. Mobile, Ala., March 16.-The Register to day received per the steamship Jarl the following letter from its correspondent at

"Bocas del Toro, March 10.—One man, a soldier, died today of his injuries and it is expected several more will die. They are being given all possible attention. The child and its mother, who were shot during the battle, are doing as well as can be expected. All the dead were buried on

expected. All the dead were buried on yesterday afternoon.

"A small schooner belonging to the rebels was captured yesterday. Seventy-five Remington rifles and several thousand cartridges were found. The men in command of ridges were found. The men in command of the schooner jumped overboard and swam to shore. The boat is now anchored safely near the barracks. The rebels bringing so many extra rifles proves they had an idea of gaining reinforcements on their arrival in Bocas. For some unknown reason their forces did not join them, hence their defeat. The prisoners have their feet in stocks and are confined in the barracks. stocks and are confined in the barracks.

"The steamer Premier arrived this afternoon from Colon, but brought no soldiers.
"Few of the men who made the attack
are from Colombia. It is supposed they
were a band of professional thieves bent
on pillage and plunder, under command of

"The rebels made a threat to return and burn the city. They have put in no appearance yet, as they are very few in number and the Atlanta's force on land had a

—Mr. Charles Mobley, tor a number of years in the Atlanta postoffice, has been promoted from the position of distributing clerk to a slerkship in Assistant Postmaster Maddex's office.

WHAT TO DO FOR MICROBES

A Texas Florist Discovered What Scientists Could Not.

DISEASE IS FERMENTATION

Microbes the Cause, and to Cure All Diseases You Must Kill the Germs.

RADAM RIVALS PASTEUR

An Antiseptic Gas Harmless to Human Life but Death to Microbes.

DISCOVERED AMID FLOWERS.

The Gas Saved the Life of the In ventor-Now It Is Saving the Lives of Thousands.

Twenty-five years ago William Radam, a young man then twenty-five years old, landed in New York. He was a German and could not speak English. He had been a soldier in the German army and later had been in the employ of Emperor William in the imperial gardens, Bellevue.

There he had learned, as only Germans can learn, how to care for flowers and trees. When he landed in America it was natural that he should take up the cultivation of flowers and trees as a business.

He began in Austin, Tex., and in a few years became one of the leading florists and nurserymen of the west. Wealth came to him, but did not oring him happiness, because, as his material possessions grew o him, but did not bring him happiness, secause, as his material possessions grew is health failed. To the original comiaint of malaria had been added rheumasm, then catarrh and finally consumption, ferr being treated by the most skillful hysicians for several years Mr. Radam bund himself seven years ago virtually at ne point of death. It was at this juncture that he thought of applying the nowledge he had gained in the treatment



WILLIAM RADAM.

WILLIAM RADAM.

of disease in plants to the treatment of his own serious maladies. He had discovered that all the diseases of plants are caused by a sort of fermentation, and that wherever this fermentation appeared there were also germs or microbes. Following his researches he discovered that these microbes were not only at the point of apparent, disease, but had permeated the very heart of the plant and were in every drop of the sap. He had discovered a combination of ratiseptic drugs that would kill these microbes and so bring the plants back to healthful growth. This point was reached after many experiments, during one of which Mr. Radam experienced a certain feeling of exhilaration. Later he found that, after applying his remedy to his plants he himself was in better health. As the plants gained in strength so did he, and it was but natural that this coin cidence should cause him to turn his attention from the health of the plants to his own health. He found that the theory he knew to be correct in the case of the plants seemed to be equally reasonable when applied to himself. The result was more and more careful experiments, which finally led to the discovery or invention of his now celebrated "Microbe Killer." All progressive physicians admit the correctners of the germ theory of disease. They know that all diseases are caused by germs or microbes, which lodge in some organ, get into the blood and multiply as if by magic. A weak spot in the body offers a place for the lodgment of a germ, and it is the propagation of germs and the consequent fermentation in this spot that makes the many so-called diseases. If the microbes settle in a weak spot in the lougs the disease is called consumption. If they settle in the digestive organs and cause fermentation there the disease is called sages. Back of all these names and symptoms is the one reason—the real cause of all disease—microbes. These may be entirely exterminated by the use of William Radam's Microbe Killer. As soon as they are completely eradicated from

is no possibility of it lasting after the microbes are gone, because they, and they alone, create it.

Radam's Microbe Killer should be taken three or four times a day in wine glass dozes. It is not a strong medicine, and is made by impregnating pure water with various gases. It is pleasant to the taste, perfectly harmless, and a positive and certain cure for all blood and chronic diseases.

iseases.

A fifty-page book, giving full particu-ars regarding this wonderful medicine, lso testimonials of cures, mailed free, iddress The William Radam Microbe Ciller Company, 7 Laight street, New York ity, or Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, Ga. mar 17—4t sun

CLAUD DOBY ACQUITTED.

He Was Once Convicted of Murder

but Got a New Trial.

Lawrenceville, Ga., March 16.—(Special.)—
Claude Doby's second trial for wife murder ended today in acquittal. The case was taken up on Wednesday. The case was one taken up on Wednesday, The case was one of circumstantial testimony purely and it was exceedingly doubtful what the verdict would be. It will be remembered that the defendant claimed that his wife while handing a gun out of a window to him at his request when they were at home by themselves, accidentally shot herself. He declared that he was not responsible for her death. The state denied this and charged that it was deliberate murder Doby was death. The state denied this and charged that it was deliberate murder. Doby was convicted once of murder and recommended to mercy, but the court after considering the case for six or eight months, granted him a new trial. C. H. Brand appeared with Solicitor General Russell for the state. T. M. Peeples, Juhan & McDonald and John R. Cooper, of Macon, appeared for the defendant. lefendant.

The grand jury returned no bill in the case of the state vs. Paul Silvey, charged with criminal assault.

CONVENTION, WAYCROSS. Good Schedules and Accommodations

Over the Southern Railway.

As has already been announced, the rate to Waycross for the occasion of the Georgia Baptist convention. April 8th to 15th, will be a fare and a third on the certificate pian, via the Southern railway (formerly the E. T., V. and G. railway). The schedules over this line via Jesup are most excellent, and all delegates and others attending the convention are advised to take the Southern railway. Over the Southern Railway.

If you want a nice, stylish Costume, you will do yourself an injustice if you buy before pricing our new stock. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

WILD RUSH TO BUY

The Bears Show as Much Eagerness to Buy as the Bulls.

GENERAL TREND OF COTTON UPWARD

Stock Speculation Closed Firm, 1-8 to 11-4 Per Cent Higher Than Yesterday. Wheat Lower.

New York, March 16.—Stocks ruled firm at today's session, the exceptions being Su-gar and Distilling, which were rather weak. Sugar opened a fraction higher at 93½, but later sold down to 97%@97%, the rise in cernater soid down to \$1% (2013). the rise in ter-tain grades of refined sugar announced this morning failing to check the liquidation which has been going on since the declara-tion of the regular dividend a week ago. Distilling dropped to 11% on sales of 14,600 shares, western houses being the largest sellers. Railway stocks were exceptionally strong. The improvement in the group ranges from '4 to 14 per cent. Jersey Central, New York Central and the low-priced issues scored the largest gains. Covering of short sales accounts for the rise. The fact that the reductions in the New York fact that the reductions in the New York Central and St. Paul dividends has not dis-Central and St. Paul dividends has not dis-lodged long stock has created quite a change in sentiment. For the moment the anthracite and bituminous coalers are in favor, the former on reports that the man-agers will meet at an early date and settle the question of allotments, and the latter because of the agreement just arrived at by the Ohio producers, which, according to those interests, is said to be of the greatest importance to this trade. Among the low priced shares Kansas and Texas preferred loomed into prominence, selling up to 24 on loomed into prominence, selling up to 24 on intimations that the annual report to be given out Tuesday will be of a favorable character. Speculation closed firm with prices anywhere from ½ to 1½ per cent higher than yesterday's finals. Total sales were 83,534 shares, including 17,500 shares of American Sugar, Sales of listed stocks were 90,000; unlisted,

24.000. 24,000.
The bond market was active and strong.
Treasury balances: Coin, \$89,825,000; currency, \$71,550,000.
Money on call nominally 1½ per cent;

prime mercantile paper, 41/2@5 per cent. prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent, Sterling exchange firm with actual busi-ness in bankers' bills at 4.88 for sixty days, and 4.89½ for demand; posted rates 4.88½@ 4.99; commercial bills 4.87½@487½.

Bar silver 61%. Mexican dollars 491/4. Government bonds firm. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds steady.

Silver at the board was 62. London, March 16 .- Bar silver 281/4d, Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 102 francs

	manage garage as		
ı	90 centimes, ex-in	tere	st for the account
	The following are cl	osin:	tada:
	Am'n Cotton Oil	6942	Mobile & Ohlo Nash., Chat. & St. L.
	Am'n Sugar Refin .	97%	U S. Cordage
ı	do. pref	13 .	do. pref
ı	Am'n Tobacco	90%	N. J. Central
ı			N. Y. Central
1	Atch., T. & Santa r's	334	N. Y. & N. E
	Baltimore & Oalo	53	Norfolk & Western.
	Canada Pac	3756	Northern Pac
	Ches. & Ohio	164g	do. pref
		46	Northwestern
ı	C., B. & Q	70%	do. pref
	Chicago Gas	70%	Pacific Mail
		9.8	Reading
	Dir. & Car. Feed	1136	Rock Island
	Erie	718	1. Paul
	do. pref	16	. (o. pref
	Ed. Gen. Esectric	20%	Filver Ceruiteates
	100. Central	84 .	1. C. I
	Lake Erie & West	15	do. pref
	do. pref	71	Texas Pac
		3614	Union Pac
	Lous, & Nash.	47%	Wannah, St. L. & P.
	L'ville, N. A.& Ohio.	612	ao. pref
		08	Western Union
		10	Wheeling of L. Ecta.
		9116	do. pref
	Bonds-	20	
		44	

Closing Stock Review. New York, March 16.-New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market, while showing less buoyancy than of late, maintained an undertone of strength, and there was no pressure to sell.

St. Paul was a triffe higher in spite of small sales by London houses, and New York Central advanced on the scarcity of offerings.

Jersey Central was about 1 per cent high-

lesing part of the gain later.

In the industrial list Sugar was heavy under liquidation and Distilling and Cattle Feeding was sold off about 1 per cent on talk of opposition to the new combination of distillors. distillers.

American Tobacco rallied over 1 per cent and American Cotton Oil improved over 1 per cent on good buying.

Some of the specialties like New England and Wheeling and Lake Erie common showed strength. The market closed irregular, but fairly

DESCRIPTION	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Today's (Tosing b	Yesterday's Closing b
Delaware & Lack	159%	15956	1594	1598	159
Northwestern	8816	81156	8894	883	8836
Tenn. Coal & Iron	14-74		1454	144	14%
Southern Rallway	**** ****			10%	10
New York & N. E	3136	34%	34	- 34	343,
Lake Shore	136	13614	136	136	13.052
Western Union		- 88	8734	87%	8734
Missouri Pacific	20%	20%	20	20	2016
Union Pacific			********	N3/4	8%
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	1.4	12%	334	370	12
Atchison	436 634	414	834	83	85
Louis ville & Nash	473	47%		47.56	475
North. Pacific pref	1110	141		144	14%
Ft. Paul	5534	5594		8314	55%
Rock Island	d23a	6214			6214
Chicago Gas	70%	7170	70%	74.00	70%
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70%	170%		70%	70%
Anse'n Sugar Reunery	11114	9836	97.50	974	983
Erle	814	812	7%	7%	8
Am'n Conon Ott	24	24%	23%	240	23%
General Electric	29	200	29	294	29%

An "Old Timer" Failed. The failure of I. B. Newcombe was announced on the stock exchange this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, He was admitted to membership May, 1869. Newcombe

says:
"My failure is the result of dry rot, which prevailed in the market, and the inability of people who owe me money to make good their accounts. I have no outstanding debts

The New York Bank Statement.

New York, March 18.—The statement of the associated banks of this city for the week ending March 16th shows a decrease of \$325,200 in loans, an increase of \$349,600 in specie, a decrease of \$7,507,300 in legal tenders, a decrease of \$3,630,400 in net deposits and a fecrease of \$3,630,400 in net separations. Some of the heaviest transactions in connection with the bond syndicate deal, have just been concluded, and a number of important changes should have appeared in the statement, although they do not show, except in the decrease in net deposits. This decrease, however, was not caused by the transfer of gold to the treasury from special depository banks, as these deposits are not counted in that column. The actual gain in specie and the heavy loss of £3,907. Sou in legal tenders was a surprise. The only explanation is that legal tenders were used and are being used in settlements by banks with the syndicate. The money did not go to the interior, and shipments from that source were not important enough to reflect the changes in the statement. The heavy decrease in legal tenders has been going on ever since the bond operation was started, and the New York banks now hold only \$12,000,000 more paper money than gold. The reserve is down to \$17,590,770—many millions less than the aversge carried for two years, and in the light of this showing the hardening in money rates is not strange. While the bond operation has undountedly The New York Bank Statement.

The banks now hold \$17,595,775 in excess of the legal equirements of the 25 per centrule.

Financial Gossip

Financial Gossip

From The New York Indicator.

Thursday's market was an endorsement of our predictions. Prices advanced easily and would go much higher if there was any public to help lift them. The professionals one either side of 'the speculative movement alone control things, but the change in sentiment is pronounced.

The bull sentiment is being feit all over the street. The office partners in the different brokers offices make their ideas known to all customers that enter. They are but few bear offices today, and it will not be long before they too will be talking bull.

are but few bear offices today, and it will not be long before they too will be talking bull.

At the half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of the Bank of England, held yesterday, Mr. David Powell, the governor of the bank, congratulated the bank upon the successful conclusion of the Baring obligations, and thanked the guarantors for their assistance in liquidating the Baring indebtedness so smoothly. He announced that the dividend of the bank for the last six months was 4½ per cent. Counsel in behalf of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Reading is preparing a strong argument against foreclosure. As was expected, the directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company yesterday declared a semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent. This is a reduction of 1 per cent. On the preferred stock the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent was declared.

Owing to the uncertainty as to what the dividend would be, the transactions in St. Paul Raick, notwithstanding the lower prices from London. The coal situation remains unchanged. The expectations of a meeting of the presidents had a favorable influence on all coal stocks yesterday.

		dasked quotations	
		(Atlanta 41/98 102)/	
New Ga. 344, 27 to 30 years100		Augusta7s, L. D.113	
New (4a. 3198, 25		Macon 64111	114
to 40 years 100		Colombus 5,102	103
New Ga. 4149		Rome graded102	
1915114	115	Waterworks 5s. 100	
Georgia78, 1896.102		Rome 58 9)	
Eavannah 54 105		South Car. 4599.104	105
A 'lanta Sa,1902.119		Newnan 6s I. D. 101	104
A.lenie 7s. 18011134	114	Chay anooga as	
At anta 78, 1599, 109		1921 98	
Atlan. a 6s, L. D. 112		Col. S.C.grad'd	
Atlanta 60, S. D. 100		35 & 4s, 1910 71.	
Atlanta 65, L. D. 102		Ala., Class A 101	104
BA	ILROA	D BONDA	
Georgia6s, 1897, 101	102	C. C.& A. 1st 54,	
Georgiads, 1910, 108		1909	
Georgia6s, 1922, 110	113	do.,2d 75, 1910 109	
Central7s, 1893, 120		do. con. 63 83	
Ga. Pac. c't'fslus		Aug. & Knox.	
Ga. Paccie 2d 52		18173, 1900,101	
A. P.& L. init's 95		Ailma & Case	
Mari'ta & N.G.		18, i8, 1d 7,	117
6.,A.& M. 13 47		do. fucome de	
		1900 103	
RAI	LROA	D STOCKS.	
Georgia 157	160	Aug. & Sav 80	90
Southwestern, 74	75	A. & W. P 85	
entra 17	20	do. depen 93	94
Cen. deben 23	28		

	RECE	IPIS	SHIP	ET' M	STOCKS.		
	1895	1894	1895	1894	.1896	1894	
Saturday	282	70	882	350	9460	505	
donday	** **	****			*****	*****	
uesday	*****		*****	****		*****	
Vedneeday	**. ***			*****	******	****	
harday	*****	*****	*****	*****	****	*****	
riday		** **	******	****	*** *		
Total	2.2	76	882	350			

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. New York, March 16.—It was a wild mar-ket, with a grand scramble to cover and orders to buy for long account. We con-New York, March 16.—It was a wild market, with a grand scramble to cover and orders to buy for long account. We consider it very largely a manipulated market, but as the current is running for the moment, at least, in the direction of better prices, it makes little or no difference whether the advance is manipulated or not—it was obviously inexpedient to fight it. What took everybody's breath away, bulls and bears alike, was to see the spot sales in Liverpool, 18,000 bales, a fact which knocked the record of any previous Saturday for many years past into a cocked inat. Then Liverpool was higher, Manchester also improving, the south was on the warpath, and New York was excited. While there was some realizing for southern and local account toward the close, the buying fever was on during most of the session, and in the two hours transactionshere reached the imposing aggregate of 194,800 bales. Wall street was a pretty good buyer, and the south also bought. There was some buying on stop orders. Liverpool and the continent made purchases. Some who are largely interested in May are understood to have sold both April and May today and to have bought June and August. The market here ran up 19 to 20 points and then lost 4 of the improvement on realizing. Local operators were buying freely, but the effect of the liquidation toward the and was to cause an easy closing. Liverpool advanced 2½ to 3 points for future decitivary and 1640 are not New Orleans additional control of the liquidation toward the control of the liquidation toward the and was to cause an easy closing. Liverpool advanced 2½ to 3 points for future decitivery and 1640 are not New Orleans additional control of the liquidation toward the liquidation toward the control of the liquidation toward the control of the liquidation toward t but the effect of the liquidation toward the and was to cause an easy closing. Liverpool advanced 2½ to 3 points for future delivery and 1-64d on spot. New Orleans advanced 13 points. Receipts there on Monday are expected to be 10,000 to 13,000 bales, aga mt 4,760 last year. New York spot prices were raised 3-16c to 6½c for middling uplands, with sales of 1,000 bales for export and 26 for spinning. The advance in Liverpool was attributed to limited offerings there, an improved tone in Manchester and buying by the bulls, as well as fears that preparations for the crop will be unduly late. Receipts at the ports and interior towns continued liberal. At ports today they were estimated at 9,389 against 6,717 last year. Manufacturers got 1,057, against 231 last year, and Houston 3,261, against 237. The quantity brought into sight during the week was 125,490, against 72,824 this week last year. Total in sight, 8,769,463, against 6,740,864 this time last year. The Chronicle states that takings by northern spinners thus far this season are 1. 12,824 this week last year. Total in sight, \$7,69,463, against 6,709,684 this time last year. The Chronicle states that takings by northern spinners thus far this season are 1,749,021, against 1,184,675 same time last season. It states that the weather has been unfavorable over a large portion of the south during the week. The rainfall has been heavy at many points in the Atlante and gulf states, and in some districts elsewhere, interfering with farm work, which is already late, and that the cold weather at the close of the week has retarded operations in the southwest. Exports from the ports thus far this season are 5,369,302, against 4,258,995 thus far last season. The world's visible supply is 4,701,228, including 4,282,028 American, against a total visible supply of 4,330,202 at this time last year. Even many of the bulls would like to see a decline in order to get in again on a lower level. Many think that the advance has been too rapid, but, as already intithe market. The wires are being pulled by powerful hands, and it is, therefore, betmated, there is strong manipulation behind The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

6.07 6.11 6.07 6.10-11 3.97-98 6 10 6.15 6.06 6.69-10 5.96-57 6.13 6.18 6.08 6.14 6.59-60 6.06 6.17 6.04 6.12-13 5.97-98 6.19 6.20 6.15 6.15-15 6 01 6.13 6.23 6.12 6.15 6.10 6.16 6.25 6.16 6.22-26 6.07-06 6.21 6.30 6.21 6.25-25 6.11-13 Closed easy; sales 194,500 bales, RECEIPTS EXPORTS STOCKS 1895 | 1894 | 1896 | 1894 | 1895 | 1894 . 12772 77-5 34811 31186 920521 798392 12772 7705 35811 31186

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Total ...

ket that we have had for a long time, and prices rose to a level unknown since last October. The good tidings from Liverpool solved the doubts of those who had deemed the advance unsafe, and there was a wild rush to buy, in which the bears vied in eagerness with the buils. May opened at 6.13, an advance of 14 points as compared with yesterday's closing, and rose amid great excitement to 6.13. There was no relaxation in the firmnoss of the market until a few minutes before the close, when the desire to secure profits led to a sudden pressure of offerings, which caused a recession of a few points from the highest. May closed at 6.14 bid, with the tone easy. The trading seems at last to have acquired the swing and spirit characteristic of a bull market. Very little attention appears now to be paid to the large receipts. Everybody knows that we may have a sharp reaction at any moment, but everybody also seems to feel that the general trend of cotton here and in Liverpool is upward, and that the real danger now is in selling, and not in buying it. August has taken the place of May, as the favorite trading month, May has, of late, been subjected to manipulation to the great discomfort of those who were short of that month, and August is now more fairly representative of the quotations of the general list. Today August rose to 6.23 and closed at 6.19. We agree with those who believe that the tendency of the market is toward still higher prices, and we favor buying upon every break.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter. New York, March 10—The statistical position of cotton, as made up Saturday's Chronicle, is as follows:
This week, Last week,
Visible supply. 4.7°1,228
American. 4.43°2,25
Alfa,709
American. 4.83°2,25
Alfa,704
Crop in sight. 12-6,490
14.30°2,30
Plantat'n deliveries. 97,197
100,987
23.30

The active demand for American cotton in Liverpool carried the sales to 18,000 bales, and futures closed firm at an advance of 3-64 to 4-64 from yesterday. Our advices state that the advance is due to a large demand from Manchester, where a better trade exists, owing to a demand from China and the probability of an early settlement of the Chinese war. The market in New York has been active and excited, advancing at one time 19 points from yesterday's prices, and cosing easy at 15 points higher than Friday. It is felt that the market is entitled to a reaction, but it is noticeable that the opinion is entertained by everybody in the trade, and all are looking forward to a break in the Liverpool market Monday as a response to the ease at the close here today.

Inman Sells Cotton Openly

New York, March 16 .- The pit on the New York exchange this morning presented a wild scene. Prices started up with a rush with the bears frightened and trying to cover their short contracts. Receipts of very bullish cable advices from English markets started the advance. May futures, which closed vested by a 150 control of the contract of th markets started the advance. May rutures, which closed yesterday at 5.99, opened at 6.13 and sold the next minute at 6.14. June opened at 6.07, against 5.97 at yesterday's close, and August opened at 6.13, against 6.04 yesterday. Trading was very heavy. John H. Inman, who made his first appearance on the floor yesterday after many months' absence, and who is credited with controlling, with one or two other big oper-ators, the bull interest in May cotton, was again on the floor today. He sold cotton openly, but his sales had little effect in openly, but his sales had little effect in checking the builishness of the market. Traders were disposed to consider them as having a very problematical effect on his real holdings. In the first half hour the total transactions aggregated 65,000 bales. The premium on May-June, so noticeable for several days past, had fallen away so that at 10.55 o'clock the two futures were even in prices.

Dry Goods.

Prom The Wall Street Journal.
The demand for seasonable merchandise is less active, but improved weather conditions are responsible for a better spot demand for cotton dress goods. The special offerings are attracting considerable attention, the demand through the mails alone being sufficient to absorb the quantities offered. Housekeeping goods are dull and prices rule in the face of cheap imported goods. The demand for silks showed no dimnution, but if anything wash goods are being moved in larger quantities.

The primary market is in better shape and the influence which is being exercised over the market for finished goods, by the upward fluctuation of the raw cotton market, appears in the expressions of belief that the downward tendency of prices has ceased.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, March 16.—Cotton advanced 19@20 points, then reacted and closed easy at a net advance of 15 points, with sales of 194,800 baies, Liverpool advanced 2½ to 3 points for future delivery and 1-16d on the Flot. New Orleans advanced 13 points. The receipts there on Monday are estimated at 10,000 to 13,000, against 4,706 last Monday. The receipts at the ports were 12,772, against 6,717 last year. The southern spot markets were steady to firm, and 1-16@7%c higber. Charleston declined ½. June was one of the strongest months today. The stock market was reported more cheerful and broadening.

Today's Features.—It was a big day in cotton, and the bulls were the "big Injuns" of the trade. That was a surprising business in Liverpool, the biggest of any Saturday in years, if indeed it was ever equaled, and besides the southern markets were stronger and there was heavy buying for local, Wall street, southern and European account, John H. Davis & Co., in their monthly circular, just issued, take a very decided stand on the bull side of the situation. They say there is more tonic in the account—more hope in the hearts of men; more faith in the outcome of 1895. Merchants are busier and collections are better. Cotton has advanced, wheat is higher, the bituminous coal trade is in better shape than for years, the iron industry is improving in tone and prices, the credit of the United States is strengthened abroad.

The Liverpool and Port Markets. The Liverpool and Port Markets, Liverpool, March 16, 1-21:5 p.m.—Cotton, spot bushness good with prices advancing; middling uniands 32, saize 18,000 to bales; American 12,500; speculated 34,00; and export 3,000; receipts 5,000; American 3,400; and stown middling clause March and April delivery 3 13-64; April and May delivery 3 12-64, 3 13-64; April and May delivery 3 12-64, 3 13-64; 3 13-64; June and July delivery 3 14-64, 3 13-64; June and July delivery 3 15-64, 3 15-64; 3 16-64; July and Angust delivery 3 15-64, 3 16-64; 3 17-64; August and September delivery 3 16-64; 3 17-64; Alsonia and September delivery 3 17-64, 3 19-44; October and November delivery 3 17-64, 3 19-45; Cotober and November delivery 3 19-64; November and December delivery 3 20-64, 3 22-64; futures opened firm with demand good.

good.
Liverpool, March 16-1:00 p. m.—Uplands low midding classe March delivery 8, 13-64, 3, 14-44; March and April delivery 5, 13-64, 3, 14-44; March and April delivery 3, 13-64, 6, 14-44; April and May delivery 3, 14-64, sellers; May and more delivery 3, 15-64, sellers; June and July delivery a, 10-64, sellers; August delivery 3, 17-64, 3, 16-64, August and September delivery 3, 18-64, 3, 18-64; september and October delivery 3, 20-64, value; October and November delivery 3, 21-64, 3, 22-64; November and December delivery 3, 21-64, 3, 23-64; futures closed firm.

firm.

New York. March 16—Cotton steady; sales 1.026
taises middling uplands 6%; middling gulf 6%; nei recelpts 900; gross 5.725; stock 194, s82.

Galveston, March 16—Cotton very firm; middling
5%; net receibts 1.394 baies; gross 1.394; sales 2.225;
stock 100,858; exports to continent 6,926; coastwise
6.137. 5.137. Norfolk March 16—Cotton firm; middling 5%; net receips 1 726 bales; gross 1,726; sales 237; stock 46,504; exports coastwise 449. Baltimore, March 16—Cotton nominal; middling 6: ne, receipts none bales; gross 1,136; sales none; such 24,719.

24,719.

Boston, March 16—Cotton quiet; middling 6 1-16; net receipts 907 bales; gross 1,222; sales none; stock none; exports to Great Striasin 2,700.

Wilmington March 16—Cotton firm; middling 64, net receipts 630 bales; gross 630; sales none; stock 18,828. net recordia 630 bales; gross 630; sales none: stock Philadelphia, March 16—Cotton firm; middling 6½; net receipts 302 bales; gross 302; sales none; stock 17,312. Savannab, March 16-Cotton firm; middling 5%; net receipts 811 baies; gross 811; sales 150; stock 63.344. New Orleans, March 16—Cotton steady; midding ba; net receips 3.824 bales; gross 5.284; sales 3.006, 369,906; exports to France 6.217; to condent 7.586; coastwise s 214.

7,080; coastwise 214.

Mobils, March 16-Cotton steady; middling 5.11-16; ner receipts 1.092 bales; gross 1,092; sales 100; stoog 25,361; exports to continent 7.11; coastwise 178.

Memphis, March 16-Cotton firm; middling 5%; net receipts 1,067 bales; shipments 860; sales 1,000; socs 99,371.

Augusta, March 16-Cotton steady; middling 5%; net receipts 122 testes; shipments 942; sales 526, stock 33,784. 33.784. Charleton, March 16-Cotton firm; middling 6%; ne. receipts 376 bales; gross 376; sales none; stock 48.273; exports to continent 8,155. How-ton, March 16-Co.ton firm; middling 5%; ne receipts 3.261 bales; snipmen.s 2,522; sales 141 stock 44.929.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

A Nervous Day in Wheat, the Bears

Winning Out.

Chicago, March 16.—Wheat slipped back further today. Gradually diminishing confidence appears to be the aspect of the situation and the people to be slower than for a long time. The claims that foreigners, finding our stock low, would give evidence of a change of heart and would promptly apply to America for supplies do

not meet with confirmation, and easier markets in England and this country show at least with the Americans that the formarkets in England and this country show at least with the Americans that the formarket. The government report in not looked upon with as much favor as was expected and trade suffers a loos in consequence. Today's market was a weak one, peing ½1 under yesterday's closs. The early selling was overdone, and covering by shorts caused a raily later, but maily an utter lack of demand with moderate closings at the extreme inside quotations for the day. May wheat opened from 5% to 5% c. sold between 5% c. closing at the extreme inside that the supplies of corn will be ample for all requirements is feit. This and the limited speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate despeculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate speculative interest works to the disadvantage of present prices. The immediate decline, Oats were dull and inactive. No one evinced any interest and prices followed the example of those of wheat and corn. At the close May oats had lost % of a cent from yesterday, the range having been in this boundary all the session. Cash oats were ½c per bushel lower.

Provisions—Pork was raided during to day's session, a commission man, famous for such tactics, offering liberally. Pork lard and ribs likewise suffered. During the demand was found adequate to partial recovery. The close was 5c higher that the demand was found adequate to partial recovery. The close

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.
Chicago, March 16.—The speculation market in grain and provisions during the week has been quite active, much more condence in higher prices has been manifested and an advance of 2c in wheat, %o in comand about ½c per pound on product of hogs has resulted. The activity and advance in wheat were due to light stocks in farmers' hands, based on the government report, the large domestic milling demand and the advance in foreign markets as reported by cable advices. The highest point was reached yesterday, caused by the heavy buying of wheat and hog product to protect short contracts. This demand satisfied, the market disclosed a much easier feeling, owing partially to the heavy realizing sales of holders and partially in anticipation of slightly increased receipts at the primary points, and the probable approach of spring weather. While conditions seem so strong, we cannot consistently predict very much of a decline, yet the probabilities are we will see soms lower prices the early part of the week Bradstreet's estimate of the world's wheat stocks being 125,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels less than a year ago, caused a temporary strength and brought a few buying orders but the advance was only temporary, and the close of the market was rather weak with no encouragement to holders.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE Flour. Grain and Meal. ATLANTA, GA., March 16, 1898.

Flour. Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 16 - Flour, first patent 83, 90%4.00 second patent 83, 40; straight \$3.10; fancy \$30,0; extra family \$2.70. Corn, white 57c; mixed 56c. Oat rust proof 50c; white 46c; mixed 43;. Rye, Georga 75c. Barley, Georgia rusted 85c. Hay. No. 1 time thy, large baies 90c; small baies, 85c. Hay. No. 1 time thy, large baies 90c; small baies, 85c. No. 2 dimoity, anall baies, 80c. Meal, plain 56c; botled 54c. When bran, targe; acces, 90; small sacets 90. Orits \$4.20. New York, March 16.—Southern flour dull babtreagy good to choice \$2.8063.25 common tofair extrail. 62.75. Wheat. spot nominally flum; No. 2 red wint in store and elevator of 14g/601/4; affoot 42/46 50; ottons opened weeks and declined 4c. railed 4c. extrails 10 march 61/8; May Grob 14g/1601/4; affoot 42/46 50; ottons opened weeks and declined 4c. railed 4c. extrails 10 march 61/8; May Grob 14g/1601/5; affoot 63c; ottonsdulling flum; No. 2 march 61/8; May Grob 14g/1601/5; affoot 63c; ottonsdulling flum; No. 2 march 61/8; May Grob 14g/1601/5; affoot 63c; ottonsdulling flum; No. 2 march 61/8; May 354; subject 63c; white 60. 87; mixed watern 3 (48).

And 9508, July 508. Oats, spot dull not firmoptions outlet; March 63/8; afford 63c; white 60. 87; mixed watern 3 (48).

Et Louis, March 16.—Flour scarce and firm; matth 92. 1062.20. There; No. 2 March 50/8; May 30/8; July 63c; white 60. 87; mixed 64.84, May 38/8; July 63c; outlet 64c; No. 2 mixed 24c; May 30/8; July 63c; outlet 64c; No. 2 mixed 32c; Chicago, March 16.—Flour flum; wither patents \$2.7062.20. winter straights \$2.7063.10; No. 2 spring wheat 50/9; May 60/9; Scarce 44c; No. 2 contains \$2.7062.20. contains \$2.7062

6c; kegs Scc. Unckers—Soda 5½; cream 8½;; deger snaps 8½;. Candy—Common stock 5½; fanty 12@12½, 0ysters—F. W.41. 60; L. W.41... U. Fowder—Kegs \$3.25 Shot—\$1.25.

der-Kein §3.25 Shot-\$1.25.

New York, March 16-Coffee, options closed quiet 8
(10 points up; March 15.20; May 14.000 4.85; Institute 14.00; September -: December -: Spot literated attack; No. 116: December 4.5: December

Provisions.

Atlanta March 16—Clear rib sides, cored 6 kg kecured bellies 8 kg. 8 kgar-cured hams 10 61 2 kg. Calforma 7 kg. Break hast one on 10 kg. Lard – Best quitity 7 kg.; second quality 7 kg; compound de.

8t. Louis, March 16—Pork, standard mess \$12.12 kg.
Lard, prime steam 6.65. Dry sait means, aboutders
6.00; long clear 6.00; clear ribs 6.12 kg; short clear
6.05. Broon, boxed shoulders 6.00; long clear 6.00;
clear ribs 6.62 kg; short clear 6.75.
New York, March 16—Pork, quiet and steady; old
mess \$13.00 kg 1 kg. 00. Middles strong; short clear 6.00;
d.62 kg bid; options, March 7.00; May 7.20.
Chicago, March 16—Cash quotations were as follows:
Mess pork s11.87 kg 012.00. Lard 6.75 kg. 7 kg.
Moss pork s11.87 kg 012.00. Lard 6.75 kg. 7 kg.
Chicago, March 16—Cash quotations were as follows:
4.75 kg. 4.57 kg. is nort clear 6.87 kg. sams s42.00. Lard
steam teaf 7.25; kettled red 7.25. Eacon, spoilders
6.37 kg.; short clear 6.87 kg.

Savannah, March 16— Spirits turpentine 35 for regulars; sales — casks; receipts 20 kosin firm at an advance on waterwhite. grades; sales 500 bbls; A., Band C \$1.00; E \$1.25; F \$1.50; G \$1.75; H \$1.90; I \$2.06; M \$3.75.

\$3.75.

Wilmington, March 16—Rosin firm: strained \$1.13; good strained \$1.20; turpentine firm at 34; tai firm at \$1.00; crude turpentine firm; nart \$1.10; soft \$1.50; virgin \$1.70.

New York March 16—Rosin quiet but firm; strained \$1.00; of \$1.00; Charleston, March 16 - Turpentine firm at 31; rosindrin; good strained \$1.15.

Chicago, March 16—Cattle firm; receipts 800; common to extra steers \$3.9006.350; stockers mid federa \$2.6004.50; cows and bulle \$1.5004.50; calve \$2.5005.50. Hogs steady, closing easy; receipt \$4.5004.50; choice mixed \$4.5064.60; choice mixed \$4.5064.60; choice assorted \$4.4064.50; likit \$4.50

5.60. New York, March 16—Cattle, no trading; feeling firm; city dressed darive sides unchanged at 7.87% do, choice and extra seiling as high as 9%, 20. Calve nominally steaded at 44.0024.50 per 100 pounds for common to prime veals. Sheepand lames tirm; lamb about 15c higher for good stock, out the demand was only fair, and 3% carloads were to sell at a late bour; poor to choice sance poid at \$2.75; unclimit to prime lambs \$5.25@0.00. Hogs firm at \$4.65@5.00. Fruitz and Confectionaries.

Athers. March 16-Eggs 126-14c. Buthern creamery 18-6-20c. fairer Tennessee 18-6-20c. fairer Tennessee 18-6-20c. fairer Tennessee 18-6-14c. fairer Turkeys 12-3c. fairer 18-6-12c. fairer 18

ONLY A SCATTE The Kontz Place COLONEL ADAIR The Calico Hous Building, the Gover The typical old tne past, generati Only a few of hospitality are no few years, the un peculiar to these be remembered o not without a si

OLD HO

General Sherman

Having To



ners that once re touch of tim so to speak, to posterity.

If Atlanta's co sufficient reason homes, it is fou

that when Gene in smoke and as arcely as man steads that wer urning embers, Even these were and the cedars pomp about thes burned to the g more frightful Among these eral have since have been remo leaves only a sm ante-bellum style lections of the of been supplanted citadel of the new Just Af

It is estimated buildings were d army. This numi many elegant hom ous and well-to-de had cast their lot fere and who ha late a competence Among these were P. Logan, Thoms liams, David May erty, John Keely, zon, Dr. J. F. Ale Albert Bellingrath, she, A. C. and B. lel, William Ham Jonathan Norcross

Among the builds church and t in its immediate Sherman being hi gave orders to his to any of the but The old Atlanta Me through the interces one of Atlanta's m bellum physicians.
ness house was spatels, schoolhouses
were alike devoted t ings that escaped my either by reason to do its work or a used as headquarter invading army.

Among the building the war were the Howard's headquarter on the correction.

on the corner of P rectly opposite the s Alexander home fu and the McKinley p street, occupied ber George W. Adair. In addition to the now owned by Dr. avenue, the Kontz I in addition to the mow owned by Dr. avenue, the Kontz in the Angier homeste used by General Sloters, the old High corner of Mitchell a and the Rawson plas likewise stanging. building was occupi by General Sherma

The Kontz

The old Kontz ho street, is one of the the city. It is a pla borders the sidewalk or grassy intervent upon the street and light on either side light on either sid 1854, by Mr. Christia Mr. A. L. Kontz a and has stood a sile travail and expanyears. During the through the walls. miraculous interposit Kontz, who was the saved a violent dear fust taken him from mually slept in when the roof. Mr. Kontz of hairbreadth escaped a plain, simple pares a plain, simple narrat without fictitious co romance. The house coolness of Mr. Kontrefused to leave it, of General Sherman. and this country show mericans that the formation to be formation to the formation to the formation to the formation that the f

o.'s Cotton Letter.
The speculation market ons during the week to see much more confished in wheat, the incompound on product of the activity and adduct to light stocks in do not see the sector of the activity and adduct to light stocks in do not see the sector of the section of the sector of th o.'s Cotton Letter.

TITUTION OFFICE Ga., March 16, 1895 and Meal.

and Meal.

. first patent \$3,90@4.00
t \$3,10; fancy \$30.0; ezite 57c; mixed 56c. Oats,
mixed 43; Rye, Georgia
185e. Hay, No. 1 timobales, 85c; No. 2 timothy,
n 56c; boted 54c. Wheat
sacks 90 Grits \$3,26.

OU; May 7.20.
Lations were as follows:
Latd 6,75@6.77%
salt shoulders boxed
boxed 6,25@6.50.
mess \$12.00. Lard.
2.5. Bacon, shoulders
hor, clear 6.87%

no trading; feeling rehanged at 7@7%; as 9%@10. Calves er 100 pounds for dlambs irm: lambs it the demand was sell at a late hour; medium to prime \$4.05@5.00.

lonaries.
6.75 % byl. Lemcida \$1.50@1.76 %
8-California \$3.00
apples-Crares \$6.00
ap

OLD HOMESTEADS.

General Sherman Prevented Atlanta from Having Too Many of Them.

ONLY A SCATTERED FEW NOW REMAIN The Kontz Place, on Marietta Street.

COLONEL ADAIR'S HOME AT WEST END

Is an Old Landmark.

The Calico House, the Old High School Building, the Angier Home and the Governor's Mansion.

The typical old southern homestead is not as familiar to the present, as it was to the past, generation.

Only a few of these princely abodes of hospitality are now left and perhaps, in a few years, the unique style of architecture peculiar to these old southern homes will be remembered only as a lost art. It is The old Collier place, on Nelson street, not without a sigh of regret on the part directly facing the bridge, is another

Sherman's decision not to destroy it. Sub-sequently the house was converted into a martial homestead and was used as head-quarters by the federal generals already

After the re-occupation of the city the scattered household was again collected under the roof. The home has since remained in the possession of the Kontz family. Colonel George Adair's Home.

The home of Colonel George W. Adair, n West End, is one of the old landmarks of the city.

It was completed in the spring of 1866, the erection having started in the fall of of 1865. Three years before this Colonel Adair had put up a beautiful home on the same spot. It was destroyed, however, by General Sherman. Prior to the war Colonel Adair lived for several years on West Peachiree street in what is now the old McKinley place. The home of Colonel Adair in West End is one of the most destroyed. lightful suburban retreats near the city. It is built in the old southern style, and is surrounded by a spacious lawn, shaded by an exquisite foliage. From the front

veranda of this ideal home the spires and

turrets of the city are distinctly visible and the prospect is one that is charming to feast upon. For nearly thirty years Colonel Adair has lived at this place, and his children have grow up under the trees that shade the ample tww. The Collier Place.



of those who remember the mirth and manners that once reigned in these old homes to see them now slowly crumbling under the touch of time without leaving an heir, so to speak, to hand down their names to posterity.

If Atlanta's comparative youth is not a sufficient reason for her lack of these old homes, it is found in the additional fact that when General Sherman left the city

that when General Sherman left the city in smoke and ashes, to which condition his lightwood knots had reduced it, there were scarcely as many as twenty-five old homesteads that were left, in the midst of the burning embers, to tell of his compassion. Even these were divested of their greenery and the cedars that stood in regimental pomp about these buildings, as if to shield their inmates from all harm, were either byrned to the ground or left standing like so many specters only to render the scene more frightful and appalling.

Among these relics of General Shorman's historic march that survived the war several have since been torn down and others have been remodeled in such a way as to destroy their original character. This leaves only a small number that preserve, in their venerable looks and distinctively ante-bellum style of architecture, the recollections of the old Atlanta that has since been supplanted by the beautiful young citadel of the new south.

It is estimated that nearly five thousand buildings were destroyed by the federal army. This number, of course, included many elegant homes, owned by the prosperous and well-to-do citizens of Atlanta who had cast their lots in her midst years befere and who had commenced to accumulate a competence when the war broke out. Among these were such men as Dr. Joseph P. Logan, Thomas M. Clark, J. E. Wil-lams, David Mayer, M. Cole, D. H. Dough-erty, John Keely, J. C. Peck, E. E. Rawson, Dr. J. F. Alexander, J. M. Holbrook, Albert Bellingrath, B. F. Bower, Er Lawshe, A. C. and B. F. Wyly, I. O. McDanlel, William Hanleiter, A. B. Forsyth, Jonathan Norcross, S. B. Hoyt, and many others whose names are not recovered.

others whose names are not recalled.

Among the brildings in the center of the city that escaped the flames were the Cathcity that escaped the flames were the Catholic church and the buildings and churches in its immediate neighborhood. General Sherman being himself a devout Catholic, gave orders to his men not to destroy the church nor to endanger it by setting fire to any of the buildings in the vicinity. The old Atlanta Medical college was spared through the intercessions of Dr. D'Alvigny, one of Atlanta's most distinguished antebellum physicians. Hardly a single business that the control of the college was spared through the intercessions of Dr. D'Alvigny, one of Atlanta's most distinguished antebellum physicians. Hardly a single business hardly a single business that the college was spared through the college was spar bellum physicians. Hardly a single busi-ness house was spared, and churches, hotels, schoolhouses and private dweilings were alike devoted to the flames. The buildings that escaped the torch were left standing either by reason of the torch's failure to do its work or else because they were land a support of the control of the support of t

med as headquarters by the officers of the invading army.

Among the buildings that stood through the war were the Leyden house, General Howard's headquarters; the Glemer residence on the cover of Pachtree and Cain die. Howard's headquarters; the Glerin residence on the corner of Peachtree and Cain, directly opposite the governor's mansion; the Alexander home further down the street, and the McKiniey place on West Peachtree street, occupied before the war by Colonel George W. Adair.

In addition to these the old Calico house, how owned by the Warnest on Courtland.

In addition to these the old Calico house, how owned by Dr. Warnock on Courtland avenue, the Kontz place on Marietta street, the Angier homestead on Mitchell street, the Angier homestead on Mitchell street, used by General Slocum for his headquarters, the old High school building on the corner of Mitchell and Washington streets, and the Rawson place on Pryor street were likewise standing. The old High school building was occupied before the war by Judge R. F. Lyon, who was then on the supreme bench. It was afterwards seized by General Sherman and converted into headquarters. The Kontz place on Marietta street was used as headquarters successively by Generals Pope, Meade and Terry.

The Kontz Homestead.

The Kontz Homestead. The kontz homestead, on Marietta The old Kontz homestead, on Marietta Street, is one of the historic buildings of the city. It is a plain brick structure, and borders the sidewalk without foral display or grassy intervention. The door opens upon the street and the windows admit the light on either side. It was erected in 1554, by Mr. Christian Kontz, the father of Mr. A. L. Kontz and Judge E. C. Kontz, and has stood a silent witness of the city's travail and expansion for more than forty years. During the hombardment of the years. During the bombardment of the city two shells struck the house, one exploding on the roof and the other breaking through the walls. It was only by a miraculous interposition that Mr. A. L. Kontz, who was then a small boy, was saved a violent death. His mother had just taken him from the room that he usually slept in when a shell exploded on the roof. Mr. Kontz had quite a number of hairbreadth escapes during the war, and a plain, simple narrative of his adventures, without fictitious coloring, would possess all the richness and flavor of a genuine romance. The house was preserved by the colless of Mr. Kontz's grandmother, who refused to leave it, in spite of the order of General Sherman. Her courage may, no doubt, have been the reason for General Years. During the bombardment of the

The Governor's Mansion.

The Governor's Mansion.

The governor's mansion, though erected since the war, is quite an old building. It belonged originally to Mr. John H. James, who built it for his private residence in 1869. Such was the beauty of the building and the adjoining grounds, that it was subsequently purchased by the state for the purpose of converting it into an executive mansion. It has since that time been the abode of Georgia's hospitality. Before the city enjoyed a good water service the mansion was supplied with water from Walton spring. Pipes were laid underground, connecting the spring with the mansion. No southern city can boast of finer domestic buildings than Atlanta, but in spite of all the finery that has come with recent years, she turns lovingly to these old landmarks that once illustrated her proud boast, and, to her at least, in spite of their degay, they are still beautiful.

SOME SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

SOME SPECIAL EXCURSIONS. The Southern Railway Will Have a

Number of Desirable Outings.

Number of Desirable Outings.

In the coming summer there will be a number of points to which excursion rates will be arranged by the Southern railway. These rates will be for special occasions, which the public at large can take advantage of, and while the rates, dates of sale and conditions of tickets have not yet been decided upon in every case, it is safe to predict that the rates will be satisfactorily low, giving an opportunity for many plensant outings.

A rate of one fare, plus \$2 membership fee, has been arranged to Denver, Col., and return on account of the National Educational Association July 5th to 12th, making a rate of \$43 for the round trip from Atlanta. Thege tickets will be sold July 3d to 5th, and will be good to return until September ist. The Southern railway has the choice of three routes to Denver, either via Chattanooga, Cincinnati and St. Louis; via Chattanooga, Memphis and Kansas City, or via Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City, There will be several pleasure par-

via Chattanooca. Cincinnati and St. Louis, via Chattanooca. Memphis and Kansas City or via Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City or via Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City or via Birmingham, Memphis and Kansas City. There will also be an excursion to Washington, D. C., for the occasion of the Southern Baptist convention May 10th to 18th. The rates to this convention have not yet been authorized, but will be cheap enough to give you an opportunity for an inexpensive trio to Washington, New York and other eastern cities, as round trip tickets from Washington will be sold in connection therewith.

For the second annual reunion of Shiloh Battlefield Association, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 5th and 6, 1895, tickets will be sold to Florence, Ala., at the rate of \$12 for the round trip. Tickets will be placed on sale April 2d to 4th, and will be good to return till April 9th.

In addition to the above, cheap rate tickets on the certificate plan at one and one-third fares for the round trip will be sold to the fellowing places: Pittsburg, Pa., Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, March 18th to 22d; Philadelphia, Pa., Christian Workers International Association, March 21st to 26th; Boston, Mass., Sons of the American Revolution, April 30th; Cincinnant, O., International Association of Machinists, May 6th to 18th.

The Southern railway, by reason of its fine roadbed, excellent equipment and desirable schedules, is an extremely popular passenger route, and, running as it does in all directions from Atlenta, will afford exceptionally good facilities for some pleasure outing.

There is no doubt but what Hood's Sar-saparilla is the most popular spring med-icine. Words of praise for it are heard everywhere. It is the best blood purifier and makes the weak strong.

Given Awny.

Given Awny.

The New York World received daily and given away to our customers. "Put this in your pipe and smoke it," and it will remind you where to buy your cigars and tobacco, of which we carry a full line of the best. Call for your World every morning at 19 North Pryor street.

SEVERANCE & WEINFELD,
Cut Rate Ticket Office and Cigar Store.

PURE HAVANAS.

The Big Bonanza Is Headquarters for

Cuesta, Ballard & Co.'s Unequaled Cigars.

The Big Bonanza cigar store, 17 Peachtree street, makes a specialty of "La Corona," lo-cent, and "Key West Superiors," 5-cent cigars. These goods are unexcelled for their respective prices, and the goods contained in them is absolutely pure Havana. Genuine Cuesta, Ballard & Co.'s cigars have their name marked in the lid and in the back of the box. A complete outfit of pipe, chewing and smoking tobacco worth your attention. A. G. Ballard, manager.

LOCAL YOCAL CLUB

Atlanta Vocal Society Best Musical Organization Atlanta Has Ever Had.

THE CLUB HAS MANY ACTIVE MEMBERS

some of the Most Prominent People in the City Are Identified with It-How It Came Into Life.

Among Atlanta's numerous organizations there is none more interesting in its way

than the Adanta Vocal Society. The society has been appearing before the public during the present season, and something about its work may prove of interest.

For some reason or other, musical associations in Atlanta have never been continuously prosperous Numerous attempts have been made to establish a permanent organization of this nature, but they have never been crowned with lasting success. The experience of those undertaking the work has almost invariably been that the enthusiasm attendant upon the inception of the movement has failed when put to the test of laborious study and continuous ef-

But there have been in Atlanta musical societies of a high order, and many people



HON. PORTER KING, President

recall with pleasure the work done by them. Among these of the earlier days may be mentioned the Mozart, the Rossini and the Beethoven Societies. The membership lists of these organizations bore the names of many of the most prominent men and women of the city, and their reminiscences of their "singing days" are ex-

ceedingly pleasant,
Later came the Atlanta Musical Asso-clation, in which Mr. Sumner Salter was
a leading spirit, the Polymnia and the

Choral Union.

The Choral Union, the last of these so-cieties in point of time, was organized some four years ago, It was composed of about sixty singers, and did some really creditable work. Mr. Isaac Mayer was for a time diwork, ar. Issae Mayer was not a time or rector, succeeded by Mr. A. M. Burbank, under whom the Union gave several concerts. At one of these the "Messlah" was sung, miscellaneous numbers composing the

other programmes.

But the Union went the way of its tuneful predecessors, It never really disbanded; but, having adjourned for its Christmas

holiday, it failed to reunite.

Last fall a number of music loving gentlemen, desirous of seeing a musical soclety formed on a sound basis, met and discussed the matter. That a city of Atlanta's size and preten-

sions to culture should have within its gates not a single my all association, seemed strange. And that, too, when it is a well-known fact that there is in the city a very goodly proportion of people of cultivated musical taste, as well as a musically inclined public.

Other cities and towns not half Atlanta's

size boast of their choral societies and musical organizations. musical organizations.

And the gentlemen interested in the matter saw no valid reason why this city should

not have one.

There was a canvass made of the available musical talent of the city, the outcome of which was the agreement of about fifty



F. M. FREMONT, Vice President,

persons to become members of the propose society, Mr. A. M. Burbank, than whom no more thoroughly 'equipped musician could have been selected, was chosen direc-tor. It was deemed wise to put the business affairs and general management of the society in the hands of a staff of officers and Hon. Porter King was unanimously elected president. The other gentlemen elected were: Mr. F. M. Fremont, vice president; Mr. C. P. Byrd, secretary and treasurer. The idea of forming an associate membership was developed at once, It was realized that many of Atlanta's very best citizens who are lovers of the divine art either do not sing themselves or are unable to attend rehearsals. So it was decided to invite such persons and all others interested to become associate members. In a circular letter sent out by President King setting forth the objects and aims of

King setting forth the objects and alms of the society, he said:
"The plan adopted has been to invite for associate membership such cultivated citizens as it is believed will be prepared to enjoy high-grade music, and those who wish to encourage and foster such an in-stitution as the Atlanta Vocal Society in our midst."

our midst."

There was a generous response, and the list of associate members contains the names of some of Atlanta's most representative citizens. The charge for associate membership was nominal-\$3 for the season entitling each subscriber to two admissions to each of the three concerts which the society agreed to give. No tickets were to be sold to others than associate mem-

bers.
Two of these concerts have been given Two of these concerts have been given already, and the date of the third has not yet been fixed. The first occurred at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, on which occasion the society gave Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise"—Lobgesang. This was repeated at a concert given shortly after, under the Young Men's Christian Association management. The society's second concert was given in conjunction with Miss Marie Louise

Balley, planist, at the Grand. The affair was under the auspices of the Freyer &



C. P. BYRD, Secretary and Treasurer.

festival next week. Among the numbers to be sung are "Gloria," from Mozart's Tweifth Mass; "Inflammatus," "Hallelt jah," from the "Messiah," march from "Tannhauser," and a quintet and chorus from Victor Herbert's "Prince Ananias, That the active members enjoy thoroughly their weekly meetings and rehearsals, there is no question. They sing for sing-ing's sake. There is a strong earling's sake. There is a strong earling to corps, and the effort of the society is to make of itself an institution of which At-lants may be proud, and which will have a permanent place among her organiza-tions.

tions.

The active members are:
SOFRANOS.
Miss Mamie Berkele, Miss Mabel Byrd,
Miss Lillian Clark, Miss Edwina Crosby,
Mrs. C. M. Carpenter, Mrs. Belle C. Dykeman, Mrs. Jennie H. Hill, Mrs. A. T. Holly,
Miss Annie Howard, Mrs. Howell C. Jackson, Mrs. Cora Jones, Miss Elizabeth Kinney, Mrs. J. R. Langford, Miss Josie Manley, Miss Jennie Means, Miss Leo Morehead, Mrs. Willard J. Nourse, Mrs. Jeff
Pearce, Mrs. Frank Pearson, Miss Julia
Richardson, Miss Gena Reddey, Miss Bessie Service, Miss M. L. Stevenson, Miss
Kate Thomas, Miss Clara Werner, Mrs. T.
J. Wingfield.

J. Wingfield.

Miss Jennie Armstrong, Miss May Anderson, Mrs. C. P. Beddingfield, Mrs. L.

I. Burbank, Mrs. S. M. Burbank, Miss Jimmie Louise Eyrd, Miss Elizabeth F.

Chapman, Miss Minnie Cole, Miss Julia Cole, Miss Nelle Dibble, Mrs. W. P. Davis, Miss Grace Gardner, Mrs. T. L. Jennings, Miss Lucle F. Nagle, Mrs. M. M. O'Brien, Miss Alice Orr, Miss Dora Pelligrini, Miss



A. M. BURBANK, Director.

A. M. BURBANK, Director.

Bessie Rathbun, Mrs. J. B. Robert, Mrs. J. G. Scrutchen.

Mr. W. S. Ansiey, Mr. D. P. Brisben, Mr. C. P. Byru, ar. S. H. Cole, Mr. J. M. Cooper, Dr. A. W. Davisson, Mr. George Downan, Mr. A. E. Dowman, Mr. Walter H. Harrison, Mr. William C. King, Mr. D. McD. Parkhurst, Mr. C. M. Rathbun, Mr. Marian L. Roberts, Mr. J. B. Robert, Mr. N. E. Sargent, Mr. J. G. Scrutchen, Mr. B. S. Sharp, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. George W. Stewart, Mr. C. T. Turner.

BASSOS.

Mr. C. W. Ansley, Mr. E. H. Barnes, Mr. S. M. Burbank, Mr. P. C. Brooks, Mr. Julian Christian, Mr. J. F. Coulter, Mr. J. D. Couch, Mr. H. S. Cole, Mr. F. M. Fremont, Mr. W. H. Glenn, Mr. W. P. Hunter, Mr. T. L. Jennings, Mr. J. W. Martin, Mr. Edgar F. Morgan, Mr. A. A. Morrell, Mr. G. F. Neigold, Mr. E. R. Orr, Mr. Frank Pearson, Mr. Jeff Foarce, Mr. R. S. Pigott, Mr. W. S. Putnam Mr. H. L. Smith, Mr. Frank Wheat, Mr. J. A. Wright.

Mr. Joseph Maclean, the accompanist, is a musician of unusual ability. He is principal of the music department of the Agnes Scott institute, and organist of the Second Baptist church. To his skill much of the success and pleasure of the society's work are due.

A sketch of the society would be incomplete without a tribute to Mr. A. M. Burbank's verv efficient work as director. He is conscientious and painstaking to a degree, and is constantly active in the interests of the organization, He makes personal inquiries in regard to absentees, and keeps himself thoroughly informed upon all matters pertaining to the society's welfare. He has been very largely instru-



MR. JOSEPH MACLEAN, Accompanist.

mental in placing it upon its present basis, and he deserves the thanks of every music loving person in the city for his untiring efforts in so doing.

Next season the Atlanta Vocal Society expects to be prepared to give some very high-class concerts, it also hopes and expects to have more than trebled this season's number of associate members.

It is Atlanta's privilege to see it do both.

Out in the Cold.

Political candidates may be unexpectedly left out in the cold when the returns come in, but people who elect to use Hoatetter's Stomach Bitters for dyspepsia, liver, kidney or bladder inactivity, constipation, malarial complaints or nervousness are never left in the cold or elsewhere. Well may physicians lend their unqualified sanction to this time-honored and unfailing medicine.

Twenty-five dollars to the person being the means of my getting a position. Experienced office and salesman. Good refences. S. A. M., Rome, Ga., No. 603, Avenue A.

Returns Today.

Mr. John W. Hughes, the popular furnisher on Peachtree street, will arrive from the east today, where he has been purchasing a superb line of gent's furnishing goods. Alagady the goods have begun to arrive and his establishment has taken on new life and a revival of old times is apparent. If you wish that which is correct, nobby and new just drop in on Mr. Hughes tomorrow.

You Must Entertain

Your friends during the exposition Get ready for it by buying your furniture at cut prices from T. J. FAMBRO & GO., ST and S Peachtree Street.

Balley, planist, at the Grand. The affair was under the auspices of the Freyer & Bradley company. The society will participate in the music MUNYON SIMON & FURNISHES THE PROOF.

Unimpeachable Evidence That His Rem-

edies Do Cure Disease.

General A. B. Catlin, formerly deputy surveyor of the port of New York, is a veteran of the army and a well-known republican politician. He says: "For years I suffered from catarrh. This winter my condition was terrible. I consulted many well-known specialists, but failed to obtain any relief until I used Munyon's Catarrh Cures. They completely restored me to health."

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

Ladies' Silk Waists.

Ladies' Silk Waists, latest spring styles, worth \$4.00 At \$2.75 Ladies' Percale Waists, fast colors, at.....25C

Ladies' Percale Waists, starched collar and cuffs.....At 40c Ladies' Silk Belts, with metal buckles, will not tarnish, . . . At 25c

Corsets.

SPECIAL-50 dozen of the celebrated M. C. Corsets, made of French coutille with sateen strips, extra long waist, worth \$1.00..... This week at 50c W. B. Corsets in all lengths and qualities. .

Nursing Corsets in gray and white, worth \$1.00 At 75c

any relief until I used Manyon's Catarrh Cures. They completely restored me to health."

Dr. George F. Brooks, 15 Tremont street, Cambridgeport, Mass., says: "I use Munyon's Remedies extensively in my practice, I have never seen any medicines that cure so quickly and thoroughly."

Dr. E. R. Barnes, 1258 West avenue, Buffelo, says: "A patient of mine was a great sufferer from dyspepsia. My remedies afforded him but little relief, but since taking Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure he has entirely recovered."

If space permitted, hundreds of testimonies could be printed of those who have been cured of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, and all forms of nervous disorders.

Munyon's Remedies act almost instantly, speedily curing the most obstinate cases. Rheumatism cured in from one to three days. Dyspepsia and all stomach troubles quickly relieved. Catarrh positively cured. Headache cured in five minuets. Nervous diseases promptly cured, Coughs and Colds, effectually cured, and Kidney troubles, Piles, Neuralgia, Atshma and all Female Complaints quickly cured. These remedies are sold by all druggists mostly for 25c per vial. Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new tife and vigor-to weak and debilitated men. Price, 11.

Those who are in doubt as to the nature of their disease should address Professor Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail price. Gloves The Latest Novelty ! Yellow Gloves with black embroidery, just received. Real French kid Gloves, black and all colors, with large pearl buttons or Foster hooks, fitted and warranted At \$1.00 Kayser's all silk Gloves, black or colors, with double finger tips,

. . . At 50c

Hosiery Bargains. Children's full regular made Hose double heel and toes, Hermsdorf's fast black, all sizes.....10c

Ladies' seamless Hose, dropstitch, worth 20c......At 12 1-2c Ladies' French Lisle Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black, plain or Richelieu ribbed, worth 40c ... At 25c Men's seamless fast black Halfhose, 3 Pairs for 25c

25 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in audition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German milist, casteraraised irish potatoes, onlon sets, all kinds of watermeloff and cantaioupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandes, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshaes and subser beets for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

Just received, 600 pounds fresh and genuine codfish. Ladies' Swiss ribbed Vest, tape in neck and sleeves.....10c Infants' all silk Vest, long sleeves, a great bargain......At 25c

Gentlemen:

Look at your Clothes! Have you stopped to think that they are threadbare and out of style; that you need a new Spring Suit; that now is the time to place your order. Why wear ill-fitting, poorly made, unfashionably cut, ready-made Clothes when you can have one made to order for

\$20.00

At this price we give you choice of two hundred styles embracing all the latest and most fashionable weaves and patterns, in Worsteds. Cheviots and Cassimeres. At this price we guarantee you perfect fitting, well made, fashionably cut garments, trimmed in the very best possible manner.

Our line of Trouserings is the largest and most complete in the city, and at prices to suit all.

Samples and easy rules for self-measurement mailed free on application to any part of of the country.



LEADERS IN TAILORING.

8 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

nerves and vital powers of the body, adding tone to the one and inciting te renewed and increased vigor the slumbering vitality of the physical structure, and through this healthful atimulation and increased action the CAUSE of the PAIN is driven away, and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the READY RELIEF is so admirably adapted for the CURD-OF PAIN, and without the risk of injury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day.

is Highly Important that Every Family Keep a Supply of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sick-ness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

STOPS

FOR EVERY MAN. ONLY SI.



W. H. PARKER, M. D., 4 Bulfinch Street, W. 6. FARRED, M. D.; Boston, Mass.

THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA.
Established in 1890. Chief consulting physician
of the Psabody Medical Institute, to whom
was awarded the gold unded by the National
Medical Association for the Pulse Bessy on
Exhausted Vilaities of the Pulse Bessy on
Exhausted Vilaities of the poung, the middiceaged and CUPRIC the young, the middiceaged and CUPRIC the young, the middiceaged and CUPRIC the poung, the pulse

FIGURE OF, Self-Preservation, the prize
casay, 370 pp. 129 invalable prescriptions for acute
and chronic diseases, full gilt, only \$1.00, double scaled.

MILLER'S SPRING DERBY

Has created a sensation among the young and dressy men.

No other hat approaches it in style and none excels it in quality.

A.O. M. Gay & Son

Sole Agents, Atlanta.

Perfect Health.

Keep the system in perfect order by the occasional use of Tutt's Liver Pills. They regulate the bowels and produce

A Vigorous Body. For sick headache, malaria, biliousness, constipation and kin-

dred diseases, anabsolute cure TUTT'S Liver PILLS

ODD CHAIRS.

Our one hundred and forty-seven Chair and Rocker "ad." last week have dwindled down, but some of the best ones are left. Prices are no object on the odd pieces, as we must close them out. Now, if you want an odd enair for the hall, or a rocker for the sitting room, come and see if any of these will suit. Auction prices will buy them. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

NOTICE BUILDERS

A LOT OF MARBELIZED

WITH GRATES,

NEARLY AS GOOD AS NEW,

Price \$2.50.

A bargain for any one building cheap houses.

Apply to

JOHN A. FITTEN.

MEETINGS.

The State Board of Pharmacy meets in Atlanta in the capitol at 9 a. m., 18th instant to examine candidates for druggist, apothecary and pharmacist's tleonse. For further particulars address,

DR. HENRY R. SLACK, Secretary,
Mar 3 act sun tue sun

LaGrange.

Parties desiring information as to fishing and hunding in Florida should write B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager Plant system, Savannah, Ga.

ABERNACLE TALK

Methodist.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtre, and Houston streets, Rev. John B. Robins pastor.—Preaching at 11 a, m., and at 7:45 p. m., by the pastor, Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Class meeting 3:30 p. m. Seats free. Strangers specially invited,

Trinity church, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall streets, R. J. Bigham, paster—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. A. Hermshill superintendent, Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. At night at 7:30 Rev. J. T. Gibson will preach. Dr. Gibson is honored and beloved as the presiding elder of the La-Grange district.

Marietta street Methodist Episcopal church—The pastor, Rev. R. H. Robb, will preach at 11 a. m. Mrs. Richards will rep-resent the work of the Good Templars at 3 p. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul Methodist Epi scopal church, south, corner East Hunter and Hill streets, Rev. W. W. Brinsfield, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sabbath school at 9:30. Class meeting at 3 p. m. Epworth League Monday at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Sermon at 11 a, m.—"Commerce of Life and Death." At 7:30 p. m.—"Life in Unity." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting at 2:30 p. m. Class meeting at 4 o'clock p. m. Epworth League Friday night at 7:30 p. m. All meetings open to the public. Payne's Memorial, W. L. Wootten pastor

Merritts avenue church-Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., E. H. Frazer superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Baptist.

First Baptist church, Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m., by the pastor. Subject, "Christ's Picture of a Rich Fool." No service at night, Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist church-Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 11 by the pastor, Dr. Henry McDonald, and services at night at 7:30. Young men's prayer meeting every Monday night at 7:30, and regular church prayer meeting on Wednesday nights at 7:30 ctolecture. 7:30 o'clock.

Fifth Baptist church, corner of Bell and Gilmer streets, Rev. C. V. Donaldson, D. D., pastor—Preaching at 11 a, m, and 7:30 p, m, by the pastor. Sunday school at 9 a, m., Fred L. Allen and W. H. McClain superin-tendents. Prayer and praise service Wednesday night. Society of Christian En-deavor Tuesday night. Public cordially invited to all these services. Baptism at the close of the evening service.

Sixth Baptist church, corner Mangum and West Hunter streets, Rev. A. C. Ward pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., W. M. Perryman superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All cordially invited.

Central Baptist church, corner West Fair and Peters street, D. W. Gwin, D. D., pas-tor-Preaching at 11 a, m., and 7:30 p. m., by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Professor L. M. Landrum superintendent. Young People's Union meets at 3 p. m., and the usual exercises through the week.

Glenn street Baptist church, corner Glenn and Smith streets—Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, Rev. J. I. Oxford, Sunday school at 9.30 p. m., M. O'Tyson superintendent, The ordination of Brother H. E. Hadaway will take place at 3 p. m All invited to come.

East Atlanta Baptist church-Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a.m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday at 7:30 p.m.

Presbyterian.

First Presbyterian church, Marietta street, Rev. E. H. Barnett, D. D., pastor. Divine services at 11 a. m. and 7:39 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 o'cleck a. m. All are cordially invited.

Central Presbyterian church, Washington Central Presbyterian church, Washington street, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m., Professor W. W. Lumpkin, super-intendent; Charles D. Montgomery smd Charles W. Ottley, assistants. Regular weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Young men's prayer meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

The Pryor Street Presbyterian chapel Sunday school will meet at 3 p. m. at the corner of Vassar and Pryor streets, J. W. Selby, superintendent. All are cordially invited to attend. Religious services every Sunday and Friday at 7:30 p. m.

Edgewood mission will meet at 3 p. m., near Pearl street and Georgia railroad. Services every Sunday and Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. All are welcome. J. C. Dayton, su-perintendent. John J. Eagan, assistant.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Wainut streets, Rev. Robert A. Bowman, pastor. Preaching at 11 a.m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Prayer receting on Wednesday at 7:20 p. m. Sunday school will meet at 9:30 a.m. All are welcome. W. D. Beatle, superintendent.

The Barnett Presbyterian church, corner Davis, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7:15 p. m. Sabbath school 10 a.m. and 3:15 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night at 7:15. A cordial welcome to all.

Episcopal. The cathedral (St. Philip's church), corne The cathedral (St. Philips church), corner Washington and Hunter streets, Rev. Albion W. Knight, dean. Holy communion 7.30 a. m. and 12 m. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. Seats all free, Ushers in attendamoe. Public cordially invited.

St. Luke's church. Holy com-munion at 7:30 o'clock a. m. Sunday munon at 1:30 october a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Morning prayer, Lita-ny and sermon at 1:1 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. All the services will be conducted by Rev. Charles F. Stur-gess, of Milledgeville, Ga. Seats free. All scratially invited cerdially invited.

Christian Science.

Church of Christ (Scientist), second floor Church of Christ (Scientist), second noor of the Grand, Peachtree street. Divine services at 10:45 a. m. and Sunday school at 11:30. Meeting on Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. for the study of the Bible, and Friday at 3 p. m. for the study of the international Sunday school lesson. All are cor-dially invited.

Congregational.

Congregational.

Central Congregational church, Ellis, near Peachtree, Rev. R. V. Atkisson, pastor. Services at II a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subjects, morning, "Excussed." Evening, "No Room for Christ." Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. Seats free and all are cordially invited to attend.

Unitarian.

Church of Our Father, Church and Forsyth streets, William R. Cole, minister. Morning service at 11 a. m. Subject of dis-course, "New Experiences." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. All are invited to attend.

Associate Reform.

Associated Reformed Presbyterian church Whitehall, near Humphries. At 10 a. m. Sunday school, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. proaching by the pastor, Rev. H. B. Blakely. Prayer meeting Friday at 1:30 p. m.

Universalist.

H. DOUGHERTY'S OLD STAND.

Our Wilderness of Merchandise is Moving with the Storm and Rapidity of the Nineteenth Century, Up-to-Date Ideas and Modern Prices Prevail. Two Hundred and Fifty Cases of Dress Goods from the Trade Centers of the Earth Opened up Last Week.

Silk Department.

Additional arrivals from the Orient to our already complete collection.

\$2.25 Printed Pelesse at \$1.60, in all the leading shades. \$1.25 Crepons tomorrow for 77c.

A pretty line of Crepons in black, white and colors for 38c per yard. They are beauties. 10 pieces of Crepe de Chines, in stripes and figures, the very thing

for Shirt Waists, perfectly new, others ask you \$1.25 for them, they are yours if you get here in time for 85c. 20 pieces of Duchesse Satin, ranging in price from \$2.50 per yard

to 75c, marked half price to close them out. Handsome line of Wash Silks, in light anddark colors, 32c per yard. Black China Silk 25c per yard.

3 more pieces of that \$1.25 Faille Silk for 75c per yard. Lovely line of Morine Silk, in black and colors, 33 1-3 per cent under value.

75 pieces of Silks in Taffetas, Gros Grain, Armures, Failles, Satins, Surahs and Chinas, remains of Dougherty's stock, thrown on Bargain Counter at your own price.

Colored Dress Goods.

I case fancy Dress Goods to go at 15c.

A line of fancy Crepons and Novelty Goods at 65c yard, \$1.25 value. 46-inch silk finished Henriettas, 50c yard, \$1 value. 36-inch all wool Henriettas, 25c, 5oc value. 46-inch all wool Serges, 39c, 75c value.

I lof Cotton Crepons in evening shades, oc. A few of those \$15, \$20 and \$25 Novelty Suits from the Dougherty stock, all at \$5.

Black Dress Goods.

36-inch all wool Henriettas, 25c, 5oc value. 44-inch all wool Henriettas, 38c, 65c value. 46-inch silk finished Henriettas, 48c, 85c value. A beautiful line of Crepons, 75c to \$1.85. Nice line silk and wool Tamise, 95c, \$1.50 value. Brilliantines, 35c, 50c, 75c.

Miscellaneous

Embracing Cotton Dress Goods. Duty as well as selfishness prompts us to let the people of Georgia know about these wonderful sacrifices. 6 1-2c Dress and Apron Ginghams tomorrow at 3 3-4c.

12 1-2c Toil du Nord and Dress Ginghams at 7 1-2c. 5 cases Dress Ducks, new styles, worth 15c, at 10c. I case fine linen finish wide Percales, worth 10c, at 6 1-2c. 10 cases Printed Satines, worth 12 1-2c, at 8 1-3c. 1,500 Outing Flannels, worth 7 1-2c, at 4 1-2c. Simpson printed 3 1-2c Percales, worth 7 1-2c, at 5c. 2,500 yards French Dimity, secured from Field, Chapman & Fenner auction sale last week in New York. These goods are only slightly imperfect, worth from 18c to 40c, choice tomorrow at 12 1-2c.

100 pieces Cotton Crepon, worth 12c, at 9c.
TOMORROW—Fruit of the Loom and Lonsdale Domestic at 6 1-2c; Utica 4-4 and all the 15c grades at 8 1-3. Only in short lengths.

The best yard-wide Bleached Domestic on earth for 5c yard. 500 bundles of Calico, with 35 to 40 yards in bundle, at \$1. 50 pieces French Satines, worth 45c, at 28c.

The Notion Department.

The wonder of Atlanta. Space only for a few items.

Thimbles, 1c. Pins and Needles, 1c each. Shoe Blacking, ic each. 15c Face Powders for 5c. Shoe Lace, 4c. Curling Iron, worth 10c, for 5c. roc Kid Curlers for 3c. 30c Silk Belts for 20c. Shoe Brushes, 8c. 25c Shoe Brushes for 15c. Rubber Tip Lead Pencil, 7c dozen.

Cocoa Soap, worth 5c, at 3c.

10c Elastic at 5c yard. 20c Silk Elastic 10c yard. 25c Hair Brushes 12c. 50c Hair Brushes at 25c. 15c Rubber Dressing Combs for 5c.

50c Rubber Dressing Combs for 25c. Hooks and Ayes 2c card. 5,000 cakes of Toilet Soap from bankrupt stock. School Tablets from 1c up.

Saturday's arrivals from auction will be on sale tomorrow. 100 Chenille Table Covers at 45c. 200 Chenille Table Covers, extra large, 75c.

500 Silk Windsor Ties at 8c. 500 Men's Cuffs at 10c. 500 Men's Four-in-Hand and Teck Scarfs, worth 25c, at 15c. 5,000 Linen Collars at 7 1-2c.

50 dozen Men's 40c Undershirts, worth 40c, at 25c. 50 dozen Men's 50c Negligee Shirts at 25c.

90 dozen New York Mills Linen Bosom Shirts, worth 75c, at 48c. A liberal line of Boys' Negligee Laundered Shirts at reduced prices.

Shoe Department.

200 Chenille Curtains at \$1.90 pair.

This is a new feature added to our collection of rare arts. The genius of an auspicious fatality has played to our hands and we have secured a \$25,000 bankrupt stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, including the finest makes known. This department is under the management of Messrs. Dunwody and Haugh, whose efficiency as Shoe people is amply and favorably known. Tomorrow the great under-price sale will begin.

100 cases Ladies' Dongola Button Boots, patent tips, worth \$1.25,

05 cases Ladies' cloth top, patent tip Button Boots, worth \$1.65, at 99c. 50 cases Ladies' fine Dongola, custom made, opera and common

sense toe, worth \$3, at \$1.89. 40 cases grain spring heel Children's School Shoes, former price \$1, now 75c. Infants' genuine Dongola Button Boots, soft and flexible, worth

35c, at 19c. Men's Dongola Shoes, Bal and Congress, worth \$1.50, at 80c. Men's genuine Satin Calf and Kangaroo Shoes, worth \$2, this sale price \$1.24. 10 cases Edwin Clopp's best \$7.50 patent leather Shoes at \$3.99.

Bring this ad. with you. Samples sent on application. Express prepaid on Dress Goods packages amounting to \$10 or upward.

MILLER BROS., 46-48-50 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA

L. Webster, of Chicago, will preach at 2:30 p. m. Mr. Sylnn's evening subject, "Re-ligious Need of Today." Reception of mem-bers at close of morning and night ser-

Lutheran. First English Lutheran church. Services on Sunday at 11 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, conducted by Rev. L. K. Probst. Sunday school at 9:30

St. John's German Lutheran church, Rev. F. H. Meuschke, pastor. Divine services and preaching by the pastor at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Special Lenten service Wednesday 7:30 p. m.

Of exquisite flavor, pure and wholesome. Angostura Bitters is a standard table deli-cacy. Sole manufacturers, Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. At all druggists. ATLANTA AND NEW YORK.

Thrice Daily Trains by the Southern Railway and Penna. R. R. Today some improvements will be made in the always excellent schedules to the east via the Southern railway, and three through trains will be run daily from At-

through trains will be run daily from Atlanta.

The vestibule will continue on its present schedule leaving Atlanta at 12 o'clock noon and going through to New York. This is an exclusively Puliman train, finest drawing room sleeping cars and hotel dining cars.

The fast mail, which has left Atlanta at 9 o'clock p. m., will leave at 9:45 o'clock p. m. will leave at 9:45 o'clock p. m. This is a solid train to Washington with through Puliman sleeping cars to New York. Several additional stops have been included in the schedule of this train between Atlanta and Charlotte.

Train No. 12 leaves Atlanta at 8 o'clock a. m., stops at all stations Atlanta to Uharlotte, making connection at Charlette with the "New York and Florida Short Line Limited," which has first-class coach, Pullman cars and dining car solid to New York.

Passenger and ticket office corner Kimball house.

A CRITIC'S SUGGESTION. The People of Atlanta Should Benefit

by It. One of the greatest art critics of the world once said: "Persons should change their pictures frequently in their homes, taking down the old ones and putting up new ones. This will give the members of the household an opportunity to study art." art."
In this connection it may be stated that Mr. Sam Walker, at 10 Marietta street, has the very latest importations in etchings, pastels, water colors, photogravures, etc., and is selling them at about cost to close out a large shipment he has received. He will frame the pictures at a very low price. Take the art critie's suggestion—change yeur pictures, and in doing so buy your new ones from Mr. Walker.

Southern Railway Schedules. Southern Railway Schedules.

Effective Sunday, March 17th, No. 25
leaves Atlanta at 7:45 o'clock a. m. for
Macon and intermediate stations. This
train does not run south of Macon.
No. 37, to Jacksonville, Brunswick and
intermediate stations, leaves Atlanta at
4:10 o'clock p. m. Through train, coaches
and Pullman cars.
No. 31, "Cincinnati and Florida Vestibuled," leaves Atlanta at 11:45 o'clock p.
m., solid vestibuled train to Jacksonville,
coaches and Pullman cars.

The solid vestibuled train to Jacksonville,
coaches and Pullman cars.

David Surprised Goliah hen he struck him with the stone. You ill be more surprised and pleased besides see how cheap furniture is being sold T. J. FAMBRO & CO.'S, 87 and 89 Peachtree Street, Pens.

If you wish to buy or sell white, clay, unknown whippoorwill, red or mixed peas, write us. C. L. HUTCHESON & CO., of N. Broad St.; P. O. Box 135.

Notice to Soda Water People. Services at Pythian hall, Alabama and Forsyth streets. Rev. Q. H. Shinn will preach at II a. m. and 7:30 p. m... Rev. H. Shipey, Fort Valley, Ga.



The spreading rose is fair to view, And rich the modest violet's hue. Or queenly tulip filled with dew, And sweet the lily's fragrance; But there's a flower more dear to me, That grows not on a branch or tree, But in the grass plays merrily, And of its leaves there are but three, 'Tis Ireland's native shamrock.

My country's flower, I love it well.
For every leaf a tale can tell,
And teach the minstrel's heart to swell
In praise of Ireland's shamrock;
The emblem of our faith divine,
Which blest St. Patrick made to shine,
To teach eternal truth sublime,
And which shall last as long as time,
And long as blooms the shamrock.

He who has left his island home
Beneath a foreign sky to roam.
And in a foreign clime unknown,
How dear he loves the shamrock.
When on the feast of St. Patrick's Day
He kneels within the church to pray
For holy Ireland far away
He feels again youth's genial ray,
While gazing on the shamrock.

Oh twine a wreath of shamrock leaves!
They decked the banners of our chiefs
And calmed the Irish exile's griefs,
Our country's cherished shmarock:
The muse inspired with words of praise
The poets of our early days,
To write in many a glowing phrase,
And sing, in powerful, thrilling lays
The virtues of the shamrock.

The brightest gems of the rarest flowers
That ever bloomed in eastern bowers
Possesses for him not half the powers
That dwell within the shamrock;
Sweet memories, like refreshing dew,
The past with all its charms renew,
The church, the spot where wild flowers
grew. The faithful friends, the cherished few. He left to cull the shamrock.

Land of the west, my native isla.
May heaven's love upon you smile,
And banish foes that may beguile
The lovers of the shamrock;
May God forever cherish thee
In peace and love and harmony,
And rank thee proud 'mid nations free,
Thus pray thy children fervently
For Ireland and the shamrock.



Draperies by the pair and by the yard. Lace Curtains in all new styles. Silk Curtains lower than ever before. Dot muslin in mammoth supply. Grand aggregation in Draperies, Fixtures, Up-holstery Goods, Awn-ings, etc. Come and examine them. Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.

✓ SLATE ROOFING, <

Tin Roofing, Galvanized Iron Cornice, Metal Skylights, Heavy Iron Work of every description, Tin Valleys, Gutters, etc., Hot Air Furnaces. If you are building, or going to build, don't fail to get our prices. Estimates furnished.

MONCRIEF, DOWMAN & CO., tues 57 South For-syth St., Atlanta, Ga. Phone 525.

BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding,

ELECTROTYPING, The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company, GEO. W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders. The



THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

DEVOTED TO THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF THE YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

Supplement to The

ATLANTA. GA., SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1895.

RAILWAY KNIGHT-ERRANT.

The Chicago special bore an unusually heavy load that day.

Vacation was over, and homeward travel had begun. There was not a single empty seat in any four sleepers, and at each stop there were new demands for berths.

stop there were new demands for berths. Spirited conversations between the Wagner conductor and irate passengers who had failed to bespeak their berths, were frequent, and the last berth, the upper one in the rear car, reserved for the conductor himself, had just been given up to a flurried all important personage who had insisted on his right to a whole section.

So now things began to quiet down. The passengers unbent from their dignity and began to compare vacation notes; the men betook themselves to the smoking compartment and the train boy ceased for a while his journeys through the cars, offering his



The Seat on Which He Stood Fell Beneath His Weight and He Was Thrown Back into the Car.

wares of candy, gum, books and maga-

Trade this side of Niagara didn't amount to much. He had learned that by expe-rience.

rience.

At first magazines sold pretty well—but
the real demand did not come till after
they had passed Suspension bridge and the
stop at Falls View station made. Then was
the time to ofter souvenirs of Niagara for

Indeed, Dan knew about how many copies e would sell.

he would sell.

A few months' experience on the train had given him a pretty keen insight into the habits and desires of the passengers.

At a glance he could tell who would and who would not buy of him, and just what women needed—a little persuasion and a pleasant smile to induce a purchase.

In fact, Dan's smile was a valuable part of his stock in trade and he used it to advantage, for it was a pleasant smile—and it made the round, freckled face very winning.

He was sorting over his books now pre-paratory to one more trip through the cars—before offering peanuts and cardy again— when the train drew up at a dingy, dilapi-dated station. They were stopping for wa-ter he knew, and he went to the platform at d jumped to the ground.

It was a relief after the rocking train.

Much to his surprise he found the con-ductor in earnest conversation with two wo-men.

"Oh, but you must take her somehow," he heard the younger of the women exclaim in a distressed voice.
"You see there aln't any other way to

send her and her mother expects her sure, and she'll be at the station to take her off, and she'll be a remail good girl, and not treuble you one bit, won't you, Bessie?"

Here she pulled forward a little blue-eyed girl and the conductor's eyes rested thoughtfully on her.

fully on her.

Dan drew near—he was interested to know what the conductor would do. "They'll be most crazy if she don't come," added the other woman. "And it will put them out dreadful, 'cause they've got to start right off for Colorado."

A sharp whistle recalled the conductor, and he put one foot on the steps and stood, watch in hand, ready to give the signal. "Say, I'll kinder keep an eye on the kid if that's all you want." Dan said awkwardly to the woman. "Don't know much 'bout children, but I guess some of the women will tend to her?" He gave an inquiring glance at the conductor.

"All right—I'm willing—jump aboard will you, we're late now," and the conductor waved his hand.

Dan seized the child and placed her lightly on the platform, and the train began to move. He listened to the parting directions of the two women, and threw back the silver half doilar one of them tried to slip into his hand, with a toss of his head, as he shouted, "I ain't no porter, and I'm doing this to 'blige you."

Then he held the child tightly while she waved her tiny handkerchief till the station was a mere spec in the distance.

Then he took her into the car and left her to amuse herself with the rolls of lozenges, while he made a trip through the other cars. By the time he got back she had made friends with a lady across the aisle, who offered to share her berth with the child, and before the afternoon was over she was playing games all over the car, and to Dan's intense amusement she insisted on eating supper with the man

of the prizes in the bags of popcorn, a little sugar image which he was about to eat when—

when—
Crash!
Dan was awake now. In an instant he was rushing towards the sleeper. Something dreadful had happened! the train shook and shivered and swayed.
There was a second crash, and a tearing sound and the end of the car was torn off, and a cloud of steam rushed in and about him.

him.

The shock threw him to his feet, but he crawled on. He must reach the sleeper. There was Bessle; he had promised to take care of her.

What would he say to the mother if she were killed?

Yet it really wasn't his foult.

Yet it really wasn't his fault.
Would he never get to the end of the

Would he never get to the end of the car?

It seemed ages before he reached the platform, and his hand grasped the twisted breaks. Overturned on the track before him was the sleeper. The dim, gray light of the early morning just showed its outlines. Farther than that he could not see.

He jumped from the platform and landed on the upturned side of the car.

He could hear cries inside and through one of the windows a head was thrust. With his heels he broke the glass of the window nearest him, then he crawled on to the next, and next, breaking each in turn, till finally he reached the fourth.

This was where Bessie was.

Here he crawled in, but there was no one in the berth.

It was lighter now. The sun must have come up very quickly.

Then a smell of smoke revealed the cause. The broken lamp at the end of the car had set the bedding on fire.

The flames were spreading fast.

the seat on which he stood, broken by the crash, fell beneath his weight and he was thrown back into the car. He struck heavily and there was a sharp pain in his head, and little Bessie almost fell from his arms.

his arms.

He selzed the broken bell rope that hung from its rings and, placing the child on his back, bound the cord, around and around, thus binding her tightly to him.

Then he tried a second time to gain the window. This time there was a hand held down to help him, and in a noment he felt the soft grass beneath him, and there was a sudden movement of the little body pressed close to him.

Then there was a terrible whirring sound in his ears, and the blackest right seemed to settle over everything and he became unconscious.

conscious.

News of the disaster traveled fast, and when the train bearing the wrecked passengers drew into Detroit there were hundreds of anxious friends inquiring for dear ones. Strong men were crying and faces were white with horror as they listened to the story of the dreadful collision.

In one corner, faint and weary, sat a sadfaced mother, while her husband wandered hither and thither in vain search for their child.

child.

"A little girl with blue eyes?" repeated one of the passengers after him.

"Let me see, there was one, but—here, porter, perhaps you can tell the gentleman," and the passenger hestened away.

"There was one child killed, sir," the porter replied slowly, "I hope it ain't yours, I'm sure. Just step this way, please."

please."

He turned to do so with tears blinding his eyes, but a tiny hand caught hold of his coat and a childish voice cried: "Don't run away, papa—ain't you glad to see Reseate?"

sie?"
"I told the ladies I'd see she got to you safe," Dan explained as they were being driven to Bessie's home.
"And when we was struck, I knew there warn't no one else to look out for her, special, so I made straight for her, and we managed to get out somehow, didn't we Bass?"

Dan stroked the silky hair of the child, and smiled at her with lips that trembled.

and smiled at her with lips that trembled.

Even now his head was dizzy and there were queer pains running through his body.

"Yes," cried Bessle, with a happy laugh as if recalling some pleasant time.

"It was awful funny going to sleep in these funny boxes with curtains; then I woke up and was under a great big heap of blankets.

"Dan was real good to me, Dan was, and all his lovely candy was burnt up to nothing, and I just think you ought to give him some new 'cause he took such good care of me. Won't you, papa?"

Her sweet face was upturned and her hand was slipped into Dan's—and he hastly swallowed a big lump in his throat as he muttered:

"I didn't do nothing."

Harriet Caryl Cox.

An Unprofitable Lift.

An Unprofitable Lift.

Farmers, even those not otherwise noted for liberality, are usually very willing to give a "lift" in their wagon to pedestrians, unless their appearance is decidedly unpre-possessing, and provided, of course, the request is made in proper form.

A farmer, returning from town with an

empty produce wagon, overtook a young man plodding along with the discouraged air of a city man unused to dirt roads.

"Hullo, Jersey." cried the stranger, brisk-"Can a man get a lift to Vineland?" ly. "Can a man get a lift to Vineland?"
"I don't see why he can't," responded the
farmer, in a non-committal way.

farmer, in a non-committal way.

"Then I'll take a ride," said the stranger, vaulting into the wagon, and making himself comfortable.

After two or three miles had been traversed, the stranger paused in his inconsequential talk long enough to observe:

"It's quite a distance to Vineland."

"Yes, it is a distance," admitted the farmer.

Another mile was passed, and then the

Another mile was passed, and then the stranger inquired:
"About how far is it to Vineland?"
"Well," replied the farmer, meditatively, "keepin' straight ahead, the way we're goin ow, it's about twenty-five thousand miles; but if you'll get out and hoof it back it ain't more'n about six or seven."
The stranger got out and "hoofed" it back.

A Delightful Soiree.

Miss Gypsy Morris gave a delightful solree to her small class on Saturday acternoon. Every one present enjoyed themselves to the fullest extent, thanks Miss Morris.

These little Saturday afternoon soirces are becoming very copular, and a large assembly of little tolks is niways present.



The Blackest Night Seemed to Settled on Eerything, and He Became Unconscious.

who had made the greatest fuss over his brith, but who, Bessie insisted, looked "just like grandpa."

So Dan kept only a general oversight of the child and finally when she disappeared behind the heavy curtains of the berth, with a childish "good nightie everybedy."

that included the whole car, he went back to the day coach and curled up on a hard seat, to sleep.

Through the broken windows people were rushing, men and women, and there were groans and shrieks on all sides.

But he could see nothing of Bessie. Could he have been mistaken in the car?

Suddenly from beneath a pile of clothing he saw a tiny hand thrust out, and he heard a stifled cry.

Eagerly he pushed aside the heavy blankeat, to sleep. seat, to sleep.

He slept soundly, for the day had been a tiresome one, but after a while he began to dream. He thought that Bessie had chewed gut is he grew smaller and smaller and finally was nothing but one

Eagerly he pushed aside the heavy blank-ets and pulled the child out. By the light of the flames now rapidly nearing them he could see how white she looked, and her eyes were closed. Could he be too late?

He tried to climb out of 'the window, but

SCHOOL NOTES.

Calhoun Street School.

The brightest pupils in the first and third grades, Calhoun, are Misses Elizabeth and Hattle May High. They both recite with perfect ease, and often delight large au-



dences. Miss Elizabeth has led her class every month, except February, with a splendid average. Hattle May is equally as bright. They are the daughters of the well-known dry goods merchant, Mr. J. M. High, and it would be hard to find a brighter pair in the city.

The spelling match that occurred be-tween the eighth and seventh grades last Friday resulted in a victory for the eighth. Both grades spelled well, and the match was very exciting

The eighth and fourth grades carried off the attendance honors last week.

Jay Youngblood.

Marietta Street School.

The first on the honor rolls for February in the different grades are: Eighth grade, Ida Gotleib; seventh grade, Bessie Hull; sixth grade, Hattie Gotleib; fifth grade, Austin McGinnis; fourth grade, Herbert Mack; third grade, Myrtie Hogan; second grade, Bessie Adamson; first grade, Sallie Creighton.

Creighton.
On Monday excellent speeches were delivered by Masters Heidt, Kline, Warren, Ray, Philip Muncon, John Pharr, and Misses Tommie Dozier, Alice Jeffries, Katte Glore and Jessie Cadle. These were followed by a song from Miss Annie M. Adler. The T. R. D. C., of this school met Friday, March 8th, and elected as president, Mr. Carl Hutchinson; secretary, Lemuel Whitfield, and vice president, Charles Ellsworth.

This is a picture of Miss Sallie Arnette Creighton, a very pretty and smart little



girl of the first grade. She is eight years old and the daughter of Mr. J. C. Creigh-ton. Her recitations are always good. She is the first honor pupil.

Crew Street School.

At the next meeting of the eighth grade literary society the seventh grade will be present and enjoy the following excellent

programme:
Plano solo, Willie Martin; recitation, Louise Catching; recitation, Mary Knapp; recitation, Genora Moon; plano solo, Leona
Charkson; recitation, Minnie Lee Allen;
composition, Ruby Jones; recitation, Vallace Jones; recitation, Eula Culley; plano

lace Jones; recitation, Eula Culley; plano solo, Mary Kenney; plano solo, Louis Gregg; banjo solo, Samuel Ogletree; plano solo, Mabel Taylor.

Debate, "Resolved, That Lee was a much better general than Grant." Affirmative, Lamar C. Kucker, Lilly Mayfield, Clif Tupper; negative, Paul McDonald, Ethel Tutwiler, Phil Clark.

Last week in the eighth grade we had a regular treat, the cause being that some one wrote a note to a girl in the room and signed another boy's name.

signed another boy's name.

Miss Roach in some way got hold of the note after the girl had read it, and promptly called the boy out into the hall, whose name was signed to the note. He denied writing it, whereupon Miss Roach compared the writing and paper with that of Miller Gowen, who sat next to the girl, and

found it to be exactly the same. Gowen denied having written it, hence the trial. The circumstantial evidence was so strong that when Gowen saw he would be for guilty he confessed and ended the trial.

The next few days will probably bring the reorganization of the Southside Stars baseball team, which I think will be a very

There are three men who would make ex There are three men who would make excellent captains. I don't know which one will be elected, Saunder Gatins, Vernon Tupper or Howard Muse. All of these men are good players and I think we will do well to get either one of them. The positions will probably be about as follows: Catcher, Lefeet; second base, Boynton; third base, Muse; shortstop, Gatins; left field, Tupper; right field, Bushton; center field, Inompson.

Master Burney Kelly Gatins is our mascot.

Lefeet as catcher is a "beaut," and his drops over to second are perfect. Boynton on second is a gritty little player who always gets his hits and never muffs a liner.

Muse at third is very good; his batting

this year is superb.
Gatins at short always does his share in batting and base running.
Tupper is also a very good player.
And Bushton is as good a fielder as ever

trod a diamond.

Thompson is also very good.
The South Side Stars were well represented at the late Junior contests, carrying off two prizes and coming near taking a third

one.

Bushton won the high jump, while Harris got the long one, and Cam Dorsey, one of our best athletes, came a close second on "Bob" Daniels in the quarter-mile race,

Paul McDonald.

This is the picture of Miss Harriet Mc-Clure Ellis, who is the daughter of Cap-tain W. D. Ellis. She is the second honor pupil in the third grade for the month of



March. She is only nine years old and is very smart and exceedingly pretty. She very smart and exceedingly pr studies hard, and sometimes composes pieces and plays them on the piano, o which instrument she is an excellent per

The fifth grade made the highest average in attendance, it being 99.6, the eighth grade being a close second with an average of 99. The school average was 98, which is exceedingly good.

Professor Davis was out here Thursday and Friday and marked all the grades in singing. The marks are not as good as they were last month.

Kite time has come and every evening

Kite time has come and every evening one may see the air full of them, big little and all sorts of kites. All the large vacant lots are thronged with boys, either flying kites or watching the other boys fly them.

Miss Roach has given the fifth grade the bed in the front yard, and they are going to have a flower garden which will make our school look a great deal better.

Next week in the fifth grade there will be a spelling match, and I'm sure the visitors and participants will have a nice time.

After this the fifth grade society will meet every week instead of once a month as heretofore. I know they will always as heretofore. I know they will always have an entertaining programme.

Ivy Street School.

Professor Bass visited our school last Monday. He complimented the pupils of the eighth grade on their science, although the arithmetic was also good.

the arithmetic was also good.

Drawing paper has been purchased, and some of the pupils are beginning their work for the exposition. Ivy expects to have one of the best exhibits there.

The sixth grade entertained the three Lpstairs grades last Friday with a very good programme. The features of the programme were the recitations of Louis Swartz and of Cliff Johnson. The best pleces on the programme were the recitations of Rachael Milam and Arthur Connally.

Arch Avary.

Hunter's School.

The new officers of the Euphemian Literary and Debating Society were installed at the last meeting, which was held on Friday.

The president, Mr. G. W. Mitchell, de-

livered his inaugural address, which was one of the greatest efforts of his aratorical career. He will surely be one of the foremost orators of the coming generation.

Mr. Frank Howard assumed the duties of secretary, and, being an efficient officer, he will surely perform his office in a capable manner.

he will surely perform his office in a capable manner.

The subject of debate was: "Resolved, That the south is a greater resort for invalids than the north." The president favored the affirmative side with his decision, Mr. Lucius Lamar Harris was leader on the affirmative, and Mr. James J, Barnes leader on the negative.

The subject for debate at the next meeting is, "Resolved, Lee was a greater general than Grant." This well-known subject will be discussed in an able manner.

The Euphemian quartet was unable to sing on account of the hoarseness of two of the members of the quartet, but is to render a selection at the next meeting.

The senior class is rapidly advancing in

The senior class is rapidly advancing in general history, under the careful instruc-tion of our efficient teacher, Professor Hun-ter. The same class will soor, finish Virgil, and will probably read the Orations of

Mrs. Byers's School.

Master John McHarrison, of whom a picture appears below, is one of the brightest boys in Mrs. Byers's school. He is on the roll of honor nearly every month and is an exceedingly bright boy.

It will be seen by the picture that he has

bright as well as handsome face.



is a great favorite with the teachers and his schoolmates. Johnnie believes there is no place like home, and is perfectly content as well as happy while playing with his little sister and two younger brothers.

Ira Street School.

Those who lead the roil of honor in the different classes of our school are, in the eighth, Jack Lively; seventh, Essie Regenstein; sixth, Lula Glover; fifth, Edwine Behre; fourth, Guy Griggs; third, Eddle McManaman; second, McMichael Smith, and in the first, Louise Schroeder.

Professor Newton, of Boston, Mass., visited our school not long ago and seemed greatly pleased with our singing. He praised us, saying that we were one of the best singing schools he had ever heard, and that is saying a good deal, for Professor Newton has visited the schools all over the United States. United States.

The eighth grade of this school has had a valuable addition made to it in the form of a new scholar. This is Master Carl Lewis who, from the present outlook, will lead the class. He comes to this school from Crew, and I am sure they are sorry to lose him.

For the next meetings of the sixth grade Golden Rod Society, and the eighth grade Latitudinarian Literary and Debating So-ciety, excellent programmes have been ar-ranged which will, no doubt, be greatly enjoyed.

Major Slaton visited our school Friday, and, as he always does, made interesting talks. He said something that I don't suppose many of the boys and girls in Atlanta know, which was the Atlanta schools had the highest attendance of any schools in the country. Of course, we are all very proud of this.

The Junior Stars, the crack Ira street nine, have challenged the Grant Park nine for a game of baseball, which, if accepted, will no doubt be very exciting.

Much interest was taken at Ira in The Junior's contest, and we most highly consecutive the winners.

gratulate the winners.

Emmet F. Moon, of the eighth grade, is one of the best artists and penmen in the school. His drawings on the seventh grade boards last year have been highly praired by every one

While the fifth grade have no regular so-clety, yet every Friday they have a short entertainment, which is exceedingly en-

The sixth grade had the highest average n attendance for this week; it was 17.

Friday, after the society had adjourned, the eighth grade elected officers for their society for the next three months. The following were elected unanimously: 1 res-

ident, Emma Kaphan; secretary, Jack Lively; vice president, Milton Smith.

The fourth grade had an exciting spelling natch Friday. Guy Griggs's side won. Willie Parkhurst.

Boulevard School.

A very interesting meeting was held by
the Rainbow Society, of the sixth grade,
on Friday, March 8th. The president,
Emelize Wood, called the meeting to order, and the secretary, Jessie McWilliams,
read her report. The following programme
was given in a most creditable manner:
Recitation—Medora Askew.

Song-By the class Recitation—Annie Elder. Reading—Dola Jones. Composition—Myra L'Engle. Song-By the class

Recitation—Amelia May Hilley.
Reading—Alice May Gastright.
Composition—Gertrude Jones.
Reading of the class paper, by the editor.
Singleton Howell.
Critic's Report—By Thomas Seidell.
—Emelize Wood.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.

Agnes Scott Institute.

Agnes Scott Institute.

The vocal recital given by Miss Bessie Service at Freyer & Bradley's music hall on the evening of March 8th was a decided success. A large number from Decatur were present, including not only inmates of the school, but also residents of the town. Miss Service, who is the institute vocalist, is a delightful singer and by her dainty appearance, sweet self-possession and clear, melodious and perfectly trained voice, charmed all who heard her on Friday evening.

day evening. On the same evening a few of the insti-

On the same evening a few of the institute teachers and girls went for a little while to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Barnett to congratulate these dear friends of the school on the glad celebration of their silver wedding and to wish them much happiness in the years to come.

Several members of the institute faculty attended the intensely enjoyable organ recital given by Mr. William Carl at the Second Baptist church on Wednesday and Thursday of the present week. Mr. Carl seems to have fully met their high expectations.

Miss Springs and Miss Cooper have both been suffering with severe colds, but are now, we are glad to say, much improved.

Mrs. R. M. Service, of Dayton, O., after spending some weeks at the Agnes Scott with her daughter, Miss Service, returned home on Wednesstay last. Mrs. Service formed a most pleasant addition to the institute family, and both teachers and girls were sorry to bid her goodby.

Miss Thornbury's School.

The Horaean Society meets every other Friday since the French luncheons started,

Friday since the French luncheons started, because too much time is taken when they are both held on the same day.

The last luncheon was enjoyed more than any of the others the girls have yet given. The tables were presided over by Mary Bridge and Emma Hemphill.

Last Friday the meeting was held on promiscuous authors, and was very interesting. After recitations by Marion Woodward, Pauline Bridge, Bessie Baxter, Julia Porter and Louise Hopkins, the farewell issue of The Bumblebee, Jr., was read. This little paper has fulfilled its mission in the school, but its friends are very sorry to know that it will appear no more. At the last meeting of the society Miss Ora Sue Mitchell tendered her resignation as secretary, and some one will be elected to the secretary.

as secretary, and some one will be elected to fill her place next week.

The society pins have been ordered, and the girls will soon be wearing the crim-son and white, our society colors.

O. S. M.

Southern Baptist College.

Southern Baptist College.

Friday evening a reception was given at the home of Mrs. Watkins to the members of the Hawthorne Union and their friends. The reception was one of the most delightful affairs ever given in Manchester. The drawing room, library and dining rooms were beautifully decorated with roses, while the soft radiance of the many-colored lights touched the whole with the effect of a fairy scene. The musical programme was very entertaining, pieces being rendered by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Morgan and Miss Jossey.

Refreshments were served in the daintiest

renered by Mrs. Stanton, Miss Morgan and Miss Jossey.

Refreshments were served in the daintiest manner, and the entire evening passed delightfully.

The next reception will be given at the residence of Colonel Brewster.

A called meeting of the Hawthorne Union was held Wednesday afternoon.

The young ladies, escorted by some of the teachers, spent las Saturday morning very pleasantly sight-seeing in the city. They visited some of the parks and other places of interest.

An impromptu musical was given last Saturday evening to a few friends who were at the college. Misses Pearl Duggan, Lester, Jossey and Singletary played, while Miss Duggan, with her exquisite vóice, rendered Tosti's plaintive "Goodby." Miss Stanton and Mr. Daniel gave a cornet duet.

The teachers and young ladies deeply appreciate the treat they received Monday evening in the way of a basket of delicious

Lucie Stanton.

Carrie Goldsmith, Stone Montrain, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a silent admirer of The Con-structuon, Jr., for a long time, and have thought a scood many times I would write. I like "Little Mr. Thimbielinger" and "Napoleon Bonapart," very nuch.

would like to correspond with some of the cous-ins. Wishing The Constitution, Jr., much suc-cess, we are its little readers.

readers will see in another venile Writers. Interesting Letters From Our Ju-

JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

been Gumble instead of his widder, and
passed upstairs.

I went to a coffee house for breaklast
all day looking after a job, but could get
nothing to do, not even down at the docks,
ithough I remember thinking, when it came

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, IR.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

"DROVE BACK."

BY CLARK RUSSELL

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It was in that voyage that I took in the Empire that I made up my mind to knock off the sea. We was homeward bound from Adelaide, and I was keeping a lookout one black night on the fok'sle, when, there coming a yelling spit of soaking blast slap into my face, I lifts up my fist and brings ft down on the rail. For more than twenty year had I used the sea, and what was it come to? An old chest, two or three shifts of rags, a pair of sea boots, and, s'help me, no more. Through the improvidence of the sailor? By thunder, then, no! What's providence got to do with such a withered life as the ocean? Saving means getting, and where in niggers is the getting to be found where it's all living hard, faring hard, dying hard, and going to hell after all?

Beef ye could chisel into snatchblocks; pork too foul to grease your boots with; kicks and curses aft; wet and famine forrards—is it good enough? With a fok'sle so full of fired Dutchmen—why, when they hoist the English red ensign, the flag's the bitterest lie since Annynius and Sophia.

But how was I to get a living ashore? That was the question that occupied my attention when I walked them decks in solitude. I'd say to my mates: "What 'ud you do if you knocked off?" and some was for going to sea again, and the rest was for the work-us. I'd seen so little of life ashore that I couldn't guess how men got their livings. What was a merchant? He was a covey who traded. What was a clerk? He was a covey who traded. What was a clerk? He was a covey who traded. What was a clerk? He was a covey who sat on a stool and wrote in a book. No use of my laying a course for the likes of that. My taste went to the country, deep inland. I fancled I'd like to get a job under a market gardner. I'd feel pleased when I thought of reaping wheat and cutting down grass, of going home at sundown on top of a wagon-load of hay, the air sweet as nuts, and slittin' down to a burstin' blow out of ale and roasted apples and bread and cheese. "Go away, salt water!" I

bread and cheese. "Go away, salt water!" I'd think then.

I was about thirty-five years old, and looked forty-five; lobscouse'll serve yer measiler than weather. They say a weak heart paints the nose blue, which colors the spirits. Soup and bully's worse than a decayed vital, and if yer leave yer teeth in the mess kid, how many spoonfuls of pease soup do it take to raise a wrinkle?

The ship duly arrived, and I, along with the rest, was paid off. There was twenty-two months' wages to take up, so I had scope to ride by. I took a lodging at 2 Bromley street, Commercial road, and spent two pound in a land going rig out. Then I was at a loss. The name of the landlady was Mrs. Bloomer, and her husband was a waterman. Meeting her one day in the passage as I was going to take a turn to look about me:

"I should like," I says, "to have a short yarn with you, missis, if you've got a minute."

"Certainly, sir," she answers.

"Certainly, sir," she answers.
"Por't sir me, I beg," says I. "I'm no

dog."

She steps me into a bit of a parlor, closes

There was a little with careful keeping. There was a little looking glass over the mantel shelf, bound in yaller gauze, with oyster shells fer occasional ornaments, and a glass case, with a stuffed bird, in the front window. "Can I sit?" says I.
"Why, yes," says she, smiling. "It can't hurt yer."

I put down my cap and took a chair, and says, "Mrs. Bloomer, I've been a sailorman all my life and have come ashore to find a job, meaning to stop ashore. I've got a few pounds and can hold out for some time and I want you to tell me how I ought to go to work."

What's your age?" says she, looking me

I told her.

I told her.
"There's a many situations a-going," says she, "and a handy man ought never to want for a job. Why not turn waterman?"
"No more water for me," says I.
"Light porter," says she.
"Light porter," says she.
Thought she meant something to drink.
"Can you drive a 'orse?"
"I don't fancy driving," says I.
"Look 'ere, Mr. Pooley," says she. "Your chance'll lie in advertising. Wirte out a little piece for the papers. It'll cost you about three or four shillings to put in. Aswers'll come and you can pick and choose."

I allowed this to be up to the knocker, and in that

and in that same room she and me made out this advertisement:

"A sailorman wants a job. He is an all-round hand, useful anywhere and any time, being accustomed to a calling that runs a day's work into twenty-feur hours, and pays no overtime wages. Address William Pooley, 2 Bromley street, Commercial Food, E."

Pooley, 2 Bromley street, Commercial read, E."

When Bloomer came home that night he recommend me to put the piece into the paper which anys it has the largest circulation in the world. This I did next day.

Forget the cost. Varsing it in pints of beer, call it four gallons. I'm a slow hand at

reading and it took me a smothered long time to spell through the advertisements on the day when the piece I had wrote was to appear. At last, down in a corner, I spies my name.

"Who's a-going to see this?" says I to Mrs. Bloomer, putting my finger upon it. "It do look insignificant, certainly," said

she.
"Who the blooming blazes is a-going to

"Who the blooming blazes is a-going to see it?" says I, a-bringing down my fist.

"Yer never can tell," says Mrs. Bloomer. I went out for a turn that afternoon, and sat for a spell with an old shipmate that had brought up in the home in Well street. He had said to me:

"You'll never get rid of it, Bill. O'er an' o'er I've been a-giving of it up. Six times have I been a-running and I've tried my hand as barber, dorg-fancyin' and wheel chairman. All no go," says he. "Here I am, three weeks ashore from Jamalca and now I'm looking for another ship. They don't want sailors on dry land. You'll be drove back to it."

When I returned to my lodging I found a letter addressed to Mr. William Pooley. "Blistered if it ain't been seen arter all," said I, grinning like a fool.

I opens the letter and going to the window holds it out and reads it. It was from a gent, saying he had seen my advertisement, and was willing to give me a job; but I must invest some money along with him. Mrs. Bloomer said that I must look to get a number of letters of that sort. They was all thieves who wrote 'em, and I was to take no notice. She tore the letter up, fearing that I might be tempted to call upon the old covey.

Well, after that letter I heard no more Who was a-going to see my name down in that there corner. I looked round at the orfice four days after the notice had appeared, and says to a clerk, "Considering," I says, "the cost I've been put to I'm surprised," says I, "not to have got any answers."

"Put it in again," says he.

"Down in that corner!" says I. "What's yer charse fer helf of my says I. "What's

"Put it in again," says he.
"Down in that corner!" says I. "What's yer charge fer half of one of them pages of yourn with that there notice printed big, right amidships of the white?"
"We don't do business in that sort of way," says he. "If we did the cost 'ud kep yer to wind'ard of jobs for the rest of yer shining days."
When I got to the lodging that afternoon, Mrs. Bloomer told me a party had called to see me.

yer shining days."

When I got to the lodging that afternoon, Mrs. Bloomer told me a party had called to see me.

"Something in the job line?" says I.

"I can't say, I'm sure," says she, and I thought that her manner was changed. She had a sort of cast in her eyes, and looked at the wall past my head, though she was a-staring hard at me taking me in.

"What did the party want?" says I.

"She was a female," she answered. "I believe she'il be able ter find yer a job, Mr. Pooley. She'il be here at half-past 10 tomorrow morning, if convenient to you."

I went to my room and smoked a pipe. There was no letters in answer to my notice. The paper might have the biggest circulation in the world, but its corner pieces wasn't read. What female party was this a-asking after me? A good many women kept shops. Numbers was widows in the baccy, sweetmeat, and other lines. Any sort of a job ashore would suit me, and one to my taste for all I knew might be coming along tomorrow at half-past 10. Half-past 10 came around right enough, for if there's one thing that never disappoints a man it's time; that old bloke, drawed with a beard and a log-glass, always keeps his blushen word. There was no letter from the largest cisculation. I had come back from getting a mouthful of breakfast, and was a-shaving—it was about

come back from getting a mouthful of breakfast, and was a-shaving—it was about half-past 10 o'clock; whilst I was all lather, comes a knock, and Mrs. Bloomer sings out, "Mr. Pooley, the party that called yes-terday to see you is awaiting in my par-lor."

"Right," says I, and wiping off the soap, I put on my jacket and went downstairs.

There was a woman and her little boy standing by the table. She wore a green hat, and looked to be got up for a Sunday outing. The boy for his tidy looks was like one of them children that sings, in the street's along with men in clean turners.

streets along with men in clean jumpers, and women with babies under their shawls.

Mrs. Bloomer, standing beside the door, says, "This is Mr. Pooley."

When I steps in the woman took and dodged a bit, shooting her head out first to port, then to starboard, a-screwdriving of her eyes into me with the twistings of her fee. She then says fairly. her face. She then says faintly:

table she fell to rocking herself, very quiet-ly, saying once or twice softly, "Bill, Bill," but with a note of such grief and reproach that an old goat might have been moved

"What's this?" says I, turning upon Mrs.

Bloomer.

"Oh, Bill," shrieks the woman on a sudden, holding out her hands to me, "don't pretend not to know me if I'm not to drop dead. Here's your child, your own little William. He was six months old when you left me, and—and—O, William, think—now he's six years!" And with that she lifts

him right on to the table, calling cut, "Look at your father, Billy. Ask him if he ain't ashamed to have left his poor wife for nigh six year, with never one word to say whether he was alive or dead?"

I thought to myself, "Bloomed if I don't think now that them corner pleces in the largest circulation are read." Mrs. Bloomer's face was like a ship's figure-head, hard with feelings.

"You're quite mistaken," says I. "I never was married in this here world, and so if I've got a wife she must be an angel."

"Never was married," she screamed running up to me, whilst the boy sang out, "Mother, I shall fall!" and Mrs. Bloomer put him down. "Never was married!" she shrieks. "D'yer mean to say that you forget courting me at my father's, Simon Dadds, who kept the hostillery called the 'Sinking Star,' on the Sandwich road? Never was married!" she yells, with her words streaming in a quick rattle like coal from a tip, "when the church was St. George's, at Deal, and the date June 21, 1876? Never was married? Oh, Bill!" and selzing me by the arm she pulls me to the window, and sobs out, "Oh, Bill! If you ain't so charged. I can't be. I'ye been alone for nigh six years. Look at your child; it's me as has fed him and done for him, or where'd he be? Don't say yer don't know me. I never expected that."

And here, letting go of my arm, she buries her face, and lets fly all her nerves in screechings.

"Why don't yer comfort her?" says Mrs. Bloomer.

"Why don't you?" says I. "She's got nothen to do with me."

loomer.
"Why don't you?" says I. "She's got othen to do with me."
With that I walks out. The woman files

after me.
"Bill," she bawls, catching hold of

Me.
I turned and said: "What's it yer want?"
Here the young 'un began to cry, roaring

for mother.
"What's all this about?" says Blo

"What's all this about?" says Blobmer, coming up from the kitchen. He'd got a cold in his head, and was a-lying by. "Joe," answered Mrs. Bloomer, "this poor woman has been deserted, along with her child, for nigh upon six year, and now she says she's found her man in Mr. William

says she's found her man in Mr. William Pooley."

"I've had almost enough of this here larking, hain't you?" says I to the woman. "Who are yer, and what d'yer want? You don't believe I'm yer husband. Bloomer, s'elp me, as I stand a living man, I never was married, and that woman knows it."

"How should she know it?" squawked Mrs. Bloomer, tike a sull in a sale.

was married, and that woman knows it."
"How should she know it?" squawked Mrs. Bloomer, like a guil in a gale.
"Got yer there, Pooley," says Bloomer, in a voice thick as gruel with cold.
"I was married," cried the woman, "at St. George's, Deal, June 21, 1876, and William Pooley was my man's name. Simon Dadds was my father, and kept a hostillery. Oh, ma'am, that he can stand there and pretend not to know nor remember! If my father were alive—he was a sailor then," she sings out, pointing at me. "Will you tell me that yer don't recoilect stopping the carriage at the Deal Lugger ing, as we drove from church, and treating the beatmen? Didn't "yer likewise stop at the "Yarmouth Packet" and keep father awaiting dinner for us—?"
"I tell yer," I roared out, breaking in to her noise, "that I don't know yer, and that I never was married, and that you've mistook your man."
"Here Bloomer, stumping back to his kitchen, stops at the head of the staircase to call out:
"Settle 4t guickly, and don't make no

to call out:

"Settle it quickly, and don't make no noise, for this 'ouse 'as got a name to lose. I know what sailors are, and mubbee it is, and mubbee it aint. Lizzle, keep you clear, and if the parties! Il come to tarms outside, it'll be agreeable," and down he went. "Are you going to tell me, Mr. Pooley," says Mrs. Bloomer, whose face showed like a relish for this shindy, for all that it was as hard as sailors' beef, "that there's no truth in this party's statements?"
"None," I yelled, for their working up of my old iron was a-making me red hot.
"And yer tell us," says Mrs. Bloomer, with a sneer, "that a woman's memory won't allow her to recognize her husband

with a sneer, "that a woman's memory won't allow her to recognize her husband after six years of desertion?"
"He was six months old," says the other, sobbling and pointing to her boy, "when we was left. He sailed in a ship called the Miranda. I've never heard of him since, but I knew he was allye for he deserted at but I knew he was allve, for he deserted at Sydney and arrived at Liverpool in a ship called the 'Simon 'Orkins,' and that I larn,'' she screamed, rounding upon me, "from Jim Redpath, who had sailed with yer afore, and came home with yer in the 'Orkins." Orkins.'

When she had said this I pulled off my yackd and waistcoat, bared my arms to the elbows, and opening my starched shirt, I turned it under that they might see to the flesh of me. They yelled and fell back, thinking I was going that they are and Pleomeane arms westers. for them, and Bloomer came upstairs again, sneezing. I ran my fingers through my hair, and flinging open the house door, that the light of God, that the minister say that the light of God, that the minister says is the truth itself might shine upon me, I lays hold of the woman and pulls her on to the doorsteps, and sings out:
"Now look at me. Can you see me?" and gives my bosom a thump. "Was this here

arm your William's?" "Yes," she shireks, "that was his cruci-

fige."
"Was tals here face your William's?"

says I, slapping my forehead, and I shoves it into her'n, and sings out: "Look again. Look by God's light. Look if your durned perishing William ever had such a face upon him as mine, in all his goin' a-fishin'."

There was a crowd by this time and he

There was a crowd by this time, and no-ticing it, I steps into the passage, picks up my clothes, and goes upstairs.

After this I shifted my shanty. There was nothen to be lost, I allowed, by a change of address, as they call it. By this time all notion of getting a job out of the largest circulation was clean gone. I hired

change of address, as they call it. By this time all notion of getting a job out of the largest circulation was clean gone. I hired a room in Smith street, Stepney. The house was kept by Mrs. Gumble, widow of a coasting skipper. When I paid Mrs. Bloomer she took my money scornfully, and I think she would have spoke, but my eye kept her quiet; my pulling off my coat, too, and hauling of the lying party on to the pavement, had done Mrs. Bloomer good.

I still carried some pounds in good money in my pocket, but guessed if I didn't fall in with a situation soon the old leather purse 'ud be showing like the end of a long voyage. I answered advertisements and hunted about; it was all no good—nobody wanted me. What was expected was always exactly what I hadn't got. Then they wanted written characters, and I had nothing but "V. G." certificates to show 'em. I told Mrs. Gumble I wanted to give up the sea and settle ashore, and she answered that in heart she couldn't blame me. She advised me to put in a little notice. I told her I'd done so.

Says she: "Though once might be of no use, twice might work the traverse. Try another paper."

After considering the thing and under-

another paper."
After considering the thing and underanother paper."

After considering the thing and understanding it might find me a chance if it did no more, I walked around to another newspaper with the same piece that appeared in the corner of the largest circulation, only instead of signing my name William Pooley to it I took the name of William Treakell, my mother's name afore she married, partly because I reckoned that as William Pooley I'd just had all the innings I was going to get, whilst Treakell was like starting on a fresh voyage and partly because I didn't want my name to meet the eye of the lying party.

And now I am going to tell you what I daresay you'll not believe; but if it ain't true, then my eyes aren't twins. Two days after the piece had appeared, I returned to Stepney for a cruise to Regent street. When I walks in, Mrs. Gumble calls out from her back room: "Is that you Mr. Pooley?"

"Pooley it is," says I, stopping at the foot

ey?"
"Pooley it is," says I, stopping at the foot

"Pooley it is," says I, stopping at the foot of the steps.

She comes out, and, looking hard at me, says: "There's been a party with a boy, inquiring after you."

"Female party?" says I.

"Yes" absence."

"Female party?" says I.
"Yes," she says.
"She says her husband left her when her child was six months old. He was a seafaring man. His name was Pooley," says she, looking at me very hard. "He didn't always used to sign under that name, and sometimes shipped himself as William Treakell." I breathed short. "It was her mother's maiden name," said Mrs. Gumbel. bel.

bel.
"What brought her to this house?" says
I, talking as if I'd just had a tooth drawed.
"She's always on the lookout for her husband, and reads the advertisements in the
papers. She saw the name of Treakell, an'
and would have man. She described yer." papers. She saw the name of Treakell, an' says you're her man. She described yer," says Mrs. Gumble, beginning to talk with a sort of snarl (there's a durned sight too much of fellow-feeling among people of Mrs. Gumble's sort.) She gave me your likeness in words as though she talked with your picture in her 'and. She says yer lodged at Mrs. Bloomer's, down out of the Commercial road, and left that house because she discovered yer."

lodged at Mrs. Bloomer's, down out of the Commercial road, and left that house because she discovered yer."

"Well," says I.

"Well," says she. "She'll be here tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, and hopes it will be convenient to you to see her."

"It'll be convenient for me to see her in—" but I stopped myself, the blooming joke was passed beyond all cusses. "How in flames did she know," says I, "that I called myself Treakell?"

"She asked if the Treakell as lodged here answered her description the gave of yer. No Treakell lodges here,' says I, 'but I've a party stopping in the house as is the same as yer describe.' Then his name's Pooley,' says she. 'Pooley it is,' says I, the surprise making me answer quick. Then she tells me yer married her at Deal, and deserted her when her infant babe was six months old."

"I'll not see the hedgehog," I burst out. "She's ten stun o' lie from hat to heel. Don't let me be troubled by her. She's no wife of mine."

"Yer won't see her, d'yer say?"

"Yer won't see her, d'yer say?"
"Look here! Is there any letter for me?"
"Nary letter. You won't see her d'yer

say?"
"Nary letter?" I says. "It bob, and who in the blooming blazes is a-going to see it where they've gone and stuck it, right amidships of a whole smother of like notices? If they takes yer money, why don't they find yer in answers? Damn me if it ain't worse than picking your pocket, to entice a man into spending four bob, and never a one withered reply in two

days."
"So yer won't see her, then?" says Mrs.
Gumble, lifting her eyebrows, and sourly
spreading of her lips till I saw the red of her false teeth at the back of her jaw

I just wished deep down in me that she'd

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

Premonitory Symptoms of Imperial Impetuosity.—Dismissed from the Service-By John Clark Ridpath.

(Copyright.)

VI.-GENIUS IN A QUANDARY.

At this stage, rapidity becomes the chief characteristics of Bonaparte. He darts from place to place with astonishing celerity, and in many instances with insufficient and undiscoverable motives of transit.

His flights are like those of a bird; say, an eagle's. Thus during his stay in Corsica he suddenly springs off, in October of 1787, and is at Paris for more than a month. But at Christmas he is back at Ajaccio with with an extension of his leave of absence. Again, during his stay at Auxonne, he speeds away for fifteen days to Seurre, in command of a small detachment, to suppress a riot. These movements are premonitory of those extraordinary imperial flights with which he subsequently startles all Europe and the world.

The stay at Auxonne extended, with the brief interruption referred to, from May of 1788 to Sepember of 1798—a period of fifteen



NAPOLEON BY APPIANI.

months. His occupations at that place were much like those at Valence and Ajaccio. He performed his military duties in a desultory way, but with more exactitude than the French code of military ethics at that time required. But military duty demanded only a fraction of his time; the rest was given to that intense but fragmentary study by which his mind was trained and supplied with a wide range of information.

The ambition of Napoleon to be an author did not for the present subside. At one time he was on the eve of bringing out at Paris his "History of Corsica." A publisher agreed to do the work on condition of share-gnd-share-alike in the proceeds. But just at that juncture Monseigneur Marboeuf, bishop of Sens, to whom the work was dedicated, was deposed from his see in disgrace. Here was a state of things indeed, to dedicate a great work to a disgraced ecclesiastic! The publication was accordingly postponed, and the manuscript recast, with an inscription to Paoli. This was a plain indication that the author's mind, as between French despotism and Corsican independence, was strongly tending to the latter.

The winter of 1788-89 was passed by Bona-

The winter of 1788-89 was passed by Bonaparte in his quarters at Auxonne. In the following April that disturbance occurred as Seurre which called fort a half-month's petty campaign from Napoleon's company, and ended in nothing. It was like the episode at Lyons, but less important. Ae yet, Lieutenant Bonaparte had never as a soldier drawn blood, or seen it drawn by others. His restlessness now bore him rapidly on to action. His passion for doing something and for "following his destiny"—a fiction which he was always dwelling upon—led him to commit himself (ambiguously) to the Corsican patriots. His adroitness was such, however, that he kept ever a cord to his purposes whereby he might recover himself for France. In fact, he knew not what thing he would be called to do, or in what cause his sword should first be actually unsheathed. His nature was always to avail himself of the first contingency. Napoleon is doubtless—such was his sleep-less vigilance—the only great man of his-The winter of 1788-89 was passed by Bona-Napoleon is doubtless—such was his sleep-less vigilance—the only great man of his-tory who never lost an opportunity!

Bonaparte was with his regiment, so-call-ed, of "Iron" at Auxonne when the great revolution in France began, Within a month from the trifling event at Seurre the states general assembled at Versailles. There, on the 5th of May, 1789, the most remarkable political body of modern times went into session on the condition of France and mankind. There was a proces-sion of great men; a gathering to their went into session on the condition of France and mankind. There was a proces-sion of great men; a gathering to their seats in the hall of Menus; a seating of 600 representatives of the people; a looking down from the gallery of the young Baronde Stael-Holstein on the heads of Riquetti de Mirabeau, the philosophic Volney, the lean Jean Paul Marat, the big young Danton of Arcis-sur-Aube, the lithe Camille,

the sea-green Robespierre, and the rest. It was the beginning of the end of muchthe opening of a small crevasse in the great like whereby a feudal civilization had walled in the destinies of mankind for centuries. Outside that ancient wall lay the roaring ocean, soon to rush in wave on wave till the deluge, flecked with blood, should rise to the pinnacles of all palaces, and splash the domes of all cathedrals.

The bruit of the great event reached the towns and cities and people of France. Men wot not the thing they did. None knew that the ancient order was rushing in to doom. None imagined that the French monarchy itself was going headlong down to Orcus and eternal night. All stood together on the crumbling verge of the chasm, and supposed that they would easily bridge it over with some new cardboards of finance and paper billets legislating bread for men. Vain delusions of an awful hour! Surely salvation for France and for mankind lies not that way, O representatives of the people!

The effects of the extraordinary movement thus begun for the reform of the French nation were strikingly diverse in the different parts of the kingdom. France

the people!

The effects of the extraordinary movement thus begun for the reform of the French nation were strikingly diverse in the different parts of the kingdom. France was at yet homogeneous in nothing. The towns of the south, under the loyal sentiments of the Provencal race, received the news in one spirit and the towns of the north in another. They of the Gironde in the far southwest heard the tidings as a proclamation of good news to men; while they of Lyons and Montpellier and Marseilles and Toulon and Nice, in the far southeast, caught the intelligence with doubt and animosity.

On men themselves the news fell from week to week with varying effects according to their personal characters and prejudice of race. In general, they who had imbibed the principles of the new French philosophy either went after the revolution or ran before it waving a flag. Such a mind was Bonapa£e's. No doubt he was a born revolutionist—provided always he could himself control the revolution. His nature was fitted in every part for that state of fruitful anarchy which tends again to order. He was essentially a man for the storm and hurricane, but suited best the after stages of the tempest. hurricane, but suited best the after stages

hurricane, but suited best the after stages of the tempest.

Would not this revolutionary fire in France leap the sea and kindle itself in Corsica? Does not occasion now offer for the recovery of Corsican independence? Does not the path of destiny open by way of Ajaccio rather than by way of Paris? Or if the cause indeed lies by way of Paris, does it not first extend through the native island? The patriot Paoli resides in English exile; perhaps he may return to Corsica, and we as his lieutenant in chief may yet lead the patriots to independence and glory. To sum up all, Napoleon at this yet read the patrots to independence and glory. To sum up all, Napoleon at this stage was whirled along by the coming storm; but he cautiously kept his bearings, became practical rather than theoretical, and impattently waited the opportunity to

became practical rather than theoretical, and impatiently waited the opportunity to become great.

Lieutenant Bonaparte remained with his regiment at Auxonne until the 15th of September, 1790. The revolution had now been in progress a year and four months. The movement had become more and more portentious at every step. The ruined Bastile was already a hateful, but glorious, reminiscence. At this time Corsica was represented in the national assembly by two moderate patriots, named Sallcetti and Colona. The royal delegate from the island was that Buttafuoco whom Choiseul had used in establishing the French protectorate in Corsica.

The people of the island were divided into several hostile factions. First of all, there was a royal faction, very few in number, composed of the petty Corsican nobles and higher ecclesiastics. These virtually constituted the insular "government." Secondly, there was a moderate party favorable to liberalism, but supporting the French protectorate. In the third place, there was a powerful revolutionary party, favoring absolute independence, and seeking by the recall of Paoli to overthrow all foreign authority. This condition of affairs, as well as the deplorable state of his family, induced Napoleon to obtain another leave of absence, and to return to his native country.

On his way homeward he stopped at Aix,

On his way homeward he stopped at Aix, nd there he found his brother Lucien. That obstinate personage had withdrawn from the military academy at Brienne, but had failed to secure admission to the theological school at Aix. There he was in poverty and hopelessness, when Napoleon came and conducted him back to Ajaccio. The latter, at Marseilles, visited the Abbe Raynal, but there is no record of what occurred. Once at home the young French occurred. Once at nome the young re-officer was recognized as a man of impor-tance, for he was the only Frenchman in the island possessing a thorough military

education.

The project was now on for the organization of the Corsican militia, and Napoleon
was necessary for success. He entered into
the revolutionary intrigues of the day, moving obscurely and dangerously among the

popular leaders, wholly distrusted by the few aristocrats, and identified with the moderate liberals only at the risk of his commission as an officer in the French army. That army was still the king's army, but the officers were nearly all, like Napoleon, infected with revolutionary sentiments to the extent that almost every sword might be said to have republique dimiy etched on the blade.

The history of this period at Corsica is small, treacherous, chaotic. From September of 1790 to the 1st of June, 1791, Napoleon remained in the island, committing himself more and more (but ever cautiously)

small, freacterous, canotic. From September of 1790 to the 1st of June, 1791, Napoleon remained in the island, committing himself more and more (but ever cautiously) to the motions of upheaval. Had it not been for the universal dissolution he must at once have suffered arrest and dismissal from the army. From the middle of October until the following February he overstaid his leave of absence, working all the winter at the various intrigues which were rife among his turbulent countrymen. He then devised a plausible excuse, which was accepted at headquarters, and the next day procured another extension of his leave! Nor did he cease to flourish among the agitators of Ajaccio until his final departure to rejoin his command in May of 1791.

Such had been the shifting connection of Lieutenant Bonaparte with the Iron regiment that he was almost an unrecognized force in his division of the army. His absences from the command had far exceeded in duration his presence with it. On returning to France he was assigned to the Fourth regiment of artillery, stationed at Valence. His irregularities as an officer had not so far prevailed over the opinion of his great abilities and solid acquirements as to prevent his promotion at this time to the rank of lieutenant en premier.

On the political side, Napoleon was now drawn with great force towards the revolution away party in France. Perhaps the notion dawned in him that with the success of the revolution and the rebuilding of the nation on a new republican basis, Corsica herself, by like revolt and renovation, might join in the common movement to greater advantage than could be gained by a proposition made at this time in the assembly to enlarge the titles of the witing of the French' by adding the names

by naked rebellion. This sentiment was fanned by a proposition made at this time in the assembly to enlarge the titles of the "king of the French" by adding the names of the Navarrese and Corsicans formally to the list of his subjects. All such intermediary projects came to naught with the on-rushing of the revolution. They were soon swallowed up with the king himself and all kingly things in the deep hell-throat that opened.

opened.

But ever and anon the Corsican trend was strong on Lieutenant Bonaparte. Hardly has he got his place in the Fourth regiment, at Valence, until he broke away again for his native island. There the stage of actual tumult had come. Napoleon was elected lieutenant colonel of the Second battailion of the Corsican army. He cautiously accepted the post, but at the same time kept his eye fixed on France. Then, after holding his place in the army of insurgents for less than a month, he suddenly sped away to his regiment on the Rhone. Arriving, he found himself dismissed from the service!

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

Robbing an Eagle's Nest.

Robbing an Eagle's Nest.

While spending a winter in the Black hills two years ago the writer had an adventure, which, while strictly speaking, does not come under the head of out-of-door sports, yet might prove interesting to those interested in ornithology and its branches.

A cattle man from the foot hill country near Hermosa, chanced to come into the bank at H——City one day in March, and while giving us some bits of news from that region, incidentally told us of an eagle's nest that had passed on his way

bank at H—City one day in March, and while giving us some bits of news from that region, incidentally told us of an eagle's nest that he had passed on his way up to our "camp.". He went on to say that the eagles had nested on a certain cliff for some years and 'that owing to the almost inaccessibility of their eyrie, they had never been molested. Having myself once been an egg-collector, I felt quite a return of my former enthusiasm at his account and determined to try to reach the nest if only for the excitement connected with the undertaking.

Accordingly, I obtained leave of absence for a few days, and having enlisted my friend, Mr. B—, of Chicago, in the enterprise, on the following morning we set out for the southern foot hills and the eagle's nest. We were well provided for all emergencies, having in the buckboard, in addition to a plentiful supply of food and robes, our rifles and revolvers, several hundred feet of rope, a pair of climbing irons and a prospector's bag.

As our destination was distant thirty-five miles and the mountain roads, at no time the smoothest, were then badly cut up by spring freshets, we drove through only as far as a camp just beyond the mountains and "put up" for the night.

The next morning we took an early start, and, with better roads and fresh horses,

The next morning we took an early start and with better roads and fresh horses,

and, with better roads and fresh horses, traveled the few remaining miles in a couple of hours and about 9 o'clock came in sight of the nest. The "cow-puncher" had, indeed, spoken the truth in saying that the eyrie was hard to approach.

A huge "butte" rose five or six hundred feet up from the plain, its side so steep as to be almost precipitous, while on the side nearest a creek which we had followed for several miles, was a limestone ciff sheer up and down for about three hundred feet. About half way up its face on a ledge was the nest, a great black object, that

ntrasted strangely with its yellowish-

contrasted strangely with its yellowish-white background.
We took in the situation and naturally decided to ascend the butte to a point directly over the nest. So, after unbitching and tethering the brochos and taking out cur paraphernalia, we worked our way around the butte to a side somewhat less steep than the greater part of it, and began the ascent, and after half an hour's stumbling and slipping among the ley rocks, scrub pines and cacti we found ourselves above the cliff, and, as nearly as we could judge, directly above the nest. Heer, fortunately, the small gnarled trees were thick, affording us a means of support.

In the meantime we had only noticed one of the eagles, a monstrous bird, that slowly sailed around only a little above our heads, but had not as yet showed any signs of hostility. My friend now proceeded to the one end of the rope securely around my chest; then, running the other end around a stout scrub, he braced himself firmly and stood ready to "pay out" the rope as needed. Thus secured against any probable accident, I carefu'ly made my way down to the edge of the cliff and fired my revolver. Directly the othe eagle came souring out from the cliff and began circling around, giving vent to shrill screams or whistles. We both now concluded that probably the birds would not venture to attack us, and so B— got ready to lower me over the edge. If the birds should not prove hostile everything pointed to success, for Mr. B— is a man of gerat strength and the rope was warranted. So, first seeing that my bag was secured and revolver in easy reach, I gave him the word and in another moment was dangling in the air. I at once found that the cliff shelved in almost from the top, and as in most places I could not touch the rock, I soon began to spin slowly around, which did not add to my comfort. I shall never forget the first sensation of the moment. Though I was positive that there was little or no absolute danger, yet I was in some way far from feeling secure. Suppose that the strands of the rope should wear away by the friction against the sharp edge of the cliff, or that in some way B— should for a moment lose his hold, or if this of that—and then I would "brace" and try and think of something else. First, just the bare wall of the overhanging cliff and then a nomentary view of the surrounding country and then a hurried look below me where I now caught sjimpses of the nest on a broad, flat ledge still some ways down. Thus, I must have gone down a hundred feet, and was construintly heard, close at hand, a tremedous flapping of wings and the next moment Ir received (so it seemed to my revolver. I date not look up, ut

J. D. GORHAM. Moore Memorial J. S. C. C.

The names below comprise our honor roll, They have recited the books of the Old and the New Testaments, the commandments and the names of the apostles:

Lena Ruth Holderby, 100; Harry Saye, 100; Roocet Saye, 100, and Clarence Legerton,

Under the skilful management of our efficient superintendent, Mr. Archle B. Warner, and his assistant superintendent, Miss May Holrerby, our society has gained the very good average of thirty. We expect to give a number of entertainments this spring.

Otis Nix, President. Otis Nix, President.

been Gumble instead of his widder, and passed upstairs.

passed upstairs.

I went to a coffee house for breakfast early next morning, and was messing about all day looking after a job, but could get nothing to do, not even down at the docks, though I remember thinking, when it came to my turning my eye in that direction, that if I was to knock about ships for a living, I'd better go to sea for good. There was no country fancies on the Isle of Dogs, no smell of the haystack, no scent of the no smell of the haystack, no scent of the milkmaid in the breezes there. I went back home to my lodgings in the evening, wor out. Mrs. Gumble told me that the party had called at 10 o'clock along with her boy; but I wouldn't hear tell of her, and went streight to my bedgeom, and lay down on straight to my bedroom, and lay down on my bed to smoke a pipe, and to consider whether this sort of seeking for a job wasn't like asking the way to the work-

I lay late next morning, being, as I have said, wore out. 'Sides, what was there to get up for? Of course, it would be the old Joke over again, ways of refusing of a man that was the same as punching his head, loafing about all day long, coming home and no letters, and wondering if drowning was as quick as hanging.

I was getting out of bed at noon, when comes a knock upon the door, and Mrs. Gumble's voice says, "You're wanted."

"Who wants me?" says I.

"An officer of the court," she answers. I opened the door to hear her, and putting my head out, says: "What court?"

"The police court," says she.

"What does he want?"

"You come down and he'll tell yer."
I dressed and went down stairs. Mrs. I lay late next morning, being, as I have

"You come down and he'll tell yer."
I dressed and went down stairs. Mrs. Gumble, hearing my footsteps, beckoned me to the front parlor, and there I found the party as claimed me for her husband, the young 'un, and a tall man with strong whiskers, dressed like a police boss.
"Now, sir!" cries out the party as I steps in. "That's my husband, William Pooley. He desarted me—"
"This female," says the officer, "was up at the court this morning, asking the magistrate's advice. His washup sent me around to inquire into her complaint. She says you're her husband. If she can prove that, you are liable for her maintenance—

says you're her husband. If she can prove that, you are liable for her maintenance—hers and her youngster's."

"His youngster," says the party.

"This all comes along," says I, "of my stepping ashore and puttin' a piece in the paper with the 'opes of gettin' a job. If that," says I, pointing to the party, "Is the sort of a job offered to sailormen when they comes ashore sick of the sea, the sooner it's aboard and 'up keeleg' with them again the better, Mr. Officer, I'm no married man, and she knows I never was her husband. I was in Bombay in a ship called the Sutlet, when she says I was a-marrying of her at Deal."

of her at Deal."
"Oh, you liar," shricks the party.

"Oh, you liar," shrieks the party.
"If he can prove he didn't marry yer, there's an end," says the officer, turning to the female.
"He's got a crucflige on his arm," she yelled, "and so had my William. What made him take the name of Treakell? Don't it stand to reason? His name's William Pooley, and Mr. Officer, he's my man—growed nothing, broadened a little, certainly, but it's William's face after six years, and, oh William's she cried out, how can you deny it?"

The officer looked very hard at me, and then very hard at the female, and then says to her, "If he can prove an alibi, what are you going to do? Have you got no certificate of discharge," says he, "going back six year?"

certificate of discharge," says he, "going back six year?"

"Have I?" says I, and rushing upstairs I brought him down a handful. There are seven, and they went back twelve years. He turns 'em about, then, asking for the date of the marriage, says:
"Here y'are. He's spoken the truth. This man was at sea when you said you were married to him."
"And am I to believe they're his own certification."

"And am I to believe they're his own cer-tificates?" cried the woman. "Aren't sail-ors every day a-forging of these here V.

"Put 'em up," says the officer to me. "I an't help you, missis," says he, taking up

can't help you, missis, see, his hat.

Just one hour later I met an old shipmate on the steps of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the step of the shipping yard at Tower on the shipping yard at

hill. "What are you doing here, Bill?" says he.
"Looking for a ship," says I.
"I heard you had squared yards with
the sea, and was ashore for a settlement."
"And a settlement it's been," says I, and
just then, some one singing out for hands
for a China clipper, I steps in, scarce smaliing as I thought of that night when I
brought my fist down on the forecastle
rail of the Empire.

Definite Directions.

as of dis-Where time is not money, ideas of distance are always uncertain and frequently

confusing.

"About how far is it to Gourdville?" asked the stranger of a North Carolinian, who sat on the veranda, holding up the front side of his house.

"Two hoots an' a look, I reck'n," was the laconic reply.

"Well, how far is that?" queried the stranger, impatiently.

"Twicet as fur as yo' kin holler an' as fur as yo' kin see beyond thet."

"But I'm consumptive and can't 'holler' at all," urged the traveler. "How am I to tell anything from such a direction as that?"

"Better look twicet an' not holler at all," was the apsware. "Gournell to the answare."

"Better look twicet an' not holler at all,"
was the answer. "Gourdville ain't wuth
hollerin' about nohow."

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR. JUNIOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Letters From Our Juvenile Writers.

As our young readers will see in another As our young readers will see in another part of this issue of The Junior, the gold watch prize for the best story of not more than 1,200 words, written by a girl under fifteen years of age, has been awarded to Miss Bessie Smith, of South Carolina. We are sure that the children will read with interest the little story by their Junior fellow reader, and that they will congratulate her on her success. In the meantime late her on her success. In the meantime late her on her success. In the meantime there are some young folks gaining experience in writing in this column who will doubtless come out-ahead in some of our future prize offers. This is the place for you to learn to write, and all should avail themselves of the advantages offered in this column.

There is no way that one can learn to write so well as to write for publication. It stirs your best efforts. So we hope the boys and girls will keep up their present excellent standard in letter writing, and continue to make this column the brightest yours, folks, letter department, published. continue to make this column the brightest young folks' letter department published anywhere. The Junior has the brightest and best letter writers of any newspaper in this country, and the boys and girls should see to it that no other paper gets ahead of them in this line.

Pete Pagett, Stone Mountain, Gs.—Dear Junior: I live in the beautiful little town of Stone Mountain. I will tell you something of the town in which I live. It contains about one thousand people. The mountain is about one mile high. In the summer people picnic here from all around and from Atlanta.

The snow stays on the north side of the mountain till summer. Venable Brothers own the mountain; they built their summer house on the cast side.

mountain; they built their summer house on the east side.

As viii answer Marie Louise Smith's question:
The first telegram was sent between Washing-ton, D. C., and Baltimore, in the year 1844, that James K. Polk had been nominated for president by the democratic convention.

Mamie Jordan, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am very much interested in The Constitution Ju-nior, especially the correspondence, —I enjoy read-ing "Little Mr. Thimblefinger" very much, also the school notes.

school notes.

I will answer Ida Jimmie Ragsdale's question:
"Which verse in the Bible contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J?" Ezra, ch. 7, v. 21, contains the alphabet.

I will ask a question: Who was the first man recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin?

"May Blossom," Wilsonville, Ala.—Dear Junior:
I have long been a silent admirer of your columns,
and now wish to become one of the cousins.
I attend the Wilsonville academy; we have a
very fine school. I have two sisters, one older and
one younger than myself.
I will answer ida Jimmie Ragsdale's question:
It is the 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra
that has all the letters in it, except J.
I will ask one question:
Which two chapters in the Bible are alike?
I send 5 cents for the children's ward of the
Grady hospital.

Chester Teasley, Canton, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have long been a silent admirer of The Junior, and have at last taken courage to write a letter, being that I have not seen a letter from this section of the state.

Canton is situated on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad, forty miles north of Atlanta. It has about eight hundred inhabitants, It has three churches, viz: Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian.

rian.

I would be glad to see "The Castaways" published again and several others of the readers of The Constitution Junior.

"Helen K.," Wilsonville, Ala.—Dear Junior: I, too, wish to become a cousin and join your band. I attend the Wilsonville academy, and study grammar, arithmetic, dictionary, Latin and algebra. I have two little brothers named Luther and Parker.

I will answer two of Ruth Barret's questions: Christ walked on the water to meet the disciples.

ples.
Christ instituted the Lord's supper.
I also have a question to ask the cousins:
How many times, and where does the word
"Reverend" occur in the Bible?
I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

I send 5 cents for the Grady hospital.

Patrick Henry Sanders, Eufaula, Ala.—Dear Junior: I live with my uncle and aunt. My uncle has been a subscriber to The Constitution for several years. I read the Junior and look forward to its arrival every week with a great deal of pleasure. I enjoy reading the letters of the boys and girls, but among them I have never seen any from Eufaula, so I will try to write one. I do not know that I can write an interesting one, or that it will be published, but I will try.

I am nine years old and am in the fifth grade at school. I study music and take art lessons.

I visit Atlanta oiten, and expect to be there during the exposition.

I wonder if any of the boys like to cut wood. I worked and earned enough money to buy me a nice ax that is just the size for me, and i enjoy cutting wood.

I cleaned up the garden nicely and my aunt gave me ten cents which I send to the children's ward of the Grady hospital.

Ella Oliver, Elberton, Ga.—Dear Junior: I thought I would write you a short letter as I have never written. I am eleven years old. I have been with fever ever since the first of December.

but I am getting well now.

I read the story of "Luttle Mr. Thimblefinger" every week; I am so sorry it has come to an end; I hope it will start again.

I have been reading Dickens; he is my favorite

Annie Lizzie Strong and Minnie Belle Reid, La-Grange, Ga.—Dear Junior: For a long while we have wanted to write to you, but could not get up courage enough. We are two little girls aged thir-teen and fifteen. We go to the Southern female college to school; we are in the Freshman class, and study arithmetic, algebra, mythology and grammar. We love our teacher very much. We like to read "Little Mr. Thimblefinger," We

would like to correspond with some of the cons-ins. Wishing The Constitution, Jr., much suc-cess, we are its little readers.

Carrie Goldsmith, Stone Mountain, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been a silent admirer of The Con-stitution, Jr., for a long time, and have thought a good many times I would write. I like "Little Mr. Thimbleinger" and "Napoleon Bonapart," very

History and geography are my favorite studie Papa has been taking The Constitution for

long time.

I will answer Ruth Barrett's question:
"Where was Jesus when Satan tempted Him to
turn stones into bread?" In the wilderness.

P. S. Twitty, Cuthbert, Gr.—Dear Junior: Perhaps the readers of The Constitution Jurnior would not object to a letter from southwest Georgia. I am a boy, but go to a female college, and have one little chum, Jim Newman. We are the only boys in college, and the girls know it and they use too; I am very anxious to grow olders of Lam go to the boys' college; I believe I had rather "walk post" than to wait on girls. If the fire goes down is "Peter, put on some coal!" "Jim, get us some splinters!" "Peter, shut the door!" etc. Our teacher is Miss Barnes; she is so very sweet and good, and pretty, and a fine teacher, and she knows how to make boys study. I am indebted to her for The Constitution Junior every week.

I am eight years old; am son of the president. I don't ever miss my lesson, but some how I can't keep my face clean. I have merit cards and ever so many sweethearts.

many sweethearts. Goodby, I guess I'll be a newspaper man.

Lou Hall, Santa Anna, Texas.—Dear Junior: I have been thinking I would write to The Constitution for a long time. My brother takes The Constitution and I like to read it very much, especially "Little Mr. Thimblefinger."

I live five miles from Santa Anna, a very pretty little town, built at the foot of a mountain; when on top of it you can see many miles.

We have only been in Texas a year, and I feel very lonesome-some times. We came trom Mississippi to Texas. I have five brothers and one sister older than myself; she is married and lives in Mississippi. We have had two snow: this winter about four inches deep. Our school will close in a week because the weather his been so had we could not go to school. Snow stayed on the ground a week at a time. I am twelve years old.

I will now ask the cousins a question:
In what year was Annapolis made capital of Maryland?

I send 10 cents for the Grady hospitâl.

Mike P arce, Henderson, Ga.—Dear Junior: As you were kind enough to publish my first letter, I will try again. I would like to ask a question:

Do any of the cousins know of a place called Gundee? I received a "lovely" valentine, and sister says it suits exactly.

I have given away all my pupples except one, a lovely little tan one with white.

The funniest thing happened to Bill, my calf, the other day; he went to call on one of the neighbors and fell in the flower pit, making havoe with the flowers. I was very sorry, and think I will try to teach him to be more careful in the future.

I will try to answer Frank Special careful in the future.

ture.

I will try to answer Frank Spealy's question:
I think the reason a stick of candy is like a race horse is because it goes "in a hurry."
I will ask one question:
What man lived longer than his father, and yet died before his father?

Charlie Thracer, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Junior; After reading last week's Constitution Junior, I have decided to write again.

If H. Louise will send her name and address to me, I will give her more information about a cor-responding ciub.

esponding ciue.
If the young gentleman from —, who sent me
is photograph, will write to me, I will return the
ompliment.
I have received several letters from the cousins

compliment.

I have received several letters from the cousins which I have not yet answered, but I will soon.

If either Harry Dean or Eva Winton sees this letter, I would hise for them to write to me.

I would like to receive a letter from each of the following places: Orangeburg, S.C.; Jonesborough, Ga., and Eastman, Ga.

Marie Louise Puckett, Gainesville, Ga.—Dear Junior: I have been wasting to write to The Constitution, Jr., for a long time, but have just got up courage enough.

I like to go to school very much, but am not going this term. How many of the cousins like to sew? I do, for one. I helped mamma make a crazy quilt during this cold weather.

I have three pets, a cat and two chickens; my cat's name is David Bennett Hill, and the chickens 'names are Buster John and Sweetest Susan. I will try to answer the question asked by A. F. Evans and R. M. Blount:

The last battle of the civil war was fought at Brazos Santiago, Texas, May 13, 1865.

Now I will ask two questions:

Who was "Poor Richard?"

What battle was preceded by prayer?

Maggie Barry and Beulah Carden, Randolph, Ala.—We are two school girls, and have long been silent admirers of the children's page, especially "Little Mr. Thimblefinger's" stories.

We were so sorry to hear little Edna Brower was dying, but are glad she is out of her suffering. We are sorry for her mother; she will miss her little girl so much.

We are glad spring is coming, but very sorry we will not have any more snow, we enjoyed playing in it so much.

Most of the cousins have pets, but we haven't any. We have never written to The Junior before, and hope this letter will escape the waste basket,

J. Howard Davis, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Junior: I like your little paper so well, I thought I would write you a short letter. I am thirteen years old, and in the eighth grade of State street school. I will answer Miss Marie Louise Smith's ques-

tion:
The first message sent by telegraph was in 1844, between Washing City and Baltimore, announcing the nomination of Mr. Polk for president, by the democratic party.
I will ask one question:
How much did the United States pay for Alaska?

Louise Scott, West Point, Ga.—Dear Junior: I am very much interest in The Constitution, Jr. I like "Little Mr. Thimblefinger's" country vey well, I will try and answer the questions given by Ruth Barrett; they are viz: Questions, 1st, where was Jesus tempted him to turn stones into bread? 2d, who walked on the water to meet the disciples? 3d, who instituted the Lord's Supper?

Answers, 1st, in the wilderness, 2d, Jesus, 3d, Jesus

THE AMERICAN SWIFT.

Written for The Junior.

A large class of our birds subsist entirely upon insects that they obtain while flying through the air. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the country in which they live should be free from frost and ice. The climate must be so tempered that insects will fly upon which this class of birds are decendent for subsistence. No insect flies will fly upon which this class of birds are dependent for subsistence. No insect flies in the air while the temperature is at freezing point or near it. The line of insect activity may be drawn at about 40 degrees. Fahrenheit; below it the insect is torpid. Among the foremost of this class of birds are our various swallows, martins and all that come under the class of goat suckers.

One of the best known of these birds is our chimney swallow, or American swift. We will now consider the character and habits of this remarkable little bird.

Since the progress of civilization this swallow has abandened his former home in

swantow has abandened his former bone in the hollows of trees, and has taken up his abode with man, making his nest and rearing the young in the chimneys or houses. A characteristic of this bird that separates it from all others is that when it separates it from all others is that when it leaves its roost at dawn it never alights until it returns at night. There is no other bird which has such a power of protracted flight unless it may be the stormy petrel of the Atlantic, or the albatross of the Pacific ocean, of which wonderful stories are related of their protracted flight, but of whose habits I have had no opportunity of observing.

The American swift is essentially a bird of the air. In drinking it skims over the surface of a pond or lake, as do also all this

The American switt is essentially a one of the air. In drinking it skims over the surface of a pond or lake, as do also all this class of birds, and thus obtains water while in flight. I once observed a trout strike at this bird while thus gliding over the surface of a clear mill pond. In gathering material for its nest, while in flight, it grasps small twigs from the top of decayed trees, snapping them with the aid of its sharp claws—an occupation that I have often seen numbers engaged in at the same time. It is incapable of walking if placed upon the ground, and regains its flight when placed upon a level surface with great difficulty. Its claws are stationary, except the power of grasping when holding to a perpendicular surface. Its tail is a marvel, being like that of no other bird. Each feather ends in a sharp, horny point, enabling the bird to sustain itself upon a perpendicular wall with the slightest inequality of surface.

with the slightest inequality of surface. Like all its class its large mouth is coated with a viscid secretion, and woe betide the insect that touches it, as escape is impossible and death inevitable. In a general observation of this bird with others, I never ceased to be amazed at its power of sustaining its flight through our long summer days, of fourteen hours, without apparent fatigue, especially as its wings, while in flight, are nearly always in motion. This marvelous power is also given to the young when they first leave the parent nest.

Some years ago at midday in June I was far in the country in the pine woods of Georgia. The heat was oppressive, the sky very blue, end all nature seemed lulled to repose. I heard far above the familiar twitter of the American swift, Having a fine vision I beheld high in the noonday air a number of these swallows at an elevation as high as my eyesight could distinguish them, floating in wide circles in the clear blue sky. They seemed to rest in the air as a duck would float upon the water. I soon exclaimed: "Behold the swift, resting at noon—floating upon a column of air."

Nature has provided this bird with glands in its mouth that secrete, at the proper shason, a gelatinous saliva with which it unites the small twigs that form its nest. This saliva forms into a stiff glue and comprises the bulk of the swallow's nest, and is the substance by which it is attached to the side of the chimney. It is the same character of which the far-famed swallow's nests of the Chinese empire are formed. The nests of these eastern swallows sell for human food in China and London at a higher price than any other food used by man, it is made into soup. I think it very probable that the nest of our chimney swallow is equally as good for food, as it is of a similar substance, if obtained before the young birds arrive in the nest, as is the rule with the cave swallow of the east, it forms a like substance, although of a darker or long in the air and speed their way to the tropics south of us,

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, JR.

EDGAR ALLEN POE.

THE STORY OF THE UNHAPPY YOUTH OF A GREAT POET AND ROMANCER.

In the playground of an old-fashioned In the playground of an on-tashoned Briglish school the boy, Edgar Allen Poc, then in his ninth year, first entered that world of day dreams whose wonders he afterward transcribed so beautifully in his prose and poetry. The school was situated in the old town of Stoke Newington.

The quaint, sleepy village with its avenues shaded by ancient gnarled trees and bordered by fragrant shrubberies, and with its country stillness broken only by the chime of the church bell tolling the hour. chime of the church bell folling the hour, seemed to the boy hardly a part of the real world, and in describing it in after years he speaks of the dream-like and soothing influence it had upon his early life. The school building, also the village parsonage, as the master of the school was a clergymen, had a similar effect; it was a large, this base, whose rearges and recover. min, had a similar effect; it was a large, ran bling house, whose passages and rooms had a labyrinthine irregularity which charmed the young student and made him regard it almost as a place of enchantment. It had so many nooks and corners in which one might lose one's self and dream day dreams out of the books, poetry and history, with which it was pretty well stocked. The schoolroom itself was low walled and celled with oak and filled with desks and benches that had been hacked and hewed by generations of boys. It was of great size and seemed to Pee the largest in the world. In this room he studied mathematics and the classics, while in the play-In the world. In this room he studied mathematics and the classics, while in the playground outside, which was surrounded by brick walls topped with mortar and broken glass, he spent many of his leisure hours, taking part in those sports so loved by the English school boy. Beyond the grounds the boys were allowed only three times a week; twice on Sunday when they went to church, and once during the week, when guarded by two ushers they were taken a solemn walk through the neighboring fields. All the rest of life lay within the walls that separated the school from the village separated the school from the village streets. In this quiet spot Poe spent five years of his life, speaking of them after-ward as most happy years and rich in those poetic influences which gave bias to

In his thirteenth year he left England and returned to America with his adoparents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Baltin and spent the next four or five years o life partly in their beautiful home partly at school in Richmond.

partly at school in Richmond.

The parents of Poe had died in his infancy. They had both possessed talent, his mother having been an actress of considerable repute, and from them he inherited gentle and winning manners, and talent for declamation, which combined with his remarkable personal beauty made him a favorite in the Allen home, where he was much petted and caressed. The child returned the interest of his adopted parents and though he was sometimes willful and obstinate, he never failed in affection. To Mrs. Allen especially he always showed a devotion and gratitude that well repaid her for the love and care she had bestowed upon the orphan child.

for the love and care she had bestowed upon the orphan child.
Though fond of books, especially books of poetry, and loving to be aione in some quiet place where he could indulge in the day dreams that formed so large a part of his life. Poe still had the fondness of a healthy boy for athletic sports, and some of his feats of strength are still found recorded in the old newspapers of Baltimore. Once on a bet he swam a distance of seven miles on the James river against a swift tide; in a contest he leaped twenty-one feet on a level, arth in other feats of strength he also excelled. he also excelled.

He was very fond of animals and was lways surrounded by pets which returned its affection with interest, and which with he flowers he loved to tend and care for, ook up many of his leisure hours.

the flowers he loved to tend and care for, took up many of his leisure hours.

When he was seventeen Poe entered the University of Virginia, where he remained not quite a year, distinguishing himself as a student of the classics and modern languages. Upon his return to Baltimore he had a disagreement with his foster father because of some college debts, and though Poe was very much in the wrong he refused to admit it and left the house in a fit of anger and went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Clemm. He had already published a volume of poems and now being forced to depend upon himself he issued a second edition. But this brought him neither fame nor money, and after a two years' struggle with poverty he was glad to accept a cadetship at West Point obtained for him through the influence of Mr. Allen, Mrs. Allen had in the meantime died, and in her death Poe lost his best friend, one who had been one meantime died, and in her death Poel lost his best friend, one who had been ever ready to forgive his faults, to believe in his repentance and to have faith in his promises of amendment.

Poe was charmed with the life of West Point and in his first enthusiasm decisied that a soldier's career was the most glori-ous in the world. The hard study, the strict discipline, the rigid law and order of cadet life seemed only admirable, and he soon stood at the head of his classes. But it was impossible that this enthusiam should last long. Poe was endowed by nature

with the dreamy and artistic temperament of the poet, and discipline and routine could not fail to become in a short time unbearable. When that period arrived the prospective life of the soldier lost the charm and he was seized with a desire to leave the academy and bid a final farewell to military life. It was impossible to do this without the consent of his guardian and as Mr. Allen refused this, Poe was forced to carry his point in his own way. This he did by lagging in his studies, writing poetry when he should have been solving problems, and refusing point black to obey orders. Military discipline could not long brook this. Poe was court martialed and, pleading guilty, was discharged from the academy, disgraced but happy. During he stay there he had published a third edition of his poems containing a number of pieces not included in the ether callidate.

there he had published a third edition of his poems containing a number of pieces not included in the other editions. It was dedicated to his fellow cadets and was subscribed for by many of the students at the price of \$2.50 a copy.

Almost immediately after his departure from West Point Poe went to live with his aunt, Mrs. Clemm, and her daughter, Virginia, who afterward became his wife; and from this time forward he never seems to have had any serious idea of a career otherwise than literary. In 1832 when he was in his twenty-fourth year prizes were offerned. in his twenty-fourth year prizes were offered by a Baltimore paper for the best short story and best poem that should be presented. Among the material offered in competition the judges found a small collection of tales bound up together, and written in of tales bound up together, and written in neat Roman characters. These stories were the last ones read by the committee, which had about decided that there had been nothing offered worthy the prize, and their unmistakable signs of genius were instantly recognized. It was decided that the prize of \$100 belonged to this author and out of the series the story entitled "A Manuscript Found in a Bottle" was selected as the prize tale, though all were so excellent that it was difficult to determine which was best. This little volume had been submitted by Poe, and when the poetry came to be examined it was found also that the best poem in the collection was his. He was not, howin the collection was his. He was not, how-ever, awarded the prize for poetry, that be-ing given to another competitor whose work the committee thought worthy the second prize in view of the fact that Poe had ob-tained the first.

It was in this manner that Poe was in-It was in this manner that Poe was in-troduced to the world of literature, his previous productions having excited no at-tention other than that generally given to the work of a clever or erratic boy. The workmanship of these stories was so fine workmanship of these stories was so fine and the genius so apparent as to give them a distinct place in American fiction, a place to which, at that time, the promise of Hawthorne pointed. Besides the reputation and the money thus earned the story brought him a stanch friend in the person of Mr. Kennedy, one of the members of the committee, who, from that time, was ever devoted to the interests of the young author.

the next few years Poe was busy with the composition of those beautiful tales which appeared from time to time in the periodicals of the day, and which speedily won him a reputation both in America and Europe. He was thus em-ployed on editorial work for different mag-axines, and, became known as the first ployed on editorial work for different magazines and became known as the first American critic who made criticism an art. It was his dream at this time to establish a magazine of his own, and for many years one project after another with this object in view, was tried and abandoned. He was never able to start the magazine and felt the disappointment keenly always. Through all his disappointments, and he had many, he still lived much in that dream world which had always been so real to him, and much of his best work found there its inspiration. His exquisite story of Ligeia came to him his best work found there its inspiration. His exquisite story of Ligeia came to him first in a dream. This world, so unreal to many, was to poe as real as his actual life. Like Coleridge in English literature, he had the power of presenting the visions which came to him in sleep or in his waking dreams, surrounded by their own atmosphere of mystery and unreality, thus producing an effect which awed as well as fascinated. No other American writer has ever brought from the dream world such beautiful creations which charh and mystify at the same time and force the most unimaginative reader to believe for the time in the existence of this clusive realm of paery.

Poe's poems have this same character,

have this same character, and found this inspiration in the same

While engaged in ecostal work in New York Poe wrote his first great poem, "The Raven," which was first published under an assumed name, It was not until he recited assumed name, it was not until he recited the poem by request at a gathering of the literary workers of New York, that his authorship was suspected. Immediately af-terward the poem was published under his name. It was regarded by critics in England and America as illustrating the highest poetic genius. From this time, Poc, who had

hitherto been ranked among the best prose writers of his native land, now took precedence among the poets. It is, indeed, as a poet that he is always thought of first. It was during the next five years after the publication of "The Raven" that he produced the series of remarkable poems that has given him immortality. "The Bells," the original draft of which consisted of only eighteen lines, is perhaps next to "The Raven." the poem that has brought him the most fame. But the number of exquisite shorter poems which he produced would in themselves give him the highest rank as a poet, Chief among these is the little idyll, "Annabel Lee," which seems almost a transcription of the ideal love which existed between Poe and his young wife.

almost a transcription of the ideal love which existed between Poe and his young wife.

While engaged in literary work in New Yora Poe, for the most part, resided in the suburb of Fordham in an unpretentious but charming cottage bowered in trees and surrounded by the flower garden which was the especial pride of the poet and his wife. Perhaps the happiest days of his life were spent in this quiet place to which he woe in retire after the business of the day was over and occupy himself with the care of the flowers and of numerous pet birds and animals, which were regarded as a part of the family.

Over this otherwise happy existence hung always the clouds of poverty and sickness, his wife having been an invalid for many years. It was in this little cottage at a time when Poe's fortunes were at their lowest ebb that his wife died amid poverty so extreme that the family could not even afford a fire to heat the room in which stay dying. Poe remained at Fordham a littue over two years after his wife's death, leaving only a few months before his own death in October, 1819.

Poe is undoubtedly to be ranked among the greatest writers of American literature. His prose works would grace any literary period; his poetry is alive with the fire and beauty of genius and his criticisms marked a new era in critical writing in America.

Twenty-six years after his death a monument was erected to his memory in the city of Baltimore, mainly through the efforts of the teachers of the public schools; some of the most distinguished men of America were present at the unveiling to do honor to the poet whose work was such a noble contribution to the art of his native land.

STORIES OF SEVERAL SORT.

STORIES OF SEVERAL SORT.

A pretty little story comes from New York city, illustrating fraternal affection in an unexpected quarter. Two small by s signaled a street car, and when it stopped it was noticed that one boy was lame. With much solicitude, the other boy helped the cripple aboard the car, and after telling the conductor to go ahead, returned to the sidewalk. The lame boy braced himself up in his seat, so that he could look out of the car window, and the other passengers observed that, at frequent intervals, the little fellow would wave his hand and smile. Follow fellow would wave his hand and smile. Fol-lowing the direction of his glances, the pas-sengers saw the other boy running along the sidewalk, straining every muscle to lowing the direction of his glances, the passengers saw the other boy running along the sidewalk, straining every muscle to keep up with the car. The passengers watched this pantomime in silence for a few blocks and then a gentleman asked the lame boy who the other boy was. "My brother," was the prompt reply, "Why does he not ride with you in the car?" was the next question. "Cause he hasn't any money," answered the lame boy, sorrowfully, The little runner was speedily invited into the car, and the sympathetic questioner not only paid his fare, but gave each boy a quarter besides.

Next to the snake the alligator is, per-

Next to the snake the alligator is, per-Next to the snake the alligator is, perhaps, the most detested creature in existence. Cold and savage and serving to useful end, it seems to be the natural enemy of mankind. A Florida man had an atiligator which he regarded as a pet. It usually lay under a high bank, and came out when punched with a pole. One day four mischievous boys of the neighborhood borrowed a mule with plow harness and took him to the creek where the alligator lived. They punched the saurian until he came out, then to the creek where the alligator lived. They punched the saurian until he came out, then dropped the plow chain on his lose. The alligator seized it at once, while the boys started the mule, a powerful animal. It was only necessary to start the mule, He looked around, and, seeing the alligator, tore away homeward at full gallop. Of course, the saurian had not sense enough tore away homeward at full gallop. Of course, the saurian had not sense enough to let go, and, as the mule dashed up the narrow road, the alligator at the end of the chain struck against trees and stumps at every jump. When the mule got to his stable the alligator as decidedly dead, but the mule's nerves were so shaken that he smelled alligators in every breeze, and never could be got down to the river road again.

A boy of sixteen was leading a buil along a country road in Massachusetts, when the animal, usually peaceful, seemed to be siezed with a sudden fury, and made a lunge at him. The stick which was fastened to a ring in the animal's nose snapped short in the boy's grasp, and he fell almost unr the feet of the bull. He had of mind enough to realize that his only chance for safety lay in keeping so close to the head of the animal that he could not be tossed, so he managed to get three fingers of his left hand into the ring in the gers of his left hand into the ring in the bull's nose, while with his right hand he grasped one of the horns. Meanwhile the farmer who owned the bull had got a rifle from the house and loaded it. "Fire!" cried the boy. "I can't hold out much longer." The bull, as if astonished at the audacity of his victim, had for a moment stopped. His forehead was presented to the farmer, but

the boy's head was within a few inches of the spot which the bullet must strike. "If I fire," the farmer called, "the ball may flatten on the bone and kill you on the rebound." "Fire anyway, and quick!" cried the boy, as the bull showed signs of moving. The farmer raised his rifle and fired, and the shot was so true that the bull dropped in his tracks without a struggle, and the boy's life was saved.

northern man went with a party of A northern man went with a party of southern gentlemen on a fishing trip in Tampa bay. Not caring to fish, he was lazily leaning on the rail, smoking his pipe, when a large tarpon made a wild leap from the waves, knocked the pipe out of the man's mouth and landed on deck. Irritated at this attack, the man promptly fell on the fish, and for the next few minutes there was a most unique battle. Man and fish rode all over the deck, the man trying to get hold of the tarpon's gills, and the tarpon lashing the man with his tail. The other fishermen stood around and declined to interfere, until the man gave way under the strain and relaxed his grip. Then the the strain and relaxed his grip. Then the fish, witha final swish of his tail, that landed the man ten feet away, bounded back into the water, probably to be crowned "king of the tarpons," in recognition of its victory over the hated enemy of all the final trible. finny tribe.

A Connecticut gentleman purchased a fine A Connecticut gentleman purchased a fine collie, which, after the fashion of his kind, soon made himself one of the family, and assumed special responsibilities in counection with the youngest child, a girl three years of age. It happened one day in winter that the father was returning from a drive, and as he neared his house he noticed the dog in a pasture which was separated by a stone wall from the road. From behind this wall the collie would spring up, bark, and then jump down again, constantly repeating the performance. Leaving his park, and then jump down again, constantly repeating the performance. Leaving his horse and going to the spot, the man found his little girl seated on a stone, with the collie wagging his tail and keeping guard beside her. In the light snow their path could be plainly seen, and, as the father traced it back, he saw where the little one had walked several times ground as one. walked several times around an open had walked several times around an open well in the pasture. Very close to the brink were the prnts of the baby shoes, but still closer on the edge of the well were the tracks of the collie, which had evidently kept between her and the opening. It is not difficult to imagine the feelings of the father as he saw these proofs of the fidelity of the dog in saving the child from what might have been a terrible death.

There lived on the outskirts of a small There lived on the outskirts of a small village in Illinois an old man who eked out a precarious living as a cobbler and in cultivating a little patch of garden. His only companion was an old dog called Bob, and, like has master, the dog was always in a half-starved condition. One day, a gentleman passing by the cobbler's house and taking pity on poor Bob, beckoned him to follow, which the dog did readily enough. Arriving at the gentleman's house, Bob was taken to the kitchen and given a hearty meal. Then, to the cook's dismay, he selzed a large piece of cold roast beef from the table and ran away with it. Attracted by the uproar, the gendleman came to the kitchen, and was highly indignant when he heard of the dog's perfidy. Determined that Bob should not profit by his theft, the gentleman followed the dog to the cobbler's little house, and, to his surprise, found that Bob was standing by his master, with the Bob was standing by his master, with the meat in his mouth. The gentleman also found that the cobbler was in bed, very ill and weak, and instead of punishing the dog, as he at first intended, he took good care that neither Bob nor his master should want in future.

A gentleman in Pennsylvania kept a num-ber of dogs and was in the habit of feeding them in a long trough in the stable. One hem in a long trough in the stable. One day he happened to peer through a hole in the door as the dogs were feeding and was astonished to see a number of rats in the trough fearlessly partaking of the food with the dogs. The rodents were at once doomed to destruction, so the next day the trough was placed in such a position that a gun pointed through the hole would rake it from end to end. At the usual hour the food was placed, the dogs being kept out. The rats, however, did not make their appearance; the heads of several sagacious old ones were seen peering out from their holes, and there was a great amount of squealing, but the rats evidently had their suspicions and would not leave their retreats. Having waited for half an hour, the dogs were let in, and in a few minutes dogs and rats were feeding peacefully together. The little creatures seemed to be fully aware that they were safe only when the dogs were present. the dogs were present

Capitol Avenue Literary Society.

On last Saturday the Capitol Avenue Literary Society met at Miss Nellie Belle

Shropshire's.

Mr. Tupper, the president, being absent, the chair was occupied by Mr. Carl Lewis, who presided with the grace and case

who presided with the grace and case which always distinguish him.

The subject of debate was "Resolved, That dolls are more beneficial to girls than football is to boys." Mr. Lewis favored the negative to the enthusiasm of the football supporters.

negative to the supporters.

Then a "social chat" ensued until nearly 5 o'clock, when the society adjourned to meet next Saturday at Mr. Cane Dorsey's.

L. C. R.

THE CONSTITUTION, JR.

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY.

FOR THE INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT OF TH YOUNG READERS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sent Free, as a Supplement, to the Readers of the Daily Constitution

All Letters and Communications Intended for this Issue Must be Addressed to The Constitution. Jr.

ATLANTA, GA., March 17, 1895.

The Prize Story Contest.

After carefully reading the stories sent in for the girls' prize story contest for the gold watch, the committee has decided that taking into consideration originality, style and general excellence, the story by Miss Bessie Smith, of Belton, S. C., is entitled to the prize, and the gold watch, with her name on it, will be sent to her as soon as

it can be prepared.

The committee reports that it had a very difficult task in deciding the contest. When the stories had been thoroughly sifted down, there were about twelve left, all of such excellence that it was very hard to say which was the best. Finally, however, after going over them carefully, Miss Smi'h's story, "Mona's Visitors," was Smith's story, "A awarded the prize.

We are very sorry that we cannot give gold watches to all of these stories which came up for final judgment. We are sure they are all good enough to deserve it, and next week and the week following we will print several of them, to show how well the young ladies have been writing. As there is only one watch, however, it must go to the one selected by the commit-tee, and we are sure that all the girls and boys will warmly congratulate Miss Smith on her success. The Junior takes this occasion to do so, and to assure her that her prize is all the more meritorious because of the close competition in which it was

A Gold Watch Prize Story.

After a careful examination of all the stories sent in by girls under fifteen years of age to compete for the gold watch offered by The Junior for the best story of not over 1,200 words, written by a girl under fifteen years of age, the committee has awarded the gold watch to Miss Bessie Smith, of Belton, S. C. The story is published below, and the gold watch will be properly engraved and sent to Miss Smith as soon as it can be got ready.

Mona's Visitors.

Tiona's Visitors.

(The story that has won the gold-watch in The Junior contest.)

Mona was a very good little girl at all times. She was very god little girl at all times. She was very patient and loving to every one, and, therefore, when she took the fever every one was sorry. She was very ill, indeed, and would toss on her little bed and cry with pain.

The fairies heard her moan and wished that they could help her. "If we could only pay her a visit that would amuse her! But, you know, we are not allowed to be seen by mortals in our present form. We would be disgraced forever," said Elnette, the fairies' social leader.

"Why couldn't we represent historical characters, and go down and see her? She likes history, you know," said a little fellow in a punk velvet suit, gracefully turning a summersault. For the fairies of the kingdom were like little brothers and sisters living happily together.

The fairies agreed on Pinkin's (the fairy of the pink suit) suggested. Pinkin plucked a trumpet flower and blew one blast. Pretty soon a fairy with long gray beard came hopping up. He was the chief of magic, He touched them on the head with a golden wand. And what a transformation! All of the fairies were of the size of five-year-old children, and they represented every one from Joan of Arc to Mrs. Cleveland, and from the first of the European kings to the last of the American.

tion! All of the fairies were of the size of five-year-old children, and they represented every one from Joan of Arc to Mrs. Cleveland, and from the first of the European kings to the last of the American press.

Down in Mona's room all was quiet. By some chance, she was alone. Of course, the fairies had caused this, for no one must see them but Mona; and the little girl was greatly surprised when her room was suddenly filled with the queerest little beings in the world. They seemed to have stepped out of some story book, and among them Mona recognized many of her herces and heroines.

Lady Washington sailed up on the arm of Shakespeare to inquire after her health. Florence Nightingale bathed her aching head, and Miss Alcott told her such a funny story she laughed till she cried. Henry Lorgfellow chatted pleasantly with her, and Queen Victoria kindly patted her hand.

Generals Lee and Grant sat down on

hand, Generals Lee and Grant sat down on each side of her and expressed their great sympathy. Calhoun, Clay and Webster got upon chairs and delivered famous ad-dresses. Raphael presented to her a beau-tiful picture painted by himself. Columbus

described minutely the island upon which he first landed, and Washington his retreat through New Jersey.

Queen Elizabeth and Mary of Scotland walked amiably about, and Mona almost laughed in his face when Robinson Crusoe appeared in his suit of goat skin.

Mrs. Cleveland tenderly kissed her, and Thomas Jefferson hoped she would soon be better. The "Man of the Iron Mask" walked gravely around. How Mona longed to raise the gloomy cover and peep at the face beneath. She was sure it was a sad one.

Richard the Lion-Hearted and Sir Walter approached, while just behind them came Dickens, William Penn and Robert Fulton. This distinguished group bowed and turned aside to make room for Grace Darling and Carmen Sylva, and so there was a continual stream of noted persons around her bed.

Spurgeon and Talmage sat in a corner discussive religious tonics while Cowper

ed aside to make room for Grace Darling and Carmen Sylva, and so there was a continual stream of noted persons around her bed.

Spurgeon and Talmage sat in a corner discussing religious topics, while Cowper at Mona's request performed John Gilpin's ride, a rocking chair representing his wild steed. King Humbert and Queen Marguerita shook hands with her, and Benjamin Franklin showed the first copy of Poor Richard's almanac. Milton was there, and so was Beethoven. Jenny Lind sang a sad little song, which almost made Monacry. But, just then, Ell Whitney (otherwise Pinkin), whose lively spirits were getting the better of him, gave three surprising leaps in the air and came down on his head, which so astonished Mona she forgot all about the song. Hans Christian Anderson then began telling a dreamy fairy tale, and, while she was listening, she went to sleep.

When she awoke, the distinguished persons were gone, and only mamma sat quietly reading.

Mona told her of her strange visitors, and they decided that it must have been a dream. But there upon the window sill lay the little picture Raphael had given her! And they could never explain that.

Mona recovered, and says she will always treasure the little picture, whether Raphael gave it to her onot.

Bessie Smith,

The Junior Debating Club.

The officers of The Junior Club were elected at the last meeting and the club is now presided over by Master Wille Davidson. His election was unanimous, showing his popularity in the club.

He is the youngest president that the club has ever had, and is to hold office for two



months. He is an able debater and an active promoter of The Junior Club.

Master Jay Your gblood, an active debater, one who takes great interest in the welfare of the club, was elected secretary. He has held office before and understands his duties perfectly. He has quite a newspaper career, being one of the first correspondents for The Constitution, Jr.

Winner of Broad Jump in Junior

Contest.

The Junior presents with great pleasure the picture of Master Lucius J. Harris, Jr., as one of the brightest boys in Walker street school as well as winner of the running broad jump in the Junior contests.

He is a fine looking boy and is a great sport, meaning a young fellow who likes



the girls and enjoys fun. As a football player he is all right, and few his size and weight can compare with him. His prize was a football outil, which he is exceedingly proud of, and next season they will be prominent features in football circles. Lucius is the oldest son and, of course, is his mother's pride. is his mother's pride.

A Match Game.

The West End Hornets played Phillip Goodwin's team Saturday morning on the Hornets' grounds.

Only five innings were played and the score stood 23 to 2 in tavor of the Hornets. Evidently the other team was not in it.

THE BOYS' LEAGUE.

An Important Meeting to Be Held Wednesday.

All boys who are interested in forming a baseball league among the minor teams in the city will neet at the office of The Junior Constitution Wednesday at 4 o'clock

A league is to be formed and a regular circuit made. Two or more match games can be arranged in this manner for every

Saturday.
All the teams in the city should have a

representative at this meeting.

The officers of the league are to be elected and the first games to be played are to be arranged.

There will be a pennant given to the team making the highest average during the

season.

By forming this league more interest than otherwise would will be taken in baseball affairs.

There are five teams already agreed to enter the league. Three of these are composed of boys from ten to fourfeen years old.

Let the captain and manager, or some authorized representative, of every smal team in the city be present at this impor-

tant meeting.
Four o'clock sharp, Constitution office,
Wednesday.

On a Deer Hunt.

The friends of Mr. Walter C. Wilson are delighted to hear that he is having a great old-time in the mountains of north Geor-

gia.

He has only killed one deer so far, but is not coming home (so he says) until he kills another. If he means it, his friends extend a hearty farewell, and may we see him again before he dies.

The truth about the first deer was doubted until Lucius Harris, who went with him, but has returned, verified his statement.

Walter has the wings of several wild turkeys which he killed.

It is a strange fact that these turkey

keys which he killed.

It is a strange fact that these turkey wings are the same as those of our tame turkeys, but, of course, (?) they are the wings of wild turkeys, if Walter says so. He writes he is in no danger of the "kuklux, the they are not walking this time of the year.

We hope to see him and his second deer soon. We may hope in vain.

Junior Stars vs. Grant Park.
The Junior Stars have challenged the
Grant Park nine to a game of baseball to be played Saturday.

The Junior Stars have been training for

some time and are sure to make a good

They are open to all challenges from cams whose boys are between twelve and Address challenges to Crew Crawford, manager.

Young Bieyele Riders.

Kendall Spear, the tri-state boy champion bicyclist, has just received a '95 Sterling racer. It weighs seventeen pounds and is enamelled white.

Kendall says he is going to make things "hum" in the first bicycle races held in At-

lanta.

He will begin training at an early date. Another young rider who will be heard rom this season is Bob Waltomer. He also has a seventeen-pound Sterling

racer.

He is going to push Spear hard in the coming races. Great things are expected of

High School Notes.

High School Notes.

The third division met in the society hall of the Boys' High school on Friday. An interesting programme was rendered.

The debate, "Resolved, That white labor should be substituted for colored labor in the south," was exceedingly interesting. Mr. T. W. Rucker, Jr., was leader of the affirmative, and Mr. S. M. Rosenfeld, leader of the negative.

The president favored the affirmative with his decision.

his decision.

The orators for the day were Messrs. Ver-ton Tupper, Jack Shropshire and C. E. Weddington.

Mr. Walter C. Barnwell, who has been ill for the last few weeks, is rapidly improving

The Pea Shooters.

A majority of the small boys around are making it disagreeable for everybody in general with "pea shooters." These libtle harmful looking instruments can put out a person's eye very easily. It is dangerous to shoot at any one with them and the boys should desist from this dangerous pleasure

School Exhibits.

The schools of Atlanta, as well as those out of the city, are preparing to make an exhibit at the exposition. Several of the schools are going to exhibit some very neat examination papers, ones that will do honor to the owners.

Something out of the regular line of school exhibits would be impressive as well as a

exhibits would be impressive as well as a new feature at the exposition.

This department, or rather exhibit, will

exceedingly popular and every one should help to make it a success.

Tennis Clubs.

The tennis as well as the baseball season has come. And with the coming of the season a number of clubs have been form-

The Horean Tennis Club, composed of

four young ladies, all of whom are ex-cellent players, is open for challenges from any clubs of the same gender. The club will begin playing as soon as the weather will permit.

will permit.

Messrs. Porter, L. Ridley, R. Dougherty,
J. and Arthur Trayham have formed a
tennis club with their courts at Peters
Park, Each of the members of the club
has quite a reputation as a tennis player.
They are to play a series of games at an
early date, the weather permitting, all of
which will no doubt be interesting.

A Young Peoples' Paper.

Masters Jay Youngblood and Frank Vernoy, two of Atlanta's brightest and most enterprising young men, have started a children's paper. It is to be a four-page children's paper. It is to be a four-page paper and will contain school news, poetry,

paper and will contain school news, poetry, jokes, charades, stories, etc.

It will also contain articles by some of Atlanta's best known authors, among them Mrs. Walter Rhett, Misses Hattle and Jennie Echols.

The first issue is to make its appearance on April 5th, and will be especially bright and news.

on April 5th, and will be especially bright and newsy.

Master Jay Youngblood, the editor in chief, is The Junior's correspondent at Calboun street school, and is well up in this line of business.

Master Frank Vernoy is the business manager and understands his department thoroughly. It is hoped that the paper will be a great success.

A Surprise Party.

A Surprise Party.

A delightful surprise party was given to Miss Eva Motes Friday evening by a number of her friends. There were about twenty-five in the party and all met at the residence of Miss Pearl Mitchell and from there adjourned to the residence of Mr. C. W. Motes. It was indeed a surprise—we might say an astonishment.

The young gentlemen in the party formed a quartet and their impromptu songs were much enjoyed. They indulged in numerous games until a late hour.

A lunch parexcellence was served. Ey-

A lunch parexcellence was served. Every one had a more than enjoyable time.

A Home Missionary Society

The Home Missionary Club of Trinity church held a business meeting Saturday afternoon. The election of officers was held. Miss Ora Daniel was elected presi-

The home missionaries receive great benefit from this little society.

North Side Literary.

North Side Literary.

The last meeting of the North Side Literary and Debating Society proved an unusually interesting one. Several visitors were present, and the boys discussed the relative merits of steam and electric power. Two new members were installed—Paul Severence and Frank Bain; although somewhat younger than the majority of the boys, they will in time prove valuable members. The next meeting will be held wext Saturday in the lecture hall of Miss Thornbury's school, at 3 o'clock. Visitors are always welcome. The boys are preparing for an entertainment to be given at the home of D. H. Dougherty. An interesting programme has been arranged. President Willie Kirke will announce the subject for debate at the next meeting. The much-discussed subject of high hats at the operawas suggested by one of the boys. The society will, no doubt, accept this subject subject of the boys. was suggested by one of the boys. The society will, no doubt, accept this subject, and give an interesting debate. President Willie Kirke makes an efficient officer, and is ambitious to make the North Side the best literary society in the city.

R. C. M., JR.

BASEBALL.

The Senson Opens with Eight Teams in the Field.

Baseball season is here. The boys have been having a dull time of it since football was a game of the past, and have been pa-tiently waiting for the baseball season to come.

There are a number of clubs already formed and several are under way. The season promises to be one of unusual inter-

The Junior Stars have organized and are ready to receive challenges from boys of their size. The team is under the management of Crew Crawford, and lines up with Robinson catcher, Connor pitcher, Watson shortstop, F. Yarbroufh first base, W. Cody second base, C. Cody third base, Butts right field, Maddox left field, Steinheimer center field, Watson captain.

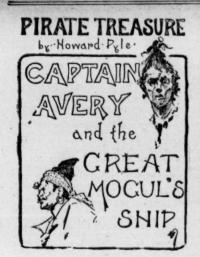
The Loyd street Stars under the manage-ment of Vernon Tupper are open to challenges.

West End Hornets are getting in trim and will be ready to receive challenges in about two weeks.

he South Side Stars are training, and will be out at an early date,

The above teams with the probable addition of the Peachtree Blues, the North Side Crescents and the Boulevard Stars, will make an interesting league.

A movement is on foot to establish a regular schedule league and arrange match games for every Saturday. This is a good movement and The Junior commends it.



Copyright.

The adventures of two of the great buccaneers of the Spanish main have already been told—of Pierre le Grand and how he took the great Spanish treasure-ship; of Sir Henry Morgan and the sacking of Pana-

ma.

Sir Henry Morgan was the last of the great buccaneers; after him came an entirely different sort of pirates who preyed upon the ships not only from Spain, but

of all nations.

After the peace of Ryswick, when England became allied with Spain and Holland against France, it became no longer possible for the buccaneers to devastate the West Indies as they had done. If lawless and bloody men desired to become pirates they now had to seek elsewhere for prey-For England and Holland would no longer allow Englishmen and Dutchmen to rob their alies, the Spaniards. So it was that buccaneering came to an end.

At that time the European nations had just fairly begun that trade with the East Indies that afterwards poured such a flood of wealth into the western world. Already or wealth into the western world. Already a great stream of commerce came and went around the cape of Good Hope and up back of the island of Madagascar and through the passage between Johanna and the smaller islands. It was here that these later freebooters found fresh fields for their enterprise.

West Indies, no longer open to free-The West Indies, no longer open to free-booting, were comparatively near to home, but here on the further coast of Africa, the would-be pirates were so far away from all the rest of the world that no law could touch them. It only depended on good, hard, stubborn fighting to win almost what-

hard, stubborn fighting to win almost whatever fortune they chose.

The later pirates were called, not buccaneers, but marooners.

If you will look in your dictionary for
the word "maroon," you will find that it
means "to put ashore on a desolate island." It was from this meaning that these
later pirates gained their name, for it was
thus that the right captains used to serve later pirates gained their name, for it was thus that the pirate captains used to serve those of their crew who mutinied against them; or, if the mutineering crew were stronger, it was thus they used to serve their pirate captain. Or, if the pirates captured a ship and did not know how else to dispose of the crew, they marooned them on some deserted island, sailing away and leaving them to their fate.

Among the earliest of the famous marooners was Captain Avery, who captured the

leaving them to their fate.

Among the earliest of the famous marooners was Captain Avery, who captured the ship of the great mogul together with his daughter, her court and all the inestimable treasure in jewels and gold.

The earliest known of Captain Avery is as first mate aboard a ship called "The Duke," which, after the peace of Ryswick, had been fitted up by the Spanish government at Bristol, in England, and sent to the West Indies to act as a guarda del costa, or coast guard, to keep away the French smugglers who used to sail over from Martinique to travel along the coast of the Spanish main.

The commander of "The Duke" was one Captain Gibson, of Bristol. He was, as the historian expresses it, "mighty addicted to punch, so that he passed most of the time on shore in some ordinary."

Thus it came about that the ship and the ship's company were left altogether in charge of First Mate Avery, who spent all this time in persuading the crew to mutiny and turn pirates.

The crew, many of whom were from the

nd turn pirates.

The crew, many of whom were from the West Indies, were only too willing to listen to him. So, one night while the captain lay stupefied in a drunken sleep in his cabin, the mutineers, under command of Avery, slipped in the cable and sailed away to sea, passing directly under the stern of a Dutch frigate of forty guns which did no seem to think it worth while to stop them seem to think it worth while to stop them. Meanwhile, Captain Gibson slept on, snoring like a good fellow. Nor did Avery disturb him, allowing him to sleep on until the next day. Then when he was as fairly awake as he could be in his tipsy condition, the mutineers put him into an open tion, the mutheers put him into an open boat with those few who refused to join with them, and watched them as they pulled away toward the distant line of tropical shore. Then they hoisted sail and bore away eastward toward the far-distant

coast of Africa, bound for Madagascar and to make their fortunes.

There is no need to follow the beginning of Captain Avery's adventures. It is only necessary to say that he was so fortunate in his cruise of several months that he was able to gather around him and under his own flag such a fleet of pirate vessels that he felt strong enough to undertake almost own flag such a fleet of pirate vessels that he felt strong enough to undertake almost any venture that he chose in those out-of-the-way seas. So, with this fleet he cruised about the south coast of India for a while, making now this capture and now that until one day, off the mouth of the Indus river he came up with a large ship which he thought at first was a Dutch East Indiaman homeward bound.

They had really come upon a richer prize than any peaceable Dutchman in all those waters.

waters.

The pirates fired at once across the ship's bows, expecting that she would at once surrender; but she immediately hoisted the mogul colors and stood upon her defense. It was a short fight, however, for in a little while the pirates had hauled up alongside, had grappled, and presently were pouring aboard of their prize; half-naked screaming, yelling like mad and driving the poor Indians helter-skelter down below. Then it was that Captain Avery found,

the poor Indians helter-skelter down below. Then it was that Captain Avery found, indeed, what a prize he had captured. "She was," says the historian, "one of the great mogul's own ships, and there were in her several of the greatest persons of his court, among whom it was said was one of his daughters, who was going on a pilgrimage to Mecca."

to Mecca."

No one can tell just how great was the treasure taken from the Mogul ship. One can only know from Captain Avery's after history that it was enormous.

All that day the pirates were busy strip-

ping their prize and making merry with rich food and wines. Then when evening came they sailed away yelling and cheering over their booty like madmen, leaving the great mogul's ship floating upon the water,

was nobody in that little colonial town who knew the value of such gems or would dare to handle them.

was nobody in that little colonial town who knew the value of such gems or would dare to handle them.

So the pirates sailed away back to England again. There they separated, some going this way and some that, Captain Avery settling in Ireland, his leather bag of jewels still hung about his neck. But he himself was now grown so poor that he had to beg his way from place to place without even food to eat except what charlity gave him. His vast treasure might as well have been so many pebbles from the seashore, for he was afraid to offer a single one of his diamonds for sale for fear lest suspicion should be raised against him. At last it occurred to him that maybe some of his friends in Bristol might help him, for he knew that there were merchants there who dealt in precious stones. Accordingly he set about returning to England. He was too poor to pay for a passage, and so he had to work his way across the Irish channel, landing at Portsmouth and walking afoot down to Devonshire as far as Bideford. There he put up at a poor inn and sent word to some friends in Bristol whom he could trust to come to him.

They found Colonel Avery in the taproom before him, and his friends came down by post in answer to his message.

The found Captain Avery in the taproom when they arrived. He was half tipsy, but he had sufficient wits left to ask of the landlord that he and his friends should be shown into a private room. Then he took out a leather bag from his breast and poured out before them upon the rough deal table such a streaming, glistening heap of diamonds, rubles, emeraids and siphelines ag dazyled their eyes and left

and poured out before them upon the rough deal table such a streaming, glistening heap of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and s³D-phires as dazzled their eyes and left them standing dumfounded. Then the pirate scraped the jewels back into the leathern bag and hung the bag about his neck, where it had been before, and he was just as poor as eyer. was just as poor as ever.

He and his friends sat for a long time

It Was a Short, Fierce Fight.

stripped of her inestimable treasure, help-

and silent. The pirate fleet was composed mostly of

less and silent.

The pirate fleet was composed mostly of small sloops and brigantines. Captain Avery's own ship was far the largest and most powerfully armed. Accordingly for safe keeping, all the treasure which they had captured was put aboard his ship.

People talk of honor among thieves. If there is such a thing Captain Avery did not have any of it. The night when the fleet was sailing toward Madagascar there to share their booty according to agreement, Avery gave orders to change the course of the Duke, and when morning broke the other pirates found that the captain and all the inestimable treasure which they had just captured were gone never to be seen again. Nothing was there but themselves, the boundless stretch of ocean and sky.

And now for awhile in the gloom and and sky.

and sky.

And now for awhile in the gloom and indistinctness of that far-away past, we see only a dim image of the figure of Avery.

We know that he came in his ship and his pirate crew to Boston, in the Americas, pirate crew to Boston, in the Americas, where for awhile he and his men were seen about the streets and the harbor front; strange, suspicious figures, now and then tippling and drinking in the taverns, but always appearing objectless, aimless, mo-

rose, sullen.

What would the good people of Boston have thought had they known that the pirate captain had, slung about his neck, a little leathern bag in which was a treasure of glistening, shining, precious stones diamonds, rubies, emeralds-enough for a

king's ransom.

The historian of the famous pirate says that he designed to sell his treasures and, perhaps, to settle in Boston, but that there

discussing what was to be done. At last it was determined that certain honest, respectable merchants of Bristol should be asked to take charge of the jewels and dis-pose of them from time to time as they could.

could.

Accordingly a week later a party of gentlemen came down to Bideford to see Captain Avery. Again in the back room of the infin he poured out upon the table the little pile of jewels before the dazzled eyes of the merchants. As soon as they had recovered from their amizement they began carefully inspecting the stones one by recovered from their amizement they began carefully inspecting the stones one by one. Then after consulting together they told Avery they would do what they could for him; that they would take the stones and sell them from time to time, paying him as they disposed of them. Then the stones were counted, a receipt given for them, and the merchants took their terms carrying away the stores and leavence of the stones were the stores and leavence are the stones were the stores and leavence are the stones. eave, carrying away the stores and leav-ng a little money for the pirate captain's

present needs.

Captain Avery remained in Bideford waiting to hear from his friends, the merchants. He waited and waited. A week went by-two weeks, but not a word from the Bristol merchants. By that time his money was spent and he was as poor as ever. At last wrote to the merchants a very pressing he wrote to the merchants a very gressing letter and after some delay a small supply of money was sent to him, hardly sufficient, we are told, to ray his drinking debts at the inn. Again in the course of a week he received another small remittance, and then again after another week a few shillings were. After that there was removed money. After that there was no more money paid to him, nor could he get even an answer to the letters he wrote his agents at Bristol.

At last, growing tired of this neglect, went to Bristol himself to speak to

merchants, "where," says his historian, "instead of moncy he met the most shocking repulse, for when he desired them to come to an account with him, they silenced him by threatening to discover him if he attempted to push them further."

He did not dare go back to Bideford again, for he owed money at the ine which he

attempted to push them further."

He did not dare go back to Bideford again, for he owed money at the inn which he could not pay. Poor, despairing, and in absolute need of food and clothing, he made his way to Plymouth and thence back to Ireland, where he lived for a while, writing letters, first to this merchant and then to that, now of a threatening nature and row pleading piteously for just a little money to keep soul and body together.

But the Bristol merchants paid no attention to him, sending neither a word of rerly nor a farthing of money. At last, in very desparation, he started back to England again, determined to go ito Bristol no matter what it might cost. Once more he worked his way to Plymouth and traveled to Bideford afoot. He got no further than the inn where he had lodged before. Here he fell sick and died, "not being worth," the historian says, "so much as would buy him a coffin."

Such is the true history of Captain Avery and of that vast fortune of precious stones which he won from the great mogul's ship and which hung around his neck as useless as so many pepper corps, while he himself suffered all the pangs of the most abject and miserable poverty.

What Will They Do?

What Will They Do?

Editor Constitution: The present attitude of the city council of Atlanta is one hostille to education. By letting the foundation of the Boys'. High school disintegrate, they are doing the future citizens of Atlanta an irremediable wrong.

If it be asked, what is responsible for Atlanta's rank among the cities of the south? the only answer that can be given is the thrift, energy and intellectual acuteness of her citizens. At the present time, the educated man is the leader in nearly all of our enterprises. How much truer will this be ten years hence? At that time, the uneducated will be the doors of hard work, and will be contemned of men; for ignorance will be inexcusable.

The public school system of Atlanta is her proudest boast. Every visitor is shown the city school property, of which we are all so justly proud. Is it not probable that this very property and the efficient management of the schools is one of the chief causes for the phenomenal growth of Atlanta? What will our exposition visitors think when we tell them, reluctantly, that we have no high school for boys?

No man with a family wants to settle where his children will not have good educational advantages; the live town that holds out the best and cheapest facilities for education is sure to have an ever-increasing population. Moreover, the men who seek such advantages for their children are of the kind that every city needs, for they make good, law-abiding citizens.

To the boy who cannot go to college, the high school is an academy; to the one who can, it is a preparatory school, for its graduates are prepared to enter nearly any college or university in the country.

One has only to look over the list of its alumni to see the good effects of what it has already done. How many men in Atlanta, and elsewhere, shower benedictions on the city that provided for them an education to which they trace all of their success in arter life? With its constant improvement in its course of study; with its increase of apparatus which is almost wrung, piece by

A Warlike Clock.

A novel clock is now being exhibited by the Watchmakers' Union in London. It is of wood, beautifully carved, and stands six feet in height. The case is a perfect fort in miniature, and, instead of a bell and striking hammer, the hours are announced by a hugler, who emerges from a down at by a bugler, who emerges from a door at one side of the fort and blows the call to assemble and march.

Almost instantly doors open on all sides,

Almost instantly doors open on all sides, a regiment of automatic soldiers, six abreast, march out, wheel to the left, stop a few seconds to "mark time," and then march through another part of the fortress to the barracks. These marches and counter-marches occur each hour.

If they come out to announce the hour at 1 o'clock, one soldier fires his tiny gun; at 2 o'clock two soldiers fire their pieces, increasing with the hour until the twelve leaders fire their guns, the rear ranks bow-

leaders fire their guns, the rear ranks bow ing their heads and pointing with thei bayonets toward the dial of the clock.